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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Lieut. Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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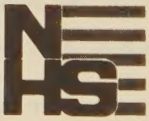

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PART II.—VOL. XXIII.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, MIDDLE AND EAST TENNESSEE, NORTH ALABAMA, AND SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, FROM JANUARY 21 TO AUGUST 10, 1863.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

COLUMBUS, KY., *January* 21, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Tennessee:

Rumors having been abroad that the rebel General Forrest was again approaching Union City with his forces, I took all precautions, and ordered cavalry scouting parties from here and from Union City, who just report all quiet, and no enemy in force.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 22, 1863.

General JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fifth Division, Center:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to instruct you to notify Colonel [A. S.] Hall, commanding the brigade, whose train was yesterday captured on the Liberty pike, that, until he has cleared himself of all responsibility in the case, the general will hold him responsible for any suffering or hardship that may ensue to the men in his command from loss of transportation; that through his negligence or misconduct the Government, which he was sworn to protect, is made to lose the services of the captured men, as well as the cost of their arms and accouterments, and that of all the wagons and animals, amounting probably to more than $100,000, and for any diminution of confidence or military spirit that may result from this most uncalled-for disaster.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 22, 1863.

Captain PENNOCK, *Cairo:*

Please do the best you can for me as to gunboats. Why cannot common boats be procured, and barricaded and armed, and sent up the river? Cannot the small-pox boat be cleaned and sent? I can furnish a detail of men, if necessary. Very important that I have something to clear out the river.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *January* 22, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

There are now three light-draught gunboats in Cumberland River. The third (Lieutenant-Commander Fitch) went up last night. Please communicate with him. I cannot reach him. Will co-operate and give all the aid we can. I have not men enough left to man a light-draught gunboat.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, and Commander Station 49.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 22, 1863.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, *Cairo:*

Can you not fill up your gunboat fleet? If necessary, I will make details from here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *January* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Have but two boats at my disposal; one has small-pox on board and the other has not sufficient motive power to stem the current. All other boats now here are positively ordered by the admiral to join him below.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, and Commandant of the Station.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I need gunboats, to be sent up the river to destroy all means of crossing. Captain Pennock says he has none to send. Have telegraphed him asking why common boats cannot be procured, barricaded, and armed, and I will detail men to man them. If boats can be had, will send [Gordon] Granger up there. There is 25 feet of water in the river.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 23, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I have just learned from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy that an express boat has been sent from Cairo to Admiral Porter, with orders to immediately send gunboats to the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. In the mean time it is hoped that Captain Pennock may give you assistance from Cairo. Offer him details of soldiers to man his boats.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 23, 1863.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Senior Naval Officer, Cairo, Ill.:

It is imperative that more gunboats should be sent in the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers to protect the transports. Send a steamer immediately, with this telegram, to Admiral Porter.

Two hundred men for the squadron will be transferred from the East in three or four days.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Telegraphed twice, inquiring if you could send me a few good division commanders. Would like to have General Cluseret. It is very desirable to know at once what can be done. Have two divisions now commanded by colonels.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January* 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Murfreesborough:

SIR: I deem the following information of sufficient importance to communicate to the commanding general:

The enemy are concentrating a considerable cavalry force at Columbia, advancing a portion to Franklin, establishing apparently a base to operate against your transportation on the river and Murfreesborough roads. The knowing rebels say Bragg is changing his front.

It is believed, perhaps understood, that Bragg is to be heavily reenforced. The visit of Jeff. Davis, the great importance, *i. e.*, necessity, of holding Middle Tennessee, justifies this belief; it is deserving of attention.

The train which came up yesterday had only a guard of 300 men. Soldiers from Nashville and teams were straggling over the entire road, offering the most favorable opportunities for surprise and capture.

The roads, unless speedily repaired, will be almost impassable after the next rain.

There is still a large amount of quartermaster's and ordnance stores scattered over the road from the wreck of the trains captured by the rebels.

General Garfield is here, and starts for Murfreesborough to-morrow.

I have the honor to remain, truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON:

Report says Forrest and Wheeler, with nearly 3,000 cavalry, are on the dirt road half-way between Rome and Versailles. Could you send General [J. C.] Davis to surprise them to-morrow morning by daylight, or a little later? Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Right Wing:

Your dispatch is received. The general commanding directs me to say to you, "All right; go ahead."

Respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Commanding Right Wing:

The general commanding directs me to say that, from all he can learn, the enemy's cavalry have gone to Franklin, and that General Davis shall take at least three days' rations to be able to follow them. He may find a small force at Unionville. Wheeler is in command as major-general. If this be true, and going prepared for it, he ought to go to Eagleville by to-morrow night, then, by Peytonsville pike, he should make Franklin by 3 o'clock day after to-morrow. If he can't do this, it would be better to take a day longer to make preparations, because I think the trip, in order to do good service, will require five days in all.

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON:

In view of the state of the weather, and the creeks being up, the general commanding thinks General Davis had better not start until further orders, and then he had probably best go by way of Nolensville, taking all your trains with him. You had better not send any train to-morrow until this is decided.

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 23, 1863.

Colonel [J. M.] HARLAN, *La Vergne:*

The general commanding directs me to say that now is the time to send, say half a regiment, or even a regiment, if you think best, as

skirmishers through the Nolensville Hills, to clear out the guerrillas, many of whom will be found disguised as farmers. Your men can look out for forage at the same time.

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—The general also directs that you pick up all of our horses that may be found in that region.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 23, 1863.

Colonel HARLAN, *La Vergne:*

It is reported that the enemy are in some force at Franklin. Keep on the *qui vive*, and know everything that is going on around you.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *January* 23, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General [Gordon] Granger's command—of twenty regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery—is ordered to report to you, proceeding to Nashville from Louisville via the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers. Transportation has been secured, and they will be ready to start from here by the 26th, I think. The weather is bad, and the ground covered with snow. Some delay may ensue in consequence. If important to you, the movement will be hurried, without regard to the health and comfort of the troops; but if a few days' delay is admissible, they can be sent in much more effective condition. Let me know this. The effective strength of the command, including West Virginia troops, will be about 14,000. If moved in the snow and mud, and compelled to camp in it on the route to Louisville, it will be much reduced.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, January 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: J. M. Phillips, a scout, just in from near Unionville, says that Forrest and Wheeler are at Unionville and Rover with a large force of cavalry and some two or three pieces of artillery. He says they are clearing the country of stock of all kinds; also produce of all kinds. He also heard cannonading at or near Middleton yesterday about 12 o'clock. Also heard that Cheatham, Withers, and McCown were at Shelbyville. He thinks there are 3,000 cavalry at these two places.

Very respectfully,

JOHN O. NOBLE,
Chief of Scouts.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
January 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General [J. M.] PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will at once have your troops in readiness to march, with three days' rations in haversacks, and move instantly with your remaining brigade for Readyville. Take Cruft's brigade with you, and get to Readyville to-night.

At daylight in the morning march for Woodbury with your whole division, to try and capture the forces of the enemy stationed there. A brigade from the center, probably Colonel Wilder's, will be sent to-day for the same destination, by the Bradyville pike, and will be accompanied by a large force of cavalry.

You will instruct your command to be cautious not to fire upon our cavalry. Let them look out for them carefully in the direction of Bradyville.

By command of Major-General Crittenden:

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Jan.* 23, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XI. The general commanding has learned with pleasure of the gallant conduct of Lieut. S. J. Hansey, Third Ohio Cavalry, with a small detachment under his command, in attacking and dispersing a much larger detachment of the enemy's cavalry, with a loss on their part of 2 killed, 1 wounded, and 10 prisoners, and without loss on ours. Nothing gives the general greater pleasure than to convey to such brave men the thanks they have merited by their bravery and success.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH,
Corinth, Miss., January 23, 1863.

Colonel [E. W.] RICE,
Commanding Escort to Train:

Another train will leave here in the morning, strongly guarded. As I before directed, give all the assistance you can to the gunboats, and send all the force necessary, and, if possible, step up to Tuscumbia and get the battery at that place. Unless Roddey should get notice of your approach, you can do a great deal of damage to him, and perhaps capture some of his force. I would put all the infantry I could aboard the boats.

You can go in command of our forces, if you deem best; but leave good officers in charge of train.

I do not think Roddey can cross Yellow Creek, to molest our train.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have been threatened with lung fever; now convalescing; hope out of danger. Doubtless the Cumberland can and should be made our line of supplies, but bullet-proof, light-draught, powerful steamboats should be used, such as one called the Meigs, built on the Kanawha in 1861, for quartermaster's use. No organized means exist, and the rebels are now concentrating a cavalry force behind the waters of the Harpeth, to cut off all our communication. I hope to defeat, and possibly destroy, them, by a force from Kentucky; but as to boats, you can see what we have from the Navy.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 24, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Forts Henry and Donelson have always belonged to General Grant's department. Are there any good reasons for a change?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 24, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

They were expressly in Grant's department until the order creating this department was published, in which they were included. Not doubting it was so understood, and finding them in my line of water communication, I have exercised rights of command until I found Grant did not so understand it. Their maintenance and police surveillance are essential to my lines of communication and the control of the contraband trade, and they ought to be under my command.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *January* 24, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

In reply to your telegram of January 19, the General-in-Chief decides that Forts Henry and Donelson belong to General Grant's command.

L. THOMAS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 24, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Since dispatching you this evening, I have received a telegram from General Thomas, in answer to mine of the 19th, saying Forts Henry

and Donelson are under General Grant's command. Have also received two telegrams, showing that they should be in my command, one of them stating that my troops have been halted there, and one asking permits to ship goods. While the Cumberland is navigable, this will probably be of daily occurrence.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Commanding Right Wing:

The general commanding directs that General Davis' expedition to Unionville be for the present suspended; also that your wagon train be sent, under a strong escort—a brigade, if necessary—to Nashville.

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 24, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Have been ill. Out of danger. Would you could see me. Will Granger be in Louisville soon? His first two brigades and the cavalry ought to come by Monday, without fail. Forrest and all the rebel cavalry of Wheeler have gone to Franklin, and have burned the bridges across the Harpeth toward Nashville, with the view of operating between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers on our steamboat transportation. I think by concert of action we can "put them up a spout."

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 24, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Send two strong brigades, two batteries of artillery, and all your cavalry, with the pack animals and saddles, from Louisville, by steamer to Clarksville, there to disembark, and, with ten days' rations, to sweep the whole country from the Tennessee River to this place, between the Cumberland and Duck Rivers. The command should carry 120 rounds of ammunition per man, and have the limber-boxes and caissons filled. Please send balance of Granger's command by steamer to Nashville, to join me here as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 24, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

In your dispatches you speak of sending down another division. Do you mean by that that you will relieve the troops at Bowling Green, and send them down? Please answer, as I wish to send them to Carthage.

W. S. R. [ROSECRANS.]

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 24, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

If you will take care of your part of the State, I am satisfied. If I cannot whip with what you send me, I will give up.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH,
Corinth, Miss., January 24, 1863.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a statement of a few of the outrages committed upon citizens of Alabama by the Confederate troops. While all their leaders, from the President down, are boasting of their carrying on this war in accordance with the laws that govern nations in such cases, and are charging upon our troops all kinds of depredations and outrages, I think a few simple facts must put them to the blush, and make those parties and our press and people who are seconding the efforts of Davis to cast stigma upon us ashamed of the work they are doing. I will merely state what I know to be true. Abe Canade and Mr. Mitchell were hung two weeks ago for being Union men. They lived on the Hackelborough Settlement, Marion County, Alabama. Mr. Hallwork and daughter, of same county, were both shot for the same cause; the latter instantly killed. The former is yet alive, but will probably die. Peter Lewis and three of his neighbors were hunted down by one hundred bloodhounds and captured. The houses of Messrs. Palmer, Welsly, Williams, the three Wrightmens, and some thirty others were burned over their heads, the women and children turned out of doors, and the community notified that if they allowed them to go into other houses, or fed or harbored them in any manner, that they would be served the same. Mr. Peterson, living at the head of Bull Mountain, was shot, &c. I am now feeding some one hundred of these families, who, with their women and children, some gray-haired old men, and even cripples on crutches, were driven out and made their way here, through the woods and by-ways, without food or shelter—all done for the simple reason they were Union men, or that they had brothers or relations in our army. The statements of these people are almost beyond belief, did we not have the evidence before us. I am informed by them that there are hundreds of loyal men and women in the woods of Alabama, waiting for an opportunity to escape.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 25, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Forts Henry and Donelson will hereafter belong to the Department of the Cumberland. At the present crisis it is difficult to withdraw general officers from the Army of the Potomac. I hope to send you some soon. General [G. P.] Cluseret is in arrest. If you knew him

better, you would not ask for him. You will regret the application as long as you live; but if you say so, you shall have him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LA VERGNE, *January* 25, 1863—7 p. m.

General [THOMAS]:

GENERAL: I have just received your note.* I suppose you have received note, written by my aide, giving information last received in regard to the attack on the railroad trains.* It seems that they soon retired from the railroad. General Johnson's trains reached here about 12 o'clock, too late for me to obtain the co-operation of any troops with it. All the wagons were halted here and parked. About 2.30 o'clock I received such information as induced me to believe that the enemy would not to-day strike the pike, and, upon consultation with General Stanley, who was here, started trains ahead, adding to the escort one regiment of infantry and a gun. The regiment sent by me was ordered to go to the junction of Franklin and Lebanon roads with the Murfreesborough pike, there halt, and take position until the entire train passed. The trains did not have a brigade with them. At any rate, the largest number reported with them was 1,200 men; but the number with one train was reported to be about 250. The guard were ordered to get out of the wagons and march on foot to Mill Creek. No word having come back from the train, I presume that its safety is certain. In face of the number of the enemy, as first reported, I did not feel authorized to abandon this position and go out alone to hunt them, since a regiment would have to be left here to guard our camps, thus leaving me quite reduced in numbers for an attack. I thought that I could do the best service in protecting the trains which were supposed to be coming from Murfreesborough. I have, through negroes, some information tending to show that a part of Morgan's force, or some other rebel force, was at Buchanan's Mills, 8 or 9 miles from here, beyond Stone's River; reported strength, 1,000. I have sent a squad of cavalry in that direction to reconnoiter. The force of cavalry with me is but 75.

Since commencing above, a scout has come in, who reports Wheeler's force between Nolensville and Murfreesborough pike. He gets it from citizens, and believes it to be true. He says that it is somewhere near Concord Church, not far from Nolensville. Also that a body of 600 are at Battle's Mills, near Nolensville, about 8 or 9 miles from here. The information is not entirely reliable.

Some of our men, taken and paroled to-day, say that the rebels announced their purpose to take this place. Since I saw you at Murfreesborough we have been busily engaged in fortifying, and I feel confident in resisting any number who are likely to come. There ought to be here at once, I respectfully suggest, a cavalry force sufficient to attack and hold the enemy for a time, and strong enough to enable us to ascertain quickly the movements of the enemy.

Respectfully, in haste,

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

P. S.—General Stanley went down the road with train. Will return in a short while, when some plan of operations for to-morrow may be agreed upon.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., January 25, 1863.

Col. SAMUEL A. GILBERT,
Comdg. First Brigade, Army of Central Kentucky:

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that, in the organization of the forces of this district into brigades, your present command will be styled the First Brigade, Army of Central Kentucky, and will be unaltered in its composition, and will compose all the forces now under your command.

You will make your headquarters at Frankfort, Ky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., January 25, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Army of Central Kentucky:

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that, in the organization of the forces of this district into brigades, your command will be styled the Second Brigade, Army of Central Kentucky, and will be composed as follows, viz: First, the Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; second, the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; third, the Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and, fourth, six mountain howitzers, to be manned by an infantry detail, now at Nicholasville, and left by Brig. Gen. A. Baird.

You will be stationed for the present at Danville and vicinity, with the cavalry stationed as far as Harrodsburg, if you deem it expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., January 25, 1863.

Col. C. C. DOOLITTLE,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Army of Central Kentucky:

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that, in the organization of the forces of this district into brigades, your command will be styled the Third Brigade, Army of Central Kentucky, and will be composed as follows: First, the Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry; second, the Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry; third, the One hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; fourth, the Second Independent Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with six mountain howitzers, viz, the two now belonging to the battalion and the four recently attached to the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, to be under the command of Lieut. J. S. Law, of the battalion, and, fifth, the two 12-pounder field howitzers under the command of Lieut. A. J. Freich.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, *January* 25, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

Sent yesterday one more light-draught gunboat up Cumberland River, lightly manned. To-day, Lexington will go up, to remain a few days. Have sent Lieut. Commander S. L. Phelps in her, to examine condition of river and report to me its requirements.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, Commandant of Station.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 26, 1863—2.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Garfield reports to me that there are two regiments of cavalry in Ohio—the Second and Tenth Ohio—that are full and ready for the field. I have telegraphed before of my great need, and that a sufficient force of cavalry is all I require to make an advance, and I earnestly request that these two regiments be ordered to report to me forthwith. I wish to have cavalry enough to destroy the enemy's cavalry, and, this done, I can occupy this whole country with my forces and procure forage enough for my army.

Very truly, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 26, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

General Paine sends down rumors of a projected raid into Kentucky, by some of Morgan's men, via Burkesville. I would suggest that you have some mounted infantry ready to operate in that direction, should it be necessary.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 26, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

It is a great disappointment to us Granger not starting to-day, as all my dispositions were based on your promise to that effect. Our whole fleet is exposed in consequence of this delay. His two advance brigades ought at least to be ready to start earlier than Friday.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE, *Gallatin:*

Your telegram is received. The general commanding is surprised to learn that there is danger of enemy's crossing the Cumberland. He desires to know why all boats along the river have not been destroyed

according to his orders. Is the river fordable at Burkesville or Hartsville? He desires also to know if your infantry force cannot easily prevent any danger of their crossing, and wishes you to make inquiry up the road to know where Johnson's cavalry is.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Hamburg, January 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Commanding District of Corinth:

The scout you forwarded dispatch by has just arrived. His information concerning the movements of Roddey conflicts with the latest news I have. My latest is that the Savannah force had begun to fall back from there Saturday evening, and continued until last evening. They went first to Lebanon [Lexington], and then toward Florence. They had pickets out across the river, and this afternoon the cavalry (dismounted) I had placed over to watch for them, fired upon, and the gunboats threw some shell among them, and drove them off. I think, from all I can learn, that we must meet with this force along the river as I go up, and hope to bag them.

All the commissary stores were shipped off by the first trains, so that the regiments I have will need rations, if I should be out longer than day after to-morrow; and would it not be well to have two days' rations for, say, 950 men? Meet us, if I should be detained and not be able to leave here or return to Corinth, by day after to-morrow. Will send courier as soon as I get back from up-river movement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. RICE,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—The trains I sent with hay were loaded with four or five bales to the team, and the drivers must know what has become of it.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 27, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Cipher dispatch, dated 27th, received. Dispatched by General Thomas, in my name. Asked for two brigades, two batteries, and all the cavalry, with pack-animals, to be sent at once by boats to Clarksville; then disembark and sweep the country east of Tennessee, north of Duck River, and south of Cumberland to this place. Come as near this as you can. Instructions will meet the commander at Clarksville. Advise me fully of all movements. Have them bring shelter tents for field service, and put their baggage in store.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

CLARKSVILLE, *January* 27, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Matters are quiet here. I have information that they design attacking me in force. I would like to have two rifled pieces to put in my fort—two siege guns. There are 30 boats here now and 3 gunboats.

One went up last night without reporting. Will send fleet forward to-night, unless otherwise ordered. General Granger has not yet arrived. Rebels are on south side of river, near Shoals. Reported 5,000 strong, with eight pieces of artillery. Will keep you advised. I keep strong pickets at Shoals, on this side. Rebel cavalry are on south side, in view.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CLARKSVILLE, *January* 27, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Wheeler's and Forrest's forces are between Charlotte and Shoals. The gunboat Lexington was up to Shoals to-day. Had three cannon balls strike her. Rebels were shelled out. They are collecting such supplies as the country affords. Fifth Iowa Cavalry captured a few of their wagons yesterday and carried them to Donelson.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LA VERGNE, *January* 27, 1863.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *Chief of Staff:*

Captain Scott, First Ohio, in command of scouting party, ordered by me from Stewardsborough this morning, reports no enemy at Triune. Had moved toward Shelbyville. Forrest's command went last night to Eagleville. Wheeler encamped at Poplar Grove, 4 or 6 miles beyond Triune. Both parties supposed to have been ordered to Shelbyville. A sergeant and 5 men, who went to Wilkinson's Cross-Roads this morning, report no enemy there, but that a considerable quantity of cotton was burned last night between the cross-roads and the Murfreesborough pike—by whom was not ascertained.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT HENRY, *January* 27, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

I am in receipt of the following, deemed reliable:

Forrest and Wheeler, reported 7,000 strong, are near Charlotte, tending to above Clarksville and Harpeth Shoals, the object being to watch for transportation and decoy Colonel Bruce across, so that Morgan can dash into Clarksville. A scouting party from my command captured some prisoners and teams loaded with meat for Forrest. Roads almost impassable.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January* 27, 1863.

Major GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

No gunboats arrived yet. The gunboat Lexington made a reconnaissance from Clarksville to the Shoals this morning. Was struck

three times, by enemy's guns at B———, without injury. We succeeded in driving the rebels out. Twenty-six transports and four gunboats are on the way up to-night. Will arrive some time to-morrow.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., January* 27, 1863.

The general commanding has learned that a train has been lost and its guard captured because they allowed themselves to be surprised without arms in their hands, or with their arms unloaded; and that train guards are in the habit of taking off their accouterments and placing their arms in the wagons. Such disgraceful conduct on the part of both officers and men, intrusted with duties so important, renders them both morally and legally responsible for the loss of life and public property which so frequently ensues.

It is, therefore, ordered that any officer in command of troops acting as train guards who shall permit his men to take off their accouterments or lay aside their arms, in or outside of the wagons, or whose troops shall be found with their arms unloaded, shall forfeit all pay and allowances that may be due him, and be dishonorably dismissed the service for gross misbehavior on guard duty. Any non-commissioned officer or private on such duty, who shall be found with his musket unloaded or out of his hands, or with his side arms off, without the order or permission of his commanding officer, shall, for each offense, forfeit one month's pay, and moreover be punished on the spot, according to the nature and necessity of the offense. Any officer sending out trains in contravention of orders, or without due notice to, and leave from, his superior officer, or without adequate guards, shall be held pecuniarily responsible for any injury such trains may sustain, and, moreover, be punished as for misbehavior in the face of the enemy.

No picket guard will allow forage or other trains to pass its lines without written orders from the commanding officer of the division or independent brigade to which such trains belong, nor without such guards as are reasonable and have been customary on the road.

This order will be read at the head of each regiment and detached company in this army, and it shall be the special duty of all division and brigade inspectors to see that it is carried into immediate effect.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., January* 27, 1863.

The general commanding, desiring to increase as far as possible the effective force of this army, by returning to their regiments able-bodied men, now on detached service as teamsters, laborers, and hospital attendants, directs that their places be supplied, as far as possible, by the substitution of men hired for the purpose. To accomplish this, the following directions are given:

I. Citizens residing within or without the limits of this department may be employed and paid by quartermasters, as teamsters, wagon

masters, and laborers, and by the medical department as hospital attendants.

II. Negroes may be employed, and paid in conformity with the act of Congress, as follows:

1st. As teamsters, on quartermaster's trains, provided a sufficient number of white teamsters and wagon-masters are retained to preserve order.

2d. As laborers, in the quartermaster and engineer departments.

3d. As cooks, nurses, and attendants in hospitals.

4th. As company cooks, two to a company.

5th. As officers' servants, according to the number allowed by law.

Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, and independent posts are authorized to procure and employ negroes as above:

1st. From those found free and roaming at large.

2d. From those belonging to masters serving in the rebel army, or who have been employed in any manner in the rebel service.

3d. From those belonging to persons who, though not now serving in the rebel cause, are disloyal, or have children or other near relatives in the rebel army, who are benefited or maintained by the labor of such slaves.

Lastly, when it becomes an absolute necessity, from among those belonging to loyal men. In this case a copy of the order directing their employment, and a descriptive list of persons so employed, shall be given to the owner, duly authenticated by the commanding officer of the troops in whose service they are employed.

The commanding general enjoins great caution in the employment of women in any case where it might lead to immorality.

III. All persons so employed in each regiment, except those employed as officers' servants, will be entered on quartermasters' rolls as laborers or teamsters, stating their age, sex, name of master or claimant, date of employment, and the length of time employed; and in the column of "remarks" will be noted on what duty and by whom employed. Those employed by the engineer, quartermaster, or medical departments will be entered on their appropriate rolls. They will be provided with clothing, to be deducted from their pay, the balance to be paid to the person employed, unless he belong to a loyal master, in which case payment will be made to the master.

Every negro thus employed will receive a certificate from his employer, setting forth the fact and nature of his employment, and no male or female negro will remain in camp or be subsisted therein without such certificate.

IV. Commanding officers and medical directors of corps, divisions, brigades, and posts are directed to substitute hired labor as far as practicable for that of detailed men, and are ordered to return all soldiers now performing such duty to their regiments as fast as their places can be supplied.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. CENTER. 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, January* 27, 1863.

So much of General Orders, No. 1, from these headquarters, as assigns Brigadier-General Morgan, Fourth Division, to the command of

the brigade composed of the Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, and Fifty-second Ohio, is annulled, and General Morgan is assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, composed of the Tenth, Sixteenth, and Sixtieth Illinois Volunteers, and the Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan Volunteers; and Col. D. McCook is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, composed of the Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and Fifty-second Ohio.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Major and Chief of Staff.

STEAMER RAYMOND,
Hamburg, January 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Commanding District of Corinth:

SIR: As I informed you by dispatch last evening, I had my force on board, ready to start, but the fog was so thick the boat could not be got under way until early this morning. When about 5 miles from here, the starboard wheel broke down, in consequence of some damage it received in starting; it was not possible to repair it, or to go on up the river with only one wheel, and barge in tow, so, much to my regret, I was obliged to turn back to Hamburg. I had everything arranged, I believe, for a successful thing; but this accident, to my great disappointment, has prevented the accomplishment of our designs. The gunboat Robb has, however, continued on as far as she can go over the shoals, and will destroy any flats that may be found. She will return this p. m., and will then probably go on down the river with convoy. I do not think, from what information I can get, there is any force now at Savannah. Colonel Breckenridge will go with them as far as Perryville, and return across the country, and report to you anything of interest he may find. The train left this morning, and I shall send the Seventh Iowa and Eighty-first Ohio and section of artillery after them. The Fifty-second Illinois is retained here until you can send 30 wagons more for the balance of the stores. Either the quartermaster is much to blame in loading or else there was much more than was supposed. A section of artillery remains here, and some cavalry. Scouts have been sent along Chambers' Creek this morning, and others over the river.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. RICE,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 28, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

If there are cavalry regiments in Ohio, they are subject to General Wright's orders, and he has been repeatedly directed to send you everything he can possibly spare. I cannot take good generals away from armies in the field, and bad ones you do not want. If General Hooker will consent, you shall have General Burns. You already have your full share of the best officers.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 28, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Numerous applications for leaves of absence, approved by you, are received here. While you are in the face of the enemy, and are daily asking for officers and re-enforcements, it is obviously improper to give leaves to officers of your command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., January 28, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Fleet passing Shoals at 1 p. m. without interruption. Colonel [Robert] Johnson's cavalry arrived this evening, considerably run down.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

Forrest is not at Harpeth. Some portion of his command may be there, perhaps under Napier. Please report this to Fort Henry and Clarksville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE, *Gallatin:*

Send forward Steedman's two regiments. There is no force of consequence of the enemy in your vicinity. If necessary, you can call in some of the troops from Buck Lodge, leaving a small guard there.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 29, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Am convalescent and at work. Enemy shows signs of withdrawing from the line of the Elk River, near or across the Tennessee. Believe they fear gunboat expedition up the Tennessee. Recent storms destroyed our bridges between here and Nashville. Damaged road covering. The country and dirt roads nearly impassable for teams. Our railroad will be ready by the 6th, and by the 15th shall have mounted infantry and cavalry enough to drive the enemy's cavalry from the field, want of which, up to this time, has cost the Government many millions of dollars. This war must be conducted to annihilate the mili-

tary power and exhaust the resources of the rebels. All our preparations should be promptly made firmly to advance and strongly to hold the country. We are now 212 miles from our base of supplies, our line of communication by rail being subject to many contingencies. More substantial provision must be immediately made. This should be by the Tennessee and Cumberland, as near as possible, to Nashville; thence to that place by the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad north, and the Northwestern road south of Cumberland, the former to be repaired immediately, and the latter to be completed to a point on the Tennessee, below Waverly; country to be covered by occupation of Franklin, Columbia, Charlotte, and Waverly, without delay. Second, needful transports, tugs, and barges, to suit the waters of the Cumberland and Tennessee, by purchase, adaptation, or construction, should be prepared without delay. Third, three or four small light-draught, staunch-built, powerful tugs and gunboats, capable of ascending the Tennessee above the Shoals, should be prepared. The use of such boats at this time, cooperating with our movements, would save the Government millions in time and expense. In moving this army, these gunboats are of the utmost importance to guard the Tennessee, now masked by impassable roads and superior cavalry, besides the intrinsic value of time, each day's delay costing the Government $200,000. The time of delay in opening our road, and getting our mounted force to have the upper hand, should be used to begin and forward the preparation. Your approval of the needful construction or repair of those two railroads, and sanction of the necessary steps in regard to river transportation, as above indicated, is requested.

Yours, very truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 29, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Your dispatch received. Am very glad you sent General Crook. No man could be more acceptable. With your consent, I propose to send up the Ninth and Eleventh Kentucky to Bowling Green (two first-rate fighting regiments, raised in that neighborhood), to replenish their thinned ranks, and get you to order down at once the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Michigan in their stead; and, if you think proper to spare them, the One hundred and Eleventh Ohio and the Wisconsin regiments. I think all of these regiments might safely be ordered down by rail at once. They need not bring their transportation.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Jan.* 29, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IX. By virtue of the authority delegated to the major-general commanding, by the Secretary of War, Capt. B. W. Canfield, One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, is, for disobedience of orders and gross neglect of duty in allowing his train, consisting of 34 wagons and 184 animals, under charge of 164 men, to be surprised and captured by a scarcely superior force of the enemy, without resistance on his part,

although within a short distance of succor, dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances. The general commanding regrets his inability to inflict the extreme penalty of the law upon one so deserving an ignominious death.

X. Col. A. S. Hall, One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Center, is fully and honorably exonerated from all censure for the capture and loss of the forage train of his command on the 21st instant, it having been clearly shown that it was lost not through any neglect on his part, but by the misconduct of Captain Canfield, and in violation of orders.

This order will be read at the head of each regiment in the brigade.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 29, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will the division of this army into three corps prevent me from having the staff officers who have been assigned me with their proper rank? They were assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, which General Thomas will command, while I command what, with your approbation, I propose to call the Army of the Cumberland.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 30, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The construction and control of all gunboats for defense of Western rivers, and convoys of transports, have, by law and the orders of the President, been transferred to the Navy Department. Requisitions for convoys, &c., must be made by you on Admiral Porter. The Secretary of War opposed this arrangement; but it was made, and we cannot change it.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 30, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It is of the first moment to have cavalry fire-arms. The three regiments of Tennessee cavalry and the exchanged prisoners of the Second Indiana are now without arms. Words are not needed to explain to you that if we cannot arm our cavalry, we had better disband it. I declare to you, upon my honor, the loss to our Government from this want alone, in this department, since I came into command, can be

counted by millions of dollars. Again, revolving arms duplicate our strength. What is the use of raising and supporting a force and losing half its strength, for want of as many dollars' expense for arms as would be lost by a day's delay? The extra forage and subsistence we could have procured would pay four times the number needed. To arm our cavalry, we now want twenty-five hundred revolving rifles and breech-loading carbines. Can we have them? How soon?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *January* 30, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday, 7.30 p. m., was received this morning, and I have telegraphed an answer in regard to gunboats.

Will not the occupation of so many points as you propose between the Cumberland and the Tennessee Rivers greatly weaken your main army and expose the garrisons of the points occupied to capture? If these were fortified towns, strong enough to resist a *coup de main*, the case would be different.

There is a general impression here that no troops have gone from Virginia to re-enforce Bragg, but, on the contrary, that a part of Bragg's forces have been sent to Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and I have been urged to send a part of your army down the Mississippi. I do not regard the reports of these changes as sufficiently reliable to authorize any change at present in the strength of your army. They are, however, of such a character as to render it exceedingly important that you should occupy the enemy in your front, and, as far as possible, feel him and keep yourself informed of his strength.

The continued inaction of the Army of the Potomac during the long and favorable season for field operations, which, it is feared, is now closed, has very greatly embarrassed the Government. It was expected that that army would at least drive the enemy from the vicinity of Washington and the Upper Potomac, and occupy the rebel army of Virginia south of the Rappahannock. This would have enabled us to detach sufficient forces to place the opening of the Mississippi beyond a doubt. As things now are, we are hard pressed for troops for that purpose. Should the enemy succeed in holding your army in check with an inferior force while he sends troops to the Mississippi River, it is greatly to be feared that the time of many of our troops will expire without our having accomplished any important results.

In regard to gunboats for the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, I regret that the entire control of these matters was taken from the War Department. We anticipated and predicted that just at the time and place where we most needed these boats there would be no co-operation. Our only hope is for you to continually urge upon Admiral Porter the necessity of his keeping boats in these rivers, and I will continue to urge the matter upon the Navy Department here. I have no doubt that there is every desire for a cordial co-operation, but this is very difficult to effect when the parties have different objects in view and act entirely independent of each other.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

General GORDON GRANGER, *Louisville:*

Cannot you get barges for the cavalry and tow them up? It will not do at all to send them by land. Will take ten days to make the trip, and then the animals will be jaded and worn down so that they will be unfit for duty for ten days more, making a loss of twenty days. If the cavalry and pack animals cannot come up by water, to accompany the infantry and artillery, the whole force will have to come through to Nashville, and abandon the enterprise. Do not put arbitrary words in the dispatches. We have lost the cipher and only know the route. Please send a copy of the cipher. Direct to

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON:

Two dispatches received. The general commanding directs that General Davis hold his command in readiness to-morrow morning to make the movement contemplated some days ago. He has concluded it is not best to send General Davis to-night.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Clarksville:*

I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that a large force of rebel cavalry is reported at Triune, on its way toward Franklin or Nolensville.

Respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Colonels Harlan, La Vergne, and Innes, Nashville.)

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEEDMAN, *Nashville:*

Are your two regiments down from Gallatin yet? Is your brigade ready to move? The general contemplates giving you an order for an expedition. Colonel Wilder has been directed to combine his command with yours for the purpose.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Clarksville:*

The general commanding directs me to say that Forrest is at Chapel Hill and Wheeler is loafing in our front. The former may possibly pay you a visit.

Respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON:

A large force of rebel cavalry at Triune, on its way to Franklin or Nolensville. Could not General Davis get ready and surprise them in the morning at daybreak? If not, how near could he come to it?

By order, &c.

Respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Col. J. T. WILDER, *Nashville:*

Combine your command with that of General Steedman. The general has a movement in contemplation for you.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

The general commanding directs me to inform you that a large force of rebel cavalry is reported at Triune, on its way to Franklin or Nolensville. He thinks Steedman and Wilder would make a good expedition to Franklin. Perhaps you can strengthen them with a regiment.

Respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

If practicable, would prefer that Colonel Wilder's command would come forward here, and that you should re-enforce Steedman with two good regiments, so that he can hold Franklin against all the cavalry they can bring. Our expedition moves to-morrow for their rear, and Wilder is to form part of another.

Respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

General Halleck telegraphs me that all the troops in your department are under your command, and that he has dispatched you to send me all you can spare. Please assume command, and order the Second Ohio Regiment of Cavalry, at Camp Chase, and also another full regiment, Tenth Ohio, that General Garfield reports to me as being at Cleveland, down here as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER:

Have telegraphed to have two brigades sent to Clarksville. It is highly desirable cavalry and spare animals should go the same route, two brigades of infantry and two batteries to stop at Clarksville; balance to go to Nashville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Commanding Right Wing:

Send Brigadier-General Davis at daylight in the morning with his division on the Versailles pike to the forks of the road leading to Eagleville. They should take five days' rations, their spades, and axes. On arriving at this point, select a good position for security against attack and surprise. Send one brigade of infantry and one of cavalry to surprise Unionville and Rover, and capture everything on the road; another brigade of infantry and one of cavalry to Eagleville, to capture any force there. The Rover expedition should return to his [Davis'] camp. The brigade at Eagleville, after wiping out everything it can find, should take post on the road leading to the camp, if practicable, but near enough to command the Nolensville and Eagleville pike, and prevent anything from passing. Part of the brigade of cavalry that returns to camp must watch the road south and east, and keep open communication to the rear; the remaining can join the brigade at Eagleville. This division thus posted will act as a corps of observation, watching toward Shelbyville, and at the same time the movements of the rebel cavalry, which latter it will cut to pieces the moment an opportunity offers. Of course, General Davis will have discretion to act in this case, keeping us advised of everything. I think it would be prudent to protect his rear and keep open communication with him by directing General Sheridan to post a brigade at Salem to watch the Middleton road and keep all spying at a distance by sharp daily patrols. You will instruct General Davis accordingly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

The general directs that you send two brigades of cavalry, to be reported to General Davis, who will start early to-morrow morning toward Salem and Versailles. The object of the movement is to intercept any detachments of cavalry that may be found on the Nolensville or Shelbyville pikes, and also to capture any of the enemy's forces that may be found in the vicinity of Eagleville or Rover. Your brigades will be reported to General Davis by daylight to-morrow (Saturday) morning, and with three days' rations with them, or five days' would be better.

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 31, 1863.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Naval Forces, &c., Cairo, Ill.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to call your attention to the importance to the army service of keeping the line of the Cumberland River between its mouth and Nashville constantly open to use of our steam transports, and request that, if within the naval means at your command, you assign to that portion of the river an iron-clad gunboat, plated with sufficiently heavy iron to resist field artillery, to assist in the above object. The Cumberland River during its present high stage affords the cheapest and most ready means of supply for the army under General Rosecrans, and the importance of securing the safe passage thereon of the many transports engaged in furnishing any supplies will fully justify such a disposition of a gunboat of the character referred to, if you have one to spare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. 3D DIVISION, CENTER, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Mill Creek, near Nolensville, January 31, 1863.

C. GODDARD:

In obedience to orders from Major-General Thomas, on the arrival of the two regiments from Gallatin, I moved my command to this place. From information received from citizens, I am convinced the enemy have moved several thousand strong in the direction of Franklin and Charlotte. I intend making a reconnaissance in the direction of Franklin in the morning.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Commanding Third Division.

NASHVILLE, *January* 31, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have reliable information of about 1,000 mounted enemy passing down to or near the mouth of the Harpeth yesterday. I believe quite a force will concentrate there to annoy the fleet. They have some artillery.

WM. TRUESDAIL,
Chief of Police.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 31, 1863.

The following resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio have been received, and, in accordance with the request contained therein, are published to this army.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS TENDERING A VOTE OF THANKS TO MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the thanks of this General Assembly are hereby tendered to Major-General Rosecrans, staff, officers, and the brave men under their command for the glorious victory resulting in the capture of Murfreesborough and the defeat of the rebel forces at that place.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the General Assembly are extended to the families of the brave and noble patriots that have fallen in defense of freedom and constitutional liberty; and that their memories will ever be cherished by a grateful people.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to General Rosecrans, with the request that they be read to his command.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
P. HITCHCOCK,
Pro tempore President of the Senate.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans commanding, for the month of January, 1863; headquarters Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Department staff (Murfreesborough, Tenn.)	16	.....	16	16	16	.....
10th Ohio Volunteers, provost guard (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	21	392	489	727	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:						
Staff and escort (Murfreesborough, Tenn.)	17	46	63	66	20	.....
9th Michigan Volunteers, provost guard (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	18	373	441	588	594	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	290	5,276	7,017	12,468	12,613	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. James S. Negley (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	247	5,109	6,991	9,723	10,126	11
Third Division, Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	330	6,215	7,364	10,625	10,753	6
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan (Nashville, Tenn.).	265	4,851	6,424	8,408	7,878	.....
Fifth Division, Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	217	4,121	5,033	7,150	7,471	14
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1,384	25,991	33,333	49,028	49,455	49
Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook:						
Staff (Murfreesborough, Tenn.)	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	187	3,354	4,603	7,813	8,217	.....
Second Division, Col. William H. Gibson (near Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	257	4,558	5,729	10,670	11,052	12
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan (on Stone's River.)	204	4,179	5,298	8,635	8,807	12
Total Twentieth Army Corps	648	12,091	15,630	27,122	28,080	24

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.— Continued.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
Twenty-first Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden:						
Staff (Murfreesborough, Tenn.)	10	.....	10	10	9	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall (near Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	210	4,019	5,117	9,397	10,020	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft (near Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	234	3,997	5,069	9,112	9,741	20
Third Division, Col. Samuel Beatty (near Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	151	3,347	4,353	8,555	9,257	16
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	605	11,363	14,549	27,074	29,027	54
Post of Nashville, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:						
Infantry	36	671	967	1,076	.....	.....
Cavalry	1	28	33	62	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve	8	270	325	383	.....	.....
Total post forces, Nashville	45	969	1,325	1,521	.....	.....
Post of Gallatin, Brig Gen. Eleazer A. Paine:						
Staff	1	.....	6	6	6	.....
Infantry	141	2,463	3,392	4,404	4,444	.....
Artillery	1	64	76	134	143	.....
Total post forces, Gallatin	143	2,527	3,474	4,544	4,593	.....
Post of Clarksville, Brig. Gen. Sanders D. Bruce:						
Infantry	66	1,279	1,650	2,265	2,276	.....
Cavalry	32	582	840	1,129	1,128	.....
Artillery	2	78	82	96	94	.....
Total post forces, Clarksville*	100	1,939	2,572	3,490	3,498	.....
Bowling Green, Ky., Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson:						
Infantry	100	1,676	2,540	3,194	1,511	.....
Cavalry	1	46	52	64	66	.....
Total post forces, Bowling Green*	101	1,722	2,592	3,258	1,577	.....
Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley	222	4,327	5,816	9,136	9,074	.....
Chicago Battery, Capt. James H. Stokes	4	105	122	140	140	.....
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes.	22	406	529	846	857	.....
Signal Corps, Capt. Jesse Merrill†	30	64	103	111	111	.....
Pioneer Brigade, Capt. James St. C. Morton†	48	890	1,216	2,930	2,952	.....
Total unattached forces	637	11,995	16,430	22,935	19,739	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff and 10th Ohio Volunteers	37	392	505	743	16	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,384	25,991	33,333	49 028	49,455	49
Twentieth Army Corps	648	12,091	15,630	27 122	28,080	24
Twenty-first Army Corps	605	11,363	14,549	27 074	29,027	54
Unattached forces	637	11,995	16,430	22,935	19,739	.....
Grand total	3,311	61,832	80,447	126,902	126,317	127

* Also borne on return of the Department of the Ohio. See p. 30. † Not in total.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright commanding, for the month of January, 1863; *headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Department staff (Cincinnati)	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....
District of Western Kentucky, Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle:						
Staff	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Bowling Green, Ky., Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson:*						
Staff	7	.....	7	7	7	.....
Troops at post	92	2,027	3,181	4,986	5,340	2
Clarksville, Tenn., Col. Sanders D. Bruce: Troops at post.*	84	1,550	2,058	2,783	.....	.....
Munfordville, Ky., Col. Edward H. Hobson: Troops at post.	129	2,372	2,852	4,009	.....	9
Lebanon, Henderson, Louisville, &c., Col. William A. Hoskins: Troops of command.	205	3,717	4,792	7,045	.....	.....
Total District of Western Kentucky	525	9,666	12,898	18,838	5,347	11
District of Central Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore:						
Staff (Lexington, Ky.)	10	.....	11	11	.....	.....
First Brigade, Col. S. A. Gilbert (Frankfort, Ky.)	133	3,152	3,935	4,613	.....	6
Second Brigade, Col. B. P. Runkle (Danville, Ky.)	50	975	1,371	1,779	.....	6
Third Brigade, Col. C. C. Doolittle (Lexington, Ky.)	97	1,662	2,430	3,131	.....	6
118th Ohio, Col. Samuel R. Mott (Cynthiana, Ky.)	36	759	873	893	.....	.....
1st Battalion 14th Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. Joseph W. Stivers (Mount Sterling, Ky.).	10	301	375	396	.....	.....
Total District of Central Kentucky	336	6,849	8,995	10,823	.....	18
District of Eastern Kentucky, Col. Jonathan Cranor:						
Louisa, Ky	74	1,589	1,981	2,390	2,435	4
Near Paintsville, Ky	21	460	572	738	738	.....
Total District of Eastern Kentucky	95	2,049	2,553	3,128	3,173	4
Cincinnati, Col. Sidney Burbank	20	268	407	427	.....	.....
Newport Barracks, Ky., Col. Sidney Burbank	6	149	210	221	.....	.....
Covington, Ky., Col. Jackson A. Lucy	13	394	429	478	.....	.....
Total Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington	39	811	1,046	1,126	.....	.....
Camp Chase, Col. August V. Kautz	40	840	1,087	1,181	.....	.....
Camp Dennison, Lieut. Col. George W. Neff	26	443	555	1,349	.....	.....
Camp Butler, Ill., Col. William F. Lynch	21	368	523	712	.....	.....
District of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox:						
Staff	11	.....	11	11	11	.....
Marietta, Ohio, Capt. Frank Smith	2	88	100	110	111	.....
Buckhannon, W. Va., Brig. Gen. Augustus Moor	149	2,477	3,238	4,213	5,893	4
Charleston, W. Va., Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon	176	4,082	4,989	6,102	9,947	.....
Total District of Western Virginia	338	6,647	8,338	10,436	15,962	4

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....
District of Western Kentucky	525	9,666	12,898	18,838	5,347	11
District of Central Kentucky	336	6,849	8,995	10,823	.....	18
District of Eastern Kentucky	95	2,049	2,553	3,128	3,173	4
Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington	39	811	1,046	1,126	.....	.....
Camp Chase, Ohio	40	840	1,087	1,181	.....	.....
Camp Dennison, Ohio	26	443	555	1,349	.....	.....
Camp Butler, Ill	21	368	523	712	.....	.....
District of Western Virginia	338	6,647	8,338	10,436	15,962	4
Grand total	1,437	27,673	36,012	47,610	24,482	37
Grand total department return for January, 1863	1,454	28,289	36,622	47,340	.....	33

* Also borne on return of the Department of the Cumberland. See p. 29.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 1, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

You have already more than your share of the best arms. Everything has been done, and is now being done, for you that is possible by the Government. Your complaints are without reason. You cannot expect to have all the best arms. The Government cannot give them. Your cavalry is as well armed as that of Grant or Curtis.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 1, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Van Dorn, with his command of rebel cavalry, having been starved out in Mississippi, is ordered to join General Bragg. The enemy then will have about 15,000 cavalry in Middle Tennessee.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 1, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have direct information that Joe Johnston arrived at Tullahoma on the 27th ultimo, and Van Dorn, who was put in command of the rebel cavalry in Mississippi, has been ordered over here to subsist on the country and interrupt our communication. To meet this emergency we must bring down all the cavalry available, and add to it the mounting of brigades of infantry, for scouting and expeditionary purposes. If you will back me up, I am determined to command the country instead of giving it to the enemy. I shall ask you for things as they are needed. General Wright thinks the Second Ohio Cavalry, at Columbus, and the Tenth, at Cleveland, are not at his disposal. I advised him otherwise, but not having heard from him, advise you of it. Our first want will be arms. Do not be weary of my importunity. No economy can compare with that of furnishing revolving arms. No mode of recruiting will so promptly and efficiently strengthen us. I am about to establish an *élite* battalion in each brigade, composed of those soldiers from each company, one commissioned and five non-commissioned officers from each regiment, and one field officer from the brigade, to be selected for superior valor and soldierly bearing in battle and on duty. I promise them the best of arms when I can get them, and will mount them for rapid field movement, like flying artillery. Will you please aid me to get the arms? Even installments, to show that they will come some day, will answer. We must create military ardor.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *February* 1, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Have sent your dispatch to the admiral. The vessels now under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Fitch to co-operate with you are the Lexington, Fairplay, Brilliant, Saint Clair, Silver Lake, and Robb.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, and Commandant of Station.

CLARKSVILLE, *February* 1, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Rebels on opposite side of river, 12 miles above, said to be 3,000 strong. Steamer Prairie Rose, from Saint Louis, with commissary stores, is here waiting for convoy. I have recovered good amount of stores, which were shamefully abandoned at foot of Shoals, on north side of the Cumberland.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 1, 1863.

Col. JOHN T. CROXTON, *La Vergne:*

I started courier a short time since, with reply to your dispatch of 5 a. m. The general commanding directed me to inform you that, as General Davis left Eagleville this morning for Franklin, he deemed it expedient for your force to return to La Vergne. I inclosed an order to that effect, to General Steedman, for you to forward. The line is now open to you, and I send this to expedite the matter. Please forward it to General Steedman.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 1, 1863.

Colonel CROXTON, *Commanding La Vergne:*

Dispatch from General Steedman just received from Mill Creek, near Nolensville, announcing intention of making reconnaissance in direction of Franklin. Colonel Goddard has already informed you of General Davis' movements in that direction, via Eagleville. The reconnaissance of General Steedman should be rather in the direction of Brentwood or Lane's Store, with view of ascertaining where the enemy have gone. The "several" thousand spoken of does not probably exceed four. Inform General Steedman of this dispatch, and that he is to be governed by it.

By command of General Rosecrans:

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALLATIN, *February* —, 1863.

Lieut. F. S. BOND:

I sent a report, two days ago, about the expedition. Twelve boats were destroyed, a skirmish was fought, several horses secured, &c. To-

day I had the news that seven boats were again collected at Carthage, and that Morgan is to-day passing across his cavalry and artillery. I doubt it, but shall know during the night.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *February* 1, 1863.

Lieut. F. S. BOND:

Where did Morgan cross the river—above or below this place? Give me some of the particulars.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *February* [1], 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

At dusk last evening an outlaw by the name of Peddicord, with 40 men, tore up four or five rails in the Richland Woods, about 14 miles from here. They were attempting to burn a cattle guard on the road, when 15 men of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois approached. The rebels ran. They were dressed in our overcoats. I have 350 men after them, and I expect to hear that the rebels fell off their horses and broke their necks. Fifty or more citizens collected at the place with the rebels, to look on, aid, and assist. I propose to make an example of some of them. The trains are running.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 1, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Large force has gone down Tennessee River country with 10-pounder artillery, under Wheeler.

WM. TRUESDAIL,
Chief of Police.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

If the Second Ohio Cavalry is in your department, use it where most needed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 2, 1863—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I am surprised that you mistake my meaning. I do not complain. I point out the way to victory. I tell how I think force is to be created

and maintained at slight expense. This war demands such a consideration, and many more, to save the waste of human life. Already our thinned regiments testify to this, and as there is no substantial gain from recruiting, I wish to be understood as making no complaints. The great point I make is, that the Government pays cost of troops without getting the benefit of their strength. The other is, that no matter what the Government has done, or left undone, for this army, policy and duty demand means to meet the coming emergency. Why should the rebels control the country, which, with its resources, would belong to our army, because it can muster the small percentage of 6,000 or 8,000 more cavalry than we? I want superior arms, to supply the place of numbers. Give revolving rifles in place of pistols. We must have cavalry arms, and the difference between the best and worst is more than a hundred per cent. in the daily cost of the troops. Excuse my earnestness in this matter; you probably see it much more clearly than I can explain.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 2, 1863—12 m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I telegraphed the General-in-Chief that two thousand carbines and revolving rifles were required to arm our cavalry. He replied as if he thought it a complaint. I telegraphed you also, to prevent misunderstanding. I speak for the country when I say that 2,000 effective cavalry will cost the support of near $4,000—say $5,000—per day. The power of these men will be doubled by good arms. Thus would be saved $5,000 per day. But this is the smallest part of our trouble. One rebel cavalryman takes on an average 3 of our infantry to watch our communications, while our progress is made slow and cautious. We command the forage of the country only by sending large train guards. It is of prime necessity in every point of view to master their cavalry. I propose to do this, first, by so arming our cavalry as to give it maximum strength; secondly, by having animals and saddles temporarily to mount infantry brigades for marches and enterprises. We have now 1,000 cavalrymen without horses, and 2,000 without arms. We don't want revolvers so much as light revolving rifles. This matter is so clearly in my mind of paramount public interest that I blush to think it necessary to seem to apologize for it. I do hope the Government will have confidence enough in me to know I never have asked, and never will ask, anything to increase my personal command. Had this been understood when I went with Blenker's division, this nation might have been spared millions of blood and treasure.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 2, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The Governor of Massachusetts telegraphs that you have written to him, urgently asking Massachusetts troops for your army. The Secretary of War directs that you immediately forward to the Department

a copy of any such letter written by you to the Governor of Massachusetts. You will also state whether the President of the United States has authorized you to make requisitions on the Governors of States for troops.

H. W HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have made no communication to the Governor of Massachusetts, nor to any other Governor, requesting troops or other supplies. Have, therefore, no copies of such communication. Never expect to ask or receive the President's permission, nor to make, without his permission, requisitions on Governors for troops or supplies.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, February 2, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Reports, confirmed by spy, that rebels have guns planted above and below near Palmyra, in a most eligible position, the country being broken and difficult of access. Have sent word to Colonel Bruce that any move he may make will receive co-operation from Donelson, and, if possible, from this point. Rebels reported to have an immediate force of 1,000 and 2,000 within easy supporting distance. I think the number must be exaggerated. Are there any gunboats above?

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, February 2, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I start an expedition to-night to the vicinity of Duck River. Sent reconnoitering party up Cumberland this morning, Colonel Bruce having sent word that 900 rebels, with one piece of artillery, are near Palmyra.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, February 2, 1863.

Col. A. C. HARDING,
Fort Donelson, Tenn.:

Have you any communication with Clarksville? If so, notify Colonel Bruce of confirmation of report, and that he will receive co-operation

from this direction in any move he may make. What is the distance from Donelson to Palmyra, and what the distance from there to Clarksville? By what road could you reach Palmyra, and how far (ask Haley) from New Portland across to that point, and what kind of road? Am just starting an expedition to Duck River.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 2, 1863.

Maj. JOSEPH W. STIVERS,
Commanding Mount Sterling, Ky.:

MAJOR: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to write you that complaints of the most serious character are continually reaching these headquarters of the depredations of rebels in your vicinity. A few days ago I wrote informing you of outrages committed by guerrillas at or near Olympian Springs. Yesterday a letter was received from Owingsville, stating that a party of 150 rebels had surrounded the house of a Union man by the name of Jackson, living at Mud Lick Springs, murdered him, and also a man by the name of Yarber, who was in the house at the time, and shot a son of Mr. Jenkins. Other depredations had been committed upon Union citizens there, and their lives and property seemed to be altogether without that protection which it is their right to demand and expect. The general directs that you use all the means in your power to prevent a recurrence of such outrages. You will send out frequently strong scouting parties, and send them farther to the front than heretofore. That section of the country is swarming with stragglers from the Confederate service, and Union men and women must not suffer from their lawlessness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 9. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 2, 1863.*

I. In accordance with General Orders, No. 9, War Department, January 9, 1863, the troops of this army are divided into three army corps—the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first. The center, under the command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, will hereafter be known as the Fourteenth Army Corps, the right wing, Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, as the Twentieth, and the left wing, Maj. Gen. T. L. Crittenden, as the Twenty-first.

II. The following named officers having reported in obedience to the orders of the War Department, are assigned to duty at these headquarters: Maj. William McMichael, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Henry Thrall, assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. Horace Porter, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, to relieve First Lieut. Theodore Edson as ordnance officer for this department.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH TENN.,
February 3, 1863—10.30 p. m.

E. M. STANTON:

Paymasters have arrived with funds for payment of my command to October 31 only. I think this army richly merits all pay due it. The last payment was to August 31, and in the case of some fifty regiments was made after preparation of October rolls, which, of course, bear no trace of the August payment, and must, therefore, be made over. October rolls of some regiments were lost in the late battle, and cannot well be replaced. Such commands, with many others, have their December rolls only. The Acting Paymaster-General advises my chief paymaster that money for the December payment will probably be furnished by the time of conclusion of the October payment. This will require the trouble and labor of two payments, which might be embraced in one. This is very undesirable, in view of the fact that my pay corps—by no means large—is mostly composed of paymasters just appointed, whose utter lack of practical experience would make a double payment slow, tedious, and unnecessarily burdensome. The present concentration of the bulk of my command presents an opportunity for a prompt and thorough payment which may not be long available. I earnestly request that Major Larned be authorized to make his payments to December 31 at once, and that funds for their completion be immediately furnished.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch just received from Fort Henry:

By an order from General Halleck, it would seem that the command in Fort Heiman is still retained, while Donelson and Henry are transferred to your department This is bad business, and I hope the general will take measures to have Heiman transferred. Part of my regiment is at each of these places. Part of one infantry regiment is on each side. My quartermaster's storehouse is one side, and the commissary depot on the other. Besides, it is utterly impossible to make correct returns and reports. More than this, I ought to be able to operate subject to the orders of one commander.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Will you please give the necessary orders to correct this?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 3, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough:

GENERAL: Your recent telegrams have been couched in terms implying a censure upon the Government for not properly supplying you with cavalry and cavalry arms. You are certainly under a grave misapprehension. You cannot be more anxious for success than the Government is for you to succeed; the Government is as desirous of giving you the means of success as you are to receive them; but yours is not

the only nor the largest army in the field, and you are not the only general who is urgently calling for more cavalry and more cavalry arms. The supply is limited, and the demands of all cannot be satisfied. The Government must judge for itself what army is the most in need of, and how far, with the means on hand, the wants of each can be supplied. For example, yourself, Generals Grant, Sibley, Banks, Hunter, Foster, Dix, and Schenck are all urgently demanding "more cavalry." Of course, all cannot be supplied, nor, indeed, the full demands of any one. The Government has done everything in its power to raise and arm more cavalry, but if every regiment raised in the last few months in the whole country had been sent to you, to the exclusion of all others, your demands would not have been filled. The only alternative was to give you the authority which you asked for to mount a portion of your infantry. But you now bitterly complain of the want of better cavalry arms; that unless the Government supplies you with "revolving rifles in place of pistols," &c., you will not be prepared for coming emergencies. You also ask for the "best arms," "superior arms," &c.

A few words of explanation will show how well founded are your complaints. It was alleged, and with good reason, last year that Western troops did not receive their fair proportion of good arms. To avoid any complaints of this kind in future, the Secretary of War, in August last, directed that the several qualities of arms should be issued to the volunteers from different States in exact proportion to the number in the service, and in this proportion assigned to the different armies. To avoid any further abuses or partialities, Assistant Secretary Watson took the immediate direction of these issues, and I learn from him that your troops have received their full proportion of the "best arms," "superior arms," &c.

Certainly you cannot expect that you can have all the best arms and other troops receive only those of a lower grade. In regard to "revolving rifles," "superior arms," &c., every one is issued the moment it is received. Those who cannot obtain these must use carbines, sabers, and pistols, or muskets. Even with these our cavalry is better armed than that of the enemy.

Everything has been and will be done for your army which the Government can do without injustice to other troops. You cannot expect the best of arms or of anything else, to the exclusion of others, who need them as much as you do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAIRO, ILL., *February* 3, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Lieutenant-Commander Fitch informs me that he has arranged to leave Smithland for Fort Donelson every Monday, to convoy loaded transports, and to return with those which have discharged cargo. He telegraphs me nothing very serious up Tennessee River, and no danger of either river being blockaded by rebels with the force that he has. Lieutenant-Commander Phelps agrees with him in this opinion. Have sent all your dispatches to the admiral. As soon as I hear from him, will communicate with you.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station.

NASHVILLE, *February* 3, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A scout just in reports that Wharton's and Wheeler's cavalry (6,000 men) and one battery of artillery left Franklin on Saturday evening last at 3 o'clock for Harpeth Shoals, boasting they would take one hundred Federal transports, there being but two gunboats in convoy. Van Dorn is across the Tennessee River with his command, and marching to Shelbyville, so Generals Cheatham and Walthall asserted last Friday evening. Bragg expects no other re-enforcements at present. Joe Johnston was at Tullahoma last Wednesday, but Bragg is in command. He made a speech to his men there that day, and told them he would fight there. Full report to you in the morning. I consider the information reliably reported, and comes from high rebel sources.

Respectfully,

WM. TRUESDAIL,
[*Chief of Police.*]

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer, La Vergne:

Five hundred of Morgan's cavalry reported to be west of road from here to Lebanon, with intention of cutting in on our trains. Look out for him.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 3, 1863.

Col. W. W. LOWE, *Fort Henry:*

The general commanding directs me to say that you may at any moment expect an attack from Forrest, and that you should use great vigilance to keep from being surprised. Please notify Fort Donelson.

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, February 3, 1863.

Col. A. C. HARDING, *Fort Donelson:*

If you should be attacked, after making reconnaissance, get into your works, and hold position at all hazards. I can and will bring help during the evening and night. Let your command know this. Put a supply of water and anything you may need inside the intrenchments.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, February 3, 1863.

Col. A. C. HARDING, *Fort Donelson:*

Notify Colonel Bruce of the demonstration being made here, and tell him as soon as it subsides you will give him assistance. He will be notified when and what force we can bring. Will get the couriers ready this evening.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 3, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Clarksville:*

Wheeler's rebel force attacked Fort Donelson this afternoon. Don't know results. Dispatch messenger to notify fleet of it, and send gunboats down to help if you have them. Fleet left Louisville Sunday night with two brigades. Must be nearly there.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL:

The general commanding directs that you inform General Davis immediately that Forrest with his rebel force attacked Fort Donelson this afternoon. They will probably be driven back, and he wants General Davis to use every possible exertion to intercept them. Communicate with the fleet below, if possible. They left Louisville Sunday night (two brigades), and must be near Donelson by this time.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, [*February**] 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Commanding Forces at Nolensville (via La Vergne):

The general commanding directs you to start with your whole command to-morrow morning at daylight, by way of Triune and Harpeth, on Riggs' Cross-Roads. You will there be joined by a brigade from General McCook's corps, with which your force will co-operate. That brigade is instructed in regard to the joint operations. Take a forage train along. I have notified General Thomas of this order.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Franklin, February 3, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Rained all day yesterday. Roads very bad. Cavalry did little on account of it. Got here early this morning. The last of the enemy left yesterday morning toward Charlotte. Think they are all in that vicinity, with intention of troubling boats on the river. My cavalry is out of rations. Will send to Nashville to-morrow for them. Enemy variously reported 4,000, 5,000, and 10,000. Can whip him with all my force together if the cavalry were not so jaded, and would try then a dash with it alone. The enemy has six pieces of artillery. He may try to escape by the way of Columbia. I will try to stop him. Orders will reach me at this place.

JEF. C. DAVIS.

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* Probably March. Garfield was appointed chief of staff Feb. 28, 1863. See p. 92.

LA VERGNE, *February* 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD, *Chief of Staff:*

Early this morning about 100 of Morgan's cavalry crossed Stone's River at Goodwin's Ford, 6 miles from here; came within 4 miles of this place, and then turned to the right, down Stone's River.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following information, just received from scouts:

General Forrest, with his cavalry, is at Chapel Hill. General Cheatham is encamped near Shelbyville, on the south side of Duck River. The dash made by your cavalry toward river caused a general falling back of all the rebel cavalry.

Very respectfully,

GEO. G. KNOX,
Lieut. 1st Illinois Arty. and Chief of Scouts, 21st Army Corps.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., February* 3, 1863.

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XVI. The transportation of this army will be at once reduced to the following limits: For each regiment of infantry, 10 wagons; for each regiment of cavalry, 25 wagons; for each battery of artillery, the same number of wagons that there are guns in the battery; for each brigade headquarters, 5 wagons. Each division will be allowed an ammunition train of 25 wagons and a supply train of 40 wagons. All transportation in excess of this allowance will be immediately turned over to Lieut. C. H. Irvin, acting assistant quartermaster, at Nashville.

It is made the duty of all inspecting officers to promptly report any regiment, brigade, or division which has transportation in excess of this allowance.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February* 3, 1863.

[General ROSECRANS?:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: After perils by land and by water, negroism and abolitionism, worthless quartermasters, and vexations of every kind and description, the infantry flotilla has at last sailed, about 12,000 strong, with four six-gun batteries, Generals Baird, Crook, and Gilbert commanding; the whole to rendezvous at Fort Donelson, and thence to proceed under convoy of gunboats.

Seven companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry leave to-night for Nashville by rail. Four to five hundred will now leave daily until all of the cavalry and cavalry animals, also pack mules, are shipped. One week or ten days will place them all in Nashville. There are yet two regiments of infantry to arrive from Northeastern Kentucky, and they will be sent forward as rapidly as possible. General Wright has been here for the last two days, assisting in embarking this force and pushing it forward. He has ordered me to remain here and superintend the moving of everything, until the last man and animal is shipped.

Owing to the great scarcity of transportation, I have been able to send forward but few wagons with the troops. Capt. H. C. Ransom, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster of my forces, left this morning for your headquarters, to secure transportation and other accommodations for them, upon their arrival at Nashville. I hope you will give all necessary orders and facilities to him for having everything in readiness, at the landing, upon their arrival.

I was reluctantly compelled to abandon the expedition from Clarksville, proposed by yourself, as it was impossible to obtain either boats or barges sufficient to transport the troops to that point within a period of three or four weeks. All of our large boats, having sufficient capacity to carry animals, have been converted into gunboats, Mosquito fleets, &c.

I am in hopes to reach Nashville, in person, by Saturday or Sunday next. The fleet will probably reach there about the same time.

Please write or telegraph me, in detail, anything you may suggest or desire me to attend to.

Your friend,

[G.] GRANGER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

SIR: There seems to be no doubt that the rebels, in considerable force, are entering the southern counties of the State, for what purpose is not exactly known. I intend to keep my forces well in hand until their plans are somewhat developed. If I only had the horse equipments for mounting my two infantry regiments, I would feel much stronger than I do.

I inclose a letter from Colonel Gilbert. I get the same report from other sources.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., ARMY OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, February 1, 1863.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Central Kentucky, Lexington:

SIR: I deem it my duty to state that letters shown me by the Governor and adjutant-general, from Breathitt, Clay, and Laurel Counties, indicate the presence of considerable bodies of rebels in those localities. One item, deemed entirely reliable, is that the rebels at Cumberland

Gap, said to be 4,000, are preparing to move; that they were about to send a train of 400 wagons into Clay County for forage. If there is any truth in this last item, we could demolish them, if it is thought advisable, and horses can be had on which to mount infantry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. GILBERT.
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, February 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Louisville, Ky.:

General Gillmore telegraphs that reports from Stanford say that 3,000 rebels are marching on London, and encamped 29 miles from that place on the night of the 1st. Colonel [Henry B.] Carrington asks that you will send a confidential member of your staff to confer with him. Shall I send General [Henry] Van Rensselaer?

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *February* 3, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Rebels entered Owingsville Sunday night [1st]; robbed all the Union stores, stole 40 or 50 horses, and took off as prisoners several Union men. Rebel force variously estimated at from 100 to 700. Large force crossed Cumberland at Waitsborough, in addition to those of Sunday.

JNO. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *February* 3, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Van Dorn is concentrating a force at Tupelo, Pontotoc, and Okolona of mounted men, whose destination is, I think, to Bragg and Kentucky. The scouts left Pontotoc Sunday. He then had over 5,000, with Whitfield's brigade yet to join him. They all say he is going to Kentucky. I think he is going to Bragg, from the fact that corn has been collected on the Okolona and Decatur road at several points for his force, and one brigade has moved up that road. Southern papers of the 29th say that part of his force has already crossed the Tennessee; but I think not. They also speak of Morgan being out on an expedition.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 4, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Fort Heiman, as an appendage to Fort Henry, will be attached to the Department of the Cumberland.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CLARKSVILLE, *February* 4, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Sent 200 cavalry down. Heard nothing as yet. Cannonading was heard until 2 o'clock last night. One gunboat was lying there yesterday. Harding was notified the day before by messenger from here that they were moving in his direction. Will advise you the moment messenger arrives.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, *February* 4, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Wheeler and Forrest are defeated at Fort Donelson. They may all be taken, if General Davis can be informed at an early moment. They will return hugging the Tennessee River. I think General Mitchell leaves for Charlotte County to-night.

WM. TRUESDAIL,
Chief of Police.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, *Franklin:*

Colonel Lowe telegraphs from Donelson that they have whipped the cavalry under Wheeler, Forrest, and Wharton. Forrest wounded. Rebels in full retreat. Lowe's cavalry following. He says they are out of rations and ammunition, and are retreating toward Charlotte and Shelbyville, and that a small force could capture the whole. Look out for them, and do your best to catch them.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Franklin, Tenn., February 4, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Dispatch in regard to rebel attack on Donelson received. Will carry out instructions to intercept the enemy with best of my ability. The cavalry is in bad condition, but is kept well out scouting in advance. I think the enemy will, if repulsed, retreat by Centreville. Will try and keep him out of Columbia. This is the most I can do in my present condition. Infantry badly off for shoes and supplies. Will try and get them at Nashville. My cavalry force is less than 1,000 effective men. If it were strong enough, I would go with it myself to Charlotte. General Mitchell has informed me that he will co-operate with me.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., February 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of telegrams from Fort Donelson, which are self-explanatory.*

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* Not found.

I send General Morgan with 1,000 cavalry and section of artillery to co-operate with you. I would send him to Charlotte, but am afraid the Harpeth cannot be crossed.

I cannot find Colonel Cook nor the other officers to arrest them.

Please advise me as often as possible of your movements.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, February 4, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

I have just returned from Louisville, looking after embarkation of Granger's command. Water transportation exhausted, only enough being obtainable for the infantry. Barges not to be had, and arrangements have been made for taking cavalry, and the mules and horses, by rail, at the rate of 500 a day. This is the best that can be done. The Tenth Ohio Cavalry will not get horses before the 20th, and the Second not much sooner. They will both be sent you as soon as ready for the field. If you can dispense with the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry for a while, I wish you to do so, as the cavalry force in Kentucky has been reduced to a minimum. It returns about 220 men for duty.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *February* 4, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Scouts in from Okolona; arrived to-night; left Monday. Van Dorn was there then, with his force, at that place, Cotton Ridge, and Pontotoc. None of his forces have yet gone to the Tennessee. My cavalry have just come over; were sent to cut the roads leading from Okolona to Tuscumbia and Decatur. Came back by way of Bay Springs. No force had passed up toward Tennessee, but forage was being collected on Bolivar road, which we destroyed. When they move, I will endeavor to strike them. Roads bad. Streams very high.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., February 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Two thousand four hundred and eighty-three Burnside carbines were shipped, February 3, from New York, by quick passenger train, for you, at Louisville. Lieutenant [Jacob H.] Smyser, the ordnance officer there, will hold them, subject to your order. These are the best cavalry arms we now have on hand. Colt's revolving carbines can only be manufactured at the rate of three hundred per month, and it would take a year to prepare machinery to manufacture them more rapidly. Every arm of that description, at present procurable, has already been forwarded to you. A further supply of the most efficient breech-loading carbines can be sent to you if required.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CLARKSVILLE, *February* 5, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Following is just received from Donelson:

DONELSON, [*February*] 4, [1863.]

Colonel BRUCE:

Your messengers of yesterday, and also the one by Mrs. Sherdin of to-day, are all here. The first were delayed yesterday by the enemy, who, about 2 p. m., attacked this post with eight guns and a force, fully 4,000, under Wheeler, Wharton, Forrest, and Woodward. In the battle they charged and charged again under continuous fire of shot and shell, and were finally driven back after many repulses. They sent in at the beginning of the fight and at the end of the battle, and offered to spare us if we would surrender, and with a threat that if we refused we must take the consequences, to which we replied that we would take the consequences. We killed more than 100 of the enemy, and have some 100 prisoners here; with the gunboats and the forces from Colonel Lowe, we got about 200 of them. Our loss is 12 killed and about 30 wounded. Among the killed we mourn Captain [Philo E.] Reed, (Company A); Lieutenant [Harmon D.] Bissell, quartermaster; Sergeant Campbell—all promising officers. Neither the dead or the enemy are all yet in. Colonel Lowe has just come over, and the enemy are being pursued. We had not more than 800 men, and our artillery ammunition giving out, left us nothing but the infantry, with their rifles and bayonets. Gunboats and a large force of infantry from below are here.

A. C. HARDING,
Colonel, Commanding.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 5, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Clarksville:*

The general commanding sends his thanks for Colonel Harding's dispatch, and asks if you cannot cross the river and pitch into the retreating rebels with all your force, leaving only your camp guard.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 5, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Clarksville:*

Dispatch from Donelson says rebels retreating toward Charlotte. Granger's fleet was at Donelson last night. Have telegraphed to have him land a force at Palmyra and intercept retreat. The rebels are out of ammunition and rations and in full retreat.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 5, 1863.

Col. W. W. LOWE, *Fort Donelson:*

If rebels are retreating toward Charlotte, a force might be landed from fleet at Palmyra and cut them off completely. General Davis is near Franklin with large infantry force and two brigades of cavalry. He has been advised to look out for them.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LA VERGNE, *February* 5, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Chief of Staff:

The cavalry sent out this morning report that the force that crossed Stone's River on the 3d recrossed, as I supposed, on the same day. Moved yesterday toward Lebanon. They numbered 300. Only 110 crossed the river. There is a small squad who nightly come on to the road to Nashville and before day scatter across Stone's River. I will endeavor to overhaul them.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LA VERGNE, *February* 5, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Chief of Staff:

The force referred to by Captain Thompson, of the courier line, must have been the one mentioned in my former dispatch, which crossed the river at Goodwin's Ford early on the morning of the 3d, came within 4 miles of this place, turned to the right, down the river, and recrossed at the mouth of Hurricane Creek. The cavalry from this place scoured that region yesterday, and only confirmed what I heard before and communicated to the commanding general. Yesterday evening I sent a citizen across Stone's River to report accurately as to the rumored force there, and he has not returned. This morning three companies of cavalry have gone in that direction, and I will report promptly the result of their reconnaissance. A company of cavalry has also gone with the workmen to repair the line, and discover, if possible, the perpetrators.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, February 5, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman U. S. Senate Committee on Military Affairs,
Washington, D. C.:

Permit me to suggest two measures of vast importance to our future success. The law should provide for the summary hearing and punishment of officers by brigade or division commanders, in a manner similar to that of enlisted men by regimental field officers, for all minor offenses, such as neglect of duty, waste of public property, neglecting the subsistence or clothing of the soldiers under their command, by fines or extra duty. The other is that this Congress should pass a law resuming its control over the militia. We may not be able to do this necessary thing in the next. We must do all we can to economize our troops, and prepare for emergencies.

W S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 5*, 1863.

The following extract from General Orders, No. 151, War Department, October 4, 1862, is published for the information of this army:

II. If any officer shall hereafter, without proper authority, permit the publication of any official letter or report, or allow any copy of such document to pass into the hands of persons not authorized to receive it, his name will be submitted to the President for dismissal. This rule applies to all official letters and reports written by an officer himself.

The general commanding has been surprised to observe the frequent violation of this order by officers of this army, and regrets that they should allow any desire thus to ventilate their achievements to lead them to commit so serious a breach of military propriety. He feels that his duty requires him to comply with the terms of the order quoted, and report the names of officers so offending to the President for dismissal.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb.* 5, 1863.

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XVII. The general commanding feels great pleasure in announcing as first of his company upon the Roll of Honor of this army, Sergt. Thomas Branch, Company I, Tenth Michigan Volunteers. In command of a squad of 25 men, Sergeant Branch, on the 25th of January, hearing the firing of the rebel guerrillas on the construction train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, disposed his men in an admirable manner, moved them at double-quick to the front of attack, and charged upon a force more than double his own numbers, and supported by still larger reserves, put them to flight at the point of the bayonet, and then recovered and brought back with him the engine and cars, which had been thrown from the track and set on fire. It is such conduct as this that makes men soldiers, and that the general commanding is proud to honor.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Comdg. District of Central Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt at these headquarters of a letter of Col. S. A. Gilbert, commanding at Frankfort, dated February 1, and forwarded by you on the 3d instant, in relation to the presence of bodies of rebels in certain southeastern counties of Kentucky, and reporting an expected foraging expedition of the enemy into Clay County. I am instructed to say that if the information contained in the letter of Colonel Gilbert shall appear to your satisfaction to be reliable, a force should be at once organized and sent down to clear out the enemy from that part of the State.

In regard to the mounting of infantry, information has already been sent to you. Equipments have been forwarded, and arrangements made for sending horses by which you should receive them by the middle of next week.

By command of Major-General Wright:

I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. RICE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February* 6, 1863.

Colonel STAGER:

Telegram from Brigadier-General Sullivan, Jackson, Tenn., says scouts report Longstreet in Virginia. Bragg re-enforced by conscripts only. Van Dorn intends leading cavalry attack on Rosecrans' rear. Moved east for that purpose. Forrest in Richmond. Indications of Bragg falling back. Sending stores to rear.

BRUCH.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

It seems, from recent news, that some of Morgan's men, I know not how many, have been assembling about Albany and crossing into Kentucky, and toward Jamestown and Glasgow. Some definite plan must be devised, and carried out, to drive off or exterminate these savage marauders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

I did not write you because I was too busy and uncertain of the result of the battle. It is now evident that their loss was excessive. Their own officers and men estimate their loss at from 13,000 to 15,000. I now wish to push them to the wall, but the pursuit will be heavy work. Send me what force you can spare, and take care of the railroad. I will write you soon. I congratulate you on the success of the Carter expedition and the final expulsion of John H. Morgan. I wish you would get ready a large lot of saddles and horses, and mount your infantry, to pursue him the next time he makes a raid.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, February 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Comdg. Central District of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have information, from what seems to be a truly reliable source, that there are officers and men of the rebel army, to the number of a hundred or more, in Owen County, not in companies, nor claiming

to be deserters, but men who have returned home for their own convenience, and who, by not reporting themselves to the military authorities, show themselves ready to take part again in the rebel cause when an opportunity offers. The county referred to has always been considered disloyal, and as requiring to be watched. The statement just given makes it more imperative to look after it. You will, therefore, send there, and keep for the present in that vicinity, one or two companies of cavalry, with orders to the officer in command to arrest all persons who may have been connected with the rebel army, and, returning therefrom, have not delivered themselves up to the military authorities, and obtained written permission to remain unmolested by the military authorities in Kentucky. All persons arrested will be sent to Lexington, with the necessary proof in the case, where they will undergo such further examination as may be necessary. Intelligent and prudent officers should be selected for this service. Similar steps will be taken in regard to other sections of your district where the necessity for such action exists.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, February 8, 1863—8 p. m.

General ASBOTH, *Columbus, Ky.:*

Report has just come in, by some of the men of this command, that Colonel Robison [?], of the rebel army, reached Huntingdon yesterday, with 2,000 men. It is said to be part of Van Dorn's force. I will keep you advised of anything I may hear. I think we can take care of Colonel Robison.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, February 8, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

No news of importance. We are fixing things, both at Donelson and Henry, so that at either point we will be in better condition for defense. Sent 75 prisoners to Louisville; 44 of them captured at Donelson, and the rest on west side of Tennessee River, by Lieutenant Beatty, of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. They have been recently (before the fight) attempting to forage on west side of Tennessee River, but we have destroyed all their boats as high up as Duck River.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
February 8, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

Major-General Hamilton telegraphs to-day that the commanding general's instructions were to remove all heavy guns from the east bank of

the river, at points between Memphis and Columbus. I have already unspiked and remounted eight guns at Island No. 10, placing the island once more in proper defense. I have also made all preparations for the shipment down the Mississippi of seventy-two spiked guns, carriages, and other valuable ordnance stores on the island, some of which have already reached Memphis. The only available artillery at Fort Pillow consists of one 18 and one 3 pounder. I intended to strengthen Fort Pillow with some light artillery, to enable the garrison to break up and capture Colonel Richardson's and Dawson's camp of from 1,000 to 1,300 men, near Covington. Being under the impression that the orders of the general commanding department alluded only to dismounted heavy guns strewn over the various posts, I hope that these, my arrangements, may not be in conflict with his above order. Anxious, however, to comply fully with superior orders, I would respectfully ask your instructions in the matter for my guidance. To secure the safe navigation of the Mississippi, I consider it most important to hold strongly not only Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, but garrison also Hickman.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
February 8, 1863—6.50 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

By orders from Washington, of the 23d of January, Forts Henry and Donelson were transferred to the Department of the Cumberland. I informed the respective commanders accordingly. Urging the returns from Fort Heiman, Colonel Lowe telegraphed yesterday that he considers Fort Heiman also a part of the Department of the Cumberland. Giving him proper explanations, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Patrick, the commander of Fort Heiman, to forward his returns at once directly to these headquarters. To-day, however, Colonel Lowe again telegraphs that, in accordance with orders from General Rosecrans, Fort Heiman forms an appendage to Fort Henry, and will be assigned to the Department of the Cumberland. My only available cavalry force, ten companies Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and the only light battery, Second Illinois Artillery, form part of the garrison of Heiman. Deprived of the fort and its garrison, the District of Columbus is crippled, and the vast country lying this side of the Tennessee River, and comprising Marshall, Calloway, and Graves Counties, remains uncontrolled by Union forces.

I was ordered to send three companies of cavalry to Memphis. Only two companies are left here. I cannot properly scout the country and feel the enemy's movements. I would, therefore, request that proper steps be taken to prevent any decisive order depriving the Department of the Tennessee of Fort Heiman, and that Major-General Rosecrans be requested to direct Colonel Lowe, commanding at Fort Henry, not to interfere with the garrison of Fort Heiman, as it is at present undoubtedly out of his jurisdiction.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

[FEBRUARY 8, 1863.—For General Orders, No. 14, of this date, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, see Series II.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

The Secretary of War directs that Brigadier-General Ellet be permitted to recruit for his ram fleet from convalescents in your department. The men so recruited by him will be discharged from their regiments.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 9, 1863.

General A. BAIRD:

The general commanding directs me to say that it is highly important to occupy Franklin with a division or a strong brigade as soon as possible, both on account of forage and to open the road. Special.

By command:

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSVILLE, *February* 9, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

From cavalry reconnaissance made on south side of river yesterday, we find enemy gone to Columbia. We captured 8 with their horses, wounding 1 man severely.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, *February* 9, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The First East Tennessee Cavalry have just returned from a hard expedition with General Davis. Their horses are nearly all barefooted. Time should be given them here to get their horses shod, to put their regiment on an effective footing. I have consulted with General Mitchell, and he concurs in this opinion. I hope that Captain Abbott's battery, now at Clarksville, will be permitted to return here and join the rest of the Tennessee forces. I think I will come with General Mitchell. I hope a few days will be granted them, at least.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb.* 9, 1863.

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XIX. The following orders, issued by Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding Department of Western Kentucky, are approved by the major-general commanding this department, and Chaplain Gaddis, Second Ohio Volunteers, is ordered to return to duty with his regiment.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., January 19, 1863.

Chaplain W. P. Gaddis, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having reported to these headquarters that he was taken prisoner on the 13th day of January on the Cumber-

land River by the rebel General Wheeler, and released on the following conditions: That upon the arrival of the steamer Hastings with wounded men at the city of Louisville, Ky., the 1,011 bales of cotton on the boat, said to belong to private parties, should be burned on the wharf of the said city; and, in the event of this not being done, he was to report himself to the Confederate authorities within twenty days from the date of parole; Mr. Gaddis, being a non-combatant, and not being a prisoner of war according to the terms of the cartel agreed upon by the representatives of the United States and the so-called Confederate States, he is hereby positively forbidden to burn the aforesaid cotton, or to deliver himself to the Confederate authorities.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 10, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

If you could give me General Buell, and he would be willing to serve in my army, it would be good for the service. Thank you for General [W. W.] Burns.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 10, 1863.

Capt. LEROY FITCH, *Commanding Gunboats:*

Can't we get three gunboats and four transports up the Tennessee in ten days, to intercept Van Dorn? Infantry to come from Corinth or Donelson, or Henry or Nashville. Please answer, care of General Mitchell.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 10, 1863.

I. It having been frequently reported to the general commanding that Confederate soldiers approach our lines dressed in our uniforms, and that they have appeared thus in battle, and have even, savage-like, carried our colors to deceive us, it is ordered that none so dressed shall receive when so captured the rights of prisoners of war, and that in battle no quarter be given them. When captured singly or in squads, prowling about our lines, they shall be deemed spies, and treated accordingly. The general warns all officers and men under his command to be on their guard against these violators of the rules of civilized warfare. All foraging and scouting parties, all patrols, and all troops on the march are enjoined to arrest and examine all persons wearing our uniform, and, if found to be wearing it without lawful authority, to forward them at once to the provost-marshals of their commands for identification and investigation, and thence to the provost-marshal-general of the department that they may be dealt with as they deserve.

II. All citizens and servants wearing the United States uniform without permission will be arrested, stripped, and punished according to the nature of the offense. Quartermasters will at once make requisitions for clothing to be issued to servants and employés not entitled to wear the uniform.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CORINTH, MISS., *February* 10, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

One of my scouts left Van Dorn Sunday night. He then had two regiments and one battery across the Tombigbee, at Cotton-Gin Port; was crossing slowly, and all his forces had not got to him. His men and officers said he was going to Bragg. His stock is not in good condition. He appears to be going the Pikeville and Russellville road. What little capacity [*sic*] I have is over there. Streams are high, and roads bad. We captured mail from Bragg's army yesterday. All the officers' and privates' letters express a belief that Bragg is fixing to fall back, some say to Huntsville, some to Bridgeport. You can judge how reliable such suspicions are. I have endeavored to get a gunboat up to Florence, and if one could go there it could destroy all the forces, and check Van Dorn materially. I will co-operate with it in any way to benefit the service.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 10, 1863.

MAJOR: It has occurred to me that some facts not strictly belonging to the military report of the recent expedition of the Fifth Division should be made known,* and I have accordingly prepared the following narrative:

Left Murfreesborough on the morning of February 3, and bivouacked that night at Auburn, about 22 miles by the southern road. The inhabitants generally on this day's march kept aloof from us, and evinced no pleasure at our coming. Auburn, a small village, was nearly deserted, and most of the houses unoccupied, and the people who were there remained in their houses. We noticed an occasional farm deserted, and everything that could subsist man and beast gone. Such places belonged to loyal men whose property had been taken by the rebel army, and whose families were refugees, the sons in many cases being conscripts in the rebel service. Where a farm presented any appearance of life and prosperity, forage, animals, and people would be found, the property belonging to rebels and the forage and animals spared by the rebel army.

On the morning of the 4th, we started early on the road to Liberty. Soon after leaving Auburn and entering a more broken country, I discovered small bodies on the hills. These bodies did not act in any concert. Some were armed, and others not. We at once discovered the

* See expedition from Murfreesborough to Auburn, &c., February 3–5, Part I, p. 42.

armed men to be the enemy's scouts, and took means to brush them away. The unarmed parties ran and concealed themselves, apparently as anxious to be out of sight of the armed parties as of our own force. After the armed parties were driven back, the others rushed into the road and joined our column, expressing the greatest delight at our coming, and at beholding again what they emphatically called "our flag." These men had been driven to the hills to escape conscription, and were daily being hunted up by conscription agents, aided by mounted men. Food was carried to them by women, children, and old men. As the column passed the houses of these persecuted loyal men, their women and children crowded the doors to bid us welcome and beg us to stay. As we approached Alexandria, the loyal sentiment increased, and men and women marched along with our column, staring at the old flag, and conversing about the good clothes and general good appearance of the men. These people were generally illiterate and somewhat timid, and did not seem to understand much about the present troubles, except that their more wealthy and better-informed neighbors insisted upon the poor people taking up arms to oppose the Government that they had been taught to love, and which had never oppressed them, to support a so-called Government which they knew only by the fact that they had been oppressed by it from its very beginning, and had been torn from their families to fight against their real friends, and for those whom they only knew by name and sight, as wealthy and overbearing, and for the defense, as they were told, of a species of property with the possession of which they had never been burdened, and were not likely to be. Liberty and Alexandria both exhibited much loyal feeling. Lebanon had been quite a stronghold for the rebels, though not without its devoted loyal inhabitants.

There were loyal men living here and there on our route for whom I sent, and conversed freely with. The observations of one day would serve as a sample for all—the property of loyal men despoiled, that of rebels protected.

The mode of procedure generally seems to have been for the rebels to call upon their friends to contribute supplies and forage for their camps; the rebels assent, and haul to their camps (they say) all they can spare; more is wanted, the loyal men are visited, and, without consulting them as to quantity, their provisions, corn, wheat, forage, and animals are taken without limit, until they are left in a condition that is rapidly becoming one of absolute want.

The sentiment was universal among the loyal men that nothing would affect their rebel neighbors but a course of treatment such as had been visited on them by the rebel army. Instances are plenty and came under my own observation where one of two near neighbors would be almost destitute from the ravages of the rebels, while the rebel next door was very slightly inconvenienced; in fact, the rebels many times refused to furnish supplies to their own soldiers, in which cases they would be taken from the nearest loyal man.

We have been shocked at cases coming to our knowledge, exhibiting a total disregard of the commonest claims of humanity. Old men and women have been left to shift for themselves as best they could, and their sons all conscripted. When we had occasion to take an animal from a secessionist, the Union men would rejoice, and say we might have the last they had if we would only serve the rebels as the rebel army had served them. (My military report will show what was done on this point.) If the present state of things is permitted to exist much longer, the Union people will be without subsistence, and will be compelled to

leave the country or live off the rebels; the latter they will not be permitted to do, and the former many of them cannot do. At present that part of the country through which the expedition passed may be said to be possessed by the rebels.

Can this state of things be changed? Very simply. The rebel inhabitants possess forage, animals, and provisions, much of which property—animals and forage particularly—our army actually needs, and the provisions can be profitably used or distributed to those families which the rebel army has despoiled.

If their homes (which they have forfeited) should thus be made, as they ought to be made, "too hot to hold them," let these rebels go farther south in quest of their rights, and where they will be with their friends. Rebellion seems to have so seared the feelings of some of these people that, after the men are forced into the army, their families are entirely neglected, in many cases, too, in violation of solemn promises to the contrary by those who remain to guard that property, for which those not possessing any, or but little, are forced to go to the field.

I know of one case in Murfreesborough where two women, whose husbands are both in the rebel army, live together; one was about to be confined, and sent for her family physician, who refused to go, and referred the messenger to another rebel physician, who also refused. The only excuse they pretended to offer was that they were practicing in the rebel hospitals, and did not want to be troubled with such cases. These physicians are represented as men of means (which they had made in this community), but the husband of this woman was in the rebel army, and the doctor cared no further for the family, as the fighting portion of it was already in the army for the protection of the property that the doctor was quietly enjoying. Our division surgeon left his bed and visited this woman.

It has been very strongly advocated in the loyal States that the suppression of the rebellion can best be accomplished by cultivating, encouraging, and developing the Union sentiment in the disloyal States.

If the white population of the rebel States were a homogeneous one, like that of the loyal States, the idea would be reasonable, but as facts actually exist it amounts to nothing, because there is no Union sentiment in the rebel States (with here and there a noble exception) among that class of men who wield the political power of these States, and the only effectual mode of suppressing the rebellion must be such a one as will conquer the rebellious individuals now at home as well as defeat their armies in the field; either accomplished without the other leaves the rebellion unsubdued.

We captured during our recent expedition a rebel mail-carrier and mail just from Tullahoma. The mail was principally made up of letters from the soldiers in the rebel army to their families in the neighborhood of Lebanon. These letters breathed but one sentiment—all tired of the war, and wanted to return home and remain there. Many said they would not go any farther south, and expressed a desire to desert, but feared in that case the Argus eyes of the rebel inhabitants at home, who would watch them and report them to the conscript agents, by whom they would be seized and sent back to their regiments and to death. These letters stated most positively that deserters from the rebel army were shot in various instances, and that citizens who had guided the Federal army were hanged.

Here we have the sentiments of these conscripts from their very hearts, for they are writing to their wives and children, and can have no inducement to deceive. These men would doubtless desert but for fear of

being returned by those who remain at home to guard their own property and watch these oppressed men.

The remedy for this state of affairs appears very simple: Despoil the rebels as the rebel army has despoiled the Union men. Send the rebels out of the country, and make safe room for the return of loyal men. Let these loyal men feel that the country is once in their possession instead of being possessed by their oppressors. Aid them in its possession for awhile, and they will soon acquire confidence sufficient to hold it.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *Chief of Staff.*

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 11, 1863.

Respectfully referred for the consideration of the Government.

This report exhibits a state of affairs by no means peculiar to Tennessee. The State of Kentucky is in the same condition. The question is what policy to adopt—the conciliatory or the rigid. The conciliatory has failed, and however much we may regret the necessity, we shall be compelled to send disloyal people of all ages and sexes to the south, or beyond our lines. Secessionism has so degraded their sense of honor that it is next to impossible to find one tinctured with it who can be trusted.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 18, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information and consideration of the War Department.*

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 11, 1863—4.20 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The enemy will direct all its operations to interrupt our connection. To prevent this it is absolutely necessary to patrol the rivers. Information in possession of the commanding general and post commanders must be promptly acted upon. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to have the gunboats which co-operate in that work directed to report to, and receive instructions from, the general commanding, or, in his absence, the commanders along the river districts. The officers commanding gunboats express a willingness to co-operate with the department, but in order to make their aid effective and prompt, such arrangements should be made.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Halleck to Rosecrans, March 5, p. 107.

FEBRUARY 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 9th instant, asking if I would be able to occupy a line from Glasgow, Edmonton, Jamestown, and Somerset, with an advance line at Petersburg, Tompkinsville, and Burkesville, was answered by telegram yesterday. With the force left in Kentucky, it does not seem to me best to attempt such occupation, for the reasons that the forces which could be assigned to the various points would not be strong enough to hold them against any serious attack, and even to place small garrisons at those points would involve the serious weakening of the garrisons at points on the railroad which it is important we should hold.

General Boyle's return for January gives his effective force as follows: Bowling Green, enlisted men for duty, 1,843; Clarksville, 1,550 (not including Second Battalion Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, attached to Colonel Bruce's command, but stationed at Hopkinsville, of which there was no return); Munfordville, enlisted men for duty, 2,372; Lebanon, Ky., 985; Henderson, Ky., and all northwest portion of the State, 1,104; Muldraugh's Hill, 328; Elizabethtown, 236; Louisville, including provost guard, 480, and Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, sent to scour the country in the vicinity of Cumberland River about Burkesville, &c., 584.

In Central Kentucky I have some 6,000 men in all.

From the above you will see, I think, that it is impracticable for me to attempt to defend Kentucky by occupying a line along the lower part of the State. The most that it has been proposed to do, and is in accordance with the views of General Halleck, is to protect the line of railroad, and, by occupying two or three points elsewhere, to keep down disturbances. At this season of high streams and bad roads, I do not think any serious demonstration will be made by the rebels upon the State; but if they should, I shall have to call upon you for aid. You are in advance; the important results must be accomplished by you, and I have been desirous of giving you my best officers and men, and have reduced my force both in Kentucky and West Virginia to an absolute minimum in order to put you in condition for a fight.

The Second and Tenth Ohio will be sent you as soon as they can be got ready. Neither are fully mounted, and the former is not armed. Hope they will be ready in twenty days. They will both be strong, a battalion of the Eighth, now in Kentucky, being added to the Second.

I have talked somewhat with Colonel [Joseph C.] McKibbin, who will take this. He may be able to enlighten you in regard to certain matters of detail.

Very respectfully and truly,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 12, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Your dispatch about "river patrolling" received. I have called the Secretary of Navy, Secretary of War, and General-in-Chief together, and submitted it to them, who promise to do their very best in the case. I cannot take it into my own hands without producing inextricable confusion.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, February 12, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The occupation of the points indicated in my telegram will not, of course, be advisable permanently, nor in such manner as to leave the posts as b..its for rebel enterprise. I wish to so occupy them as to give me the means of preventing the enemy's enterprises on our communications, and exclude him from using its forage and conscripting its men, without being cut to pieces.

I don't think any troops from Virginia have arrived here, nor do I think any have gone from here, unless very recently. They have three divisions near Shelbyville, and the remainder of the infantry at Wartrace, Manchester, and Tullahoma. Their cavalry is over all the country—right, left, and front of us.

The roads are now impassable for wagons or artillery, except where macadamized. Our railroad is now open to Nashville.

We have about fifteen days' supplies on hand here. At Nashville we have already nearly sixty days' subsistence. Forage will next demand our attention. By throwing in needful stores, to rescue us from want for sixty or ninety days, we can afford to disregard all our lines of communication, except from the Nashville base. Our next point will be to take advantage of the fall freshets to throw provisions up the Cumberland and Tennessee, to meet our prospective wants in those directions. Stores up the Cumberland are necessary to the occupation of East Tennessee. Stores up the Tennessee are requisite for operations south of it. A moderate demonstration up the Tennessee would probably dislodge the rebels from this side of the river; but if we could get another blow at them near here, it would be better for us. Mountain roads and natural obstacles consume forces. They have an enormous cavalry force. Van Dorn is coming to swell it, by 6,000 or 7,000 more, at least. They are preparing to mount 4,000 of their infantry.

Thus endeavoring to mobilize their army, they will endeavor to strike our flanks or rear, isolated posts, and control the subsistence and population of the country. Our best solution of the problem is to move them up near us, and then fight them.

Had not the direction and extension of our right wing been so faulty, there would have been one day to the battle of Stone's River, and no organized rebel army left after it. You will be satisfied of this when you see the plan and read the report. I moved with Crittenden and the center, because more planning and experience were requisite on that side. I trusted General McCook's ability as to position, as much as he knew I could his courage and loyalty. It was a mistake. But you will see the whole report. I only allude to it here in connection with the idea of fighting the rebels near our base, if possible. Should we be compelled to fight them in the mountains of Georgia, starvation may answer our purpose as well as pursuit. You, no doubt, think now as always. I believe the most fatal errors of this war have begun in an impatient desire of success, that would not take time to get ready; the next fatal mistake being to be afraid to move when all the means were provided.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 12, 1863—11.50 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

There are, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois alone, some 30,000 men belonging to this army—skulkers, deserters, men absent without leave, men improperly paroled, &c. I desire authority to send officers, both of high and low rank, and, in some cases, even sergeants, to arrest and collect them, and bring them to duty.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 12, 1863—12 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Acting Paymaster-General is trying to take away Major Larned from his necessary duties here. I have no hesitation in saying that it is time the public service ceased to suffer from such whimsical or worse management. There is a screw loose somewhere. Will forward an official statement of more length. My army ought to be paid off while the roads are bad, and I want Major Larned here with all his force. Please order the Acting Paymaster-General not to interfere with this necessary work.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 12, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The river is safe from cavalry, and probably will be for twenty days. The occupation of Franklin, with the late repulse of Forrest, Wheeler, and others, will keep them away from the river for some days. The land route is good for patrols, but animals coming thus usually get insufficiently fed, and arrive much jaded, and unfit for immediate service. Send by river, if possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 12, 1863.

General A. MCD. MCCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

General Davis, I suppose, will start from Franklin to-day, coming by way of Eagleville. I send you the following for what it is worth:

Mr. Williamson, residing 14 miles on Eagleville pike, vouched for by Mr. Spence, reports 4,000 cavalry and three pieces of artillery. He received the information from Southern soldiers yesterday evening.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. R. THOMPSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 12, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

General Dodge telegraphs, of date 11th:

My cavalry met Van Dorn's advance at Burleson, Franklin County, Alabama. He will probably cross at Eastport.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

It is reported that two companies of Colonel [John E.] Whiting's regiment, at Shawneetown, Ill., are in a state of mutiny. You will immediately take measures to suppress any such mutiny, and to have this regiment sent into the field; and also all others not absolutely required in Illinois.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

The regular brigade is so reduced in numbers since the battle that it is very desirable all detached companies should rejoin their regiments. Please order Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, Captain Thompson, now on duty in Cincinnati, to accompany the companies of the Eighteenth, at Columbus, under orders for this department.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, February* 12, 1863.

By direction of the War Department, Brigadier-General Ellet is authorized to recruit for his fleet from the convalescents in this department.

Officers empowered by General Ellet to enlist convalescents under this authority will submit to these headquarters full and complete lists of the convalescents recruited by them, giving the company and regiment of each recruit, with a view to their being discharged from their present service.

Similar lists will be furnished by recruiting officers to the officers commanding the posts where recruits are obtained.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 13, 1863—3.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following telegram just received from Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

CORINTH, [*February* 12, 1863.]

My cavalry came up with Van Dorn's advance, 12 miles south of Burleson, Franklin County, Alabama, on Russellville and Cotton-Gin road. Took several prisoners. Van

Dorn has with him four brigades of mounted men, with twelve pieces of artillery. His brigades are commanded by Jackson, Armstrong, McCulloch, and Whitfield. His stock is not in very good order, and it is hard to determine where they are going; most of the prisoners say to Bragg, while others say to the Valley, to recruit. I have destroyed the bridges in his front, which will retard him. What little cavalry I have are in the mountains in Alabama, and will do all the mischief they can. A gunboat just now at Florence would worry them. Roddey, with all the mounted robbers in the country, has crossed the Tennessee, and is working north, within reach of that river. The officer taken says Van Dorn is not going to Bragg, but is to operate separately. They have their train with them. Do your scouts ever go to Waynesborough? I suspect that to be a point of rendezvous. I have scouts at Florence and Decatur, who will report to you or me, as the case may require.

The above statements are doubtless true.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 13, 1863—5 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have received no reply to my dispatch of February 3, concerning the payment of my command to December 31. I think I can make a statement which will induce you to promise the desired funds when needed. My chief paymaster made an estimate for this payment, based upon the number of regiments and their average strength. There is enough money there for the purpose. Seventeen hundred thousand dollars will make the Nashville and Gallatin payment, and finish my entire command. Can I depend upon receiving that amount within three weeks?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, February 13, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL: Your note of the 3d instant is just received. Accept my thanks for all your efforts in behalf of this army. I doubt not I have had a full proportion of the good arms, but you must not think my telegrams were designed to complain of any partiality toward others, nor on account of any great consequence which I attached to my own command. On the contrary, the purpose was to state, first, that the control of the country required additional cavalry force; second, that we could double our force, without increasing our numbers, by giving all first-class arms; third, that such increase would be very economical as well as expedient, and, therefore, worthy of extra exertions. If one regiment can be made equal to two by revolving rifles, no other one thing is so worthy of attention as this, by which you increase the power and effectiveness of your armies, without adding to their members, by a small permanent outlay. I urge it not merely to induce distribution according to our immediate emergency, but to induce the Government, or at least the Commander-in-Chief, to do all in his power to adopt the principle of thus providing for the future. Rest assured I shall not complain of your administration toward me until I have something more than I have had up to this time. But when I urgently urge anything, please be assured it is not personal ambition, nor private interest, but conviction of the

public interests being involved which induces me to do it. I will write you or telegraph you more frequently in future, unless prevented by absolute necessity.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *February* 13, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Van Dorn has left Tupelo with twelve pieces of artillery and four brigades of cavalry, commanded by Jackson, McCulloch, Whitfield, and Armstrong. He is moving in the direction of Florence. Roddey has just joined him with all his force, and Van Dorn's force numbers in all at least 10,000 men. There is little doubt his intention is to operate on your land and river communications. A gunboat would stop him at Florence.

C. S. HAMILTON,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *February* 13, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Van Dorn, with four brigades of mounted men, commanded by Jackson, McCulloch, Whitfield, and Armstrong, with twelve pieces and heavy train, is moving toward Florence. He will be detained by bridges in front burned by our cavalry. I have requested a gunboat to be pushed to Florence. Our cavalry still hangs on their march in North Alabama.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 13, 1863.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, *Cairo:*

Please send two gunboats up the Tennessee, as far as possible, to clean out everything, at least as far as Florence. Van Dorn, with a cavalry force, will probably try to cross at Eastport or Florence.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 13, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

General Gilbert reached Franklin yesterday, and found a small force of rebel cavalry, which keeps out of range, and watches him. A large force reported at Spring Hill. He asks for cavalry, and I have only the Ninth Pennsylvania, which will not be in condition to subsist itself until its wagons arrive. I can get no teams here. The Sixth Kentucky is arriving; the Seventh and Twelfth expected; so that we will soon have cavalry enough, but it may be two weeks before it is ready for the field. General Smith has arrived.

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February* 13, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Scout telegraphed from Columbia, Ky., that rebels have left Rowena, on the Cumberland, and are at Albany and on Wolf River. Georgia regiment at Albany and others on Wolf River, all under command of Colonel Tucker, of Tennessee; about 900 of them. Morgan is farther south, in direction of Sparta.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
Nashville, Tenn., February 13, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

Major Crenshaw, of Breckinridge's staff, says Confederates are retreating from Shelbyville to Shellmound, 3 miles beyond the Tennessee River, at which point they expect to make a stand. A large cavalry force is picketing the Shelbyville pike some distance this side of Shelbyville. Mrs. Alcon brought this information to-day.

WM. TRUESDAIL,
Chief of Police.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, February 13, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

A division of troops, said to be Stonewall Jackson's, passed over the Virginia and East Tennessee road last week, to join Bragg. General Gillmore estimates their strength, from report of his scout, at from 4,000 to 5,000. East Tennessee reports are that Bragg's strength is about 40,000, including conscripts, all badly clothed and sickly. Conscript portion disaffected and won't fight. Gillmore thinks this report pretty reliable. Repairs on bridges in East Tennessee pretty well advanced.

Yours, sincerely,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February* 13, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Dr. [John F.] Head and Dr. [Middleton] Goldsmith, weeks ago, gave it as their professional opinion that there were no houses in the city adapted to hospital purposes except those now used for hospital. Private houses will not accommodate more than from 20 to 30, and it would require eighty to one hundred houses to accommodate the 2,500. Multiply the houses, and there are not surgeons to attend them. Surgeon Speer, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, cannot leave, as there is not a surgeon to relieve him, and he is totally unfit for field duty. We have several thousand of General Rosecrans' sick, and only five or six of his surgeons. Can Dr. [James G.] Hatchitt, surgeon of volunteers, at Perryville, be ordered here?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.
Lake Providence, La., February 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: You will please revoke the order of General Hamilton to General Asboth, sending the Missouri troops from the District of Columbus back to the Department of the Missouri.

The request of General Asboth to have the garrisons of Forts Henry and Donelson relieved, is impracticable at this time.

Upon request, no doubt, the commanders of any of the gunboats in your command would co-operate in any expedition you may seem disposed to make up the Obion. The general commanding will request Admiral Porter to give the necessary instructions to his officers.

When troops are required from the District of Columbus, you will order forward the Illinois regiments.

Inclosed find dispatches from General Asboth, to which this is an answer.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

COLUMBUS, *February* 9, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Tennessee:

The efficient battalion Fifteenth Regulars and three companies of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry were ordered from here, and Smith's battery from Paducah, to Memphis, with Forts Henry and Donelson. Two thousand troops were transferred to the Department of the Cumberland. General Curtis claims back all the Missouri troops now in my district, and I was ordered by General Hamilton to have them returned. On the other hand, it is reported officially that, besides the rebel bands on both sides the Obion River, Colonel [R. V.] Richardson, with 2,000 Confederate troops, has reached Huntingdon. Under these circumstances, I would respectfully request that the garrisons of Forts Henry and Donelson be relieved by troops from the Department of the Cumberland, and restored for duty in this district.

ASBOTH.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

COLUMBUS, *February* 9, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Tennessee:

General Hamilton directed me, on the 3d instant, to send the Third Minnesota to Memphis, as soon as the regiment should get arms. There are arms at Cairo, but without equipments, and it may take some time till the regiment can be properly armed. The present excitement and political intrigues in the State of Illinois make it advisable to have the Illinois regiments, especially the new ones, as distant from their homes as possible, to prevent desertion. From the One hundred and twenty-eighth Illinois, stationed at Cairo, more than 700 men deserted. I would, therefore, ask permission to send, in place of the Third Minnesota, which is without arms, one of the armed Illinois regiments.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

COLUMBUS, *February* 9, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Tennessee:

May I ask instructions whether Department Orders, No. 14, section 4, is again in force, and where I shall send returns and reports, and to whom I shall look for orders?

ASBOTH.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

COLUMBUS, *February* 9, 1863.

[Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Tennessee:

Reports from Union City, Fort Pillow, and Island No. 10 are concurrent in placing an organized force of about 1,000 rebels, with some artillery, on both sides of the Obion River, under command of Colonels Richardson and [W. A.] Dawson, constantly making excursions, marauding the country, and conscripting for the rebel army. As the Obion River is navigable at present to a point above Dyersburg, I am anxious to enter it with a gunboat, and, in co-operation with the garrisons of Island No. 10, Union City, and Fort Pillow, to break up and capture these lawless bands, this being the only way to penetrate into the heart of the country occupied by these rebels. I would request orders for the co-operation of two gunboats.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 14, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The matter of having paymasters stay with the troops is of vital necessity to the collection of the fines, arrearages, and balances of indebtedness of officers and men. It is of equal importance to the sick, invalid, and discharged soldiers, who so often cannot get their pay for months, even if at all, for want of correct papers, which would never be the case if the paymasters were with their commands. There is no reason why these majors should be out of the field, while captains in the quartermaster's and commissary departments, with less pay and more labor, are obliged to be so. Please look into this. It is a matter of much moment.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, February 14, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a copy of department General Orders, No. 19, from these headquarters, directing the formation of rolls of honor and organizing light battalions. Therefore, I respectfully ask your assistance in procuring for them the best arms, and also permission to have given to the members of the rolls of honor medals or ribbons. The measure is highly approved here, and thought to promise the best result. This, and the system of inspection adopted here, are working great changes in this army for the better. We want now the power of

life and death in extreme cases, of meeting desertion, &c., in the hands of the department commanders. This daily requisite defeats all the ends of punishment, making the higher crimes go unpunished. Desertions by officers of white liver, feeble constitution, and Butternut connections are not utterly unknown to this command, nor are the attempts to draw away others of unfrequent occurrence. I want power to have these put to their proper punishment.

May I ask your attention to the Orders, No. 6, establishing our inspection system? Its fruits are wonderful here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., February* 14, 1863.

I. To establish a method of pointing out to this army and the nation those officers and soldiers of this command who shall distinguish themselves by bravery in battle, by courage, enterprise, and soldierly conduct, and also to promote the efficiency of the service, it is ordered that in every company in this army—infantry, artillery, and cavalry included—there shall be kept a roll of honor, on which shall be entered the names of 5 privates most distinguished for bravery in battle, enterprise, endurance, soldierly conduct, and skill in the use of arms. The soldiers entitled to this distinction will be selected by the non-commissioned officers and privates in each company, by ballot, approved by the company commander.

In every regiment there shall be kept a regimental roll of honor, in which shall be entered the company rolls, and, in addition thereto, the names of 10 corporals and 10 sergeants most distinguished for like good qualities. These non-commissioned officers shall be chosen by the commissioned officers of regiments, approved by regimental commanders. Regimental rolls shall be announced in regimental orders, and copies forwarded to brigade and department headquarters without delay.

In every brigade there shall be kept a brigade roll of honor, on which shall be inscribed the regimental rolls, and, in addition thereto, the names of 4 lieutenants, 4 captains, and 2 field officers below the rank of colonel, most distinguished for gallantry in action, professional knowledge, skill, energy, and zeal in the performance of duty. Brigade rolls of honor shall be published in brigade general orders, and copies sent to division and department headquarters.

Each army corps shall have a roll of honor, composed of brigade rolls, and, in addition thereto, the names of general, field, and staff officers who win especial distinction by noble and heroic conduct.

The name of any one on the rolls of honor may be stricken therefrom for misconduct, or for falling below the standard, by regimental, brigade, division, or superior commanders, or by sentence of courts-martial. Vacancies arising from these or other causes shall be immediately filled in the manner already prescribed. Whoever shall receive a medal for distinguished service shall have his name placed on the roll of honor.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates may have their names placed upon the rolls of honor by the general commanding, for particular acts of heroism that may come under his observation.

II. Each infantry and cavalry brigade shall immediately organize a light battalion, to be formed from the rolls of honor, as follows: Three privates from each company, 1 commissioned officer, 2 sergeants, and 3 corporals from each regiment, and 1 field officer from each brigade, as

commander of the battalion, to be selected according to the method designated in establishing the rolls of honor. The detail from each regiment shall constitute a company.

This battalion shall be provided with the best rifled arms, revolving arms, if possible, and will be mounted as soon as practicable. It shall be always kept full by selections made from brigade, regimental, or company rolls of honor.

Officers and soldiers may be dismissed from the battalion for misconduct by its commanding officer, with the approval of the brigade commander, or by order of a superior commander.

The light battalion will be excused from picket duty, and, when not on detached service, will be encamped at brigade headquarters. It must be kept at all times fully armed and equipped, and provided with water-proofs and shelter tents, and also, when required, winter tents, and the necessary transportation.

These light battalions will be looked upon as the *élite* of the army, and models for their profession, and from them will be expected such deeds of daring and enterprise as will prove them worthy of the distinction conferred upon them, and justify the choice of their companions.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CAIRO, ILL., *February* 14, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

All the gunboats for protection of Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, six in number, have left Smithland for Nashville, to convoy transports. Please communicate with Lieutenant-Commander Fitch, who will soon arrive at Nashville, if not there now. He has instructions to co-operate with you to the extent of his ability.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb.* 14, 1863.

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XV. In consideration of the fact that Captain Stein, Sixth Kentucky Volunteers, and Lieutenant Cameron, One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteers, were acting in a subordinate capacity when a portion of the forage train which they accompanied was captured by the enemy on the 1st instant, the general commanding does not deem it essential to discipline to dismiss them from service. He, however, reminds these officers that they have committed a grave error and neglect of duty in not remonstrating with the officers in command against the danger of dividing the train, and warns them against a repetition of the offense. He directs that they be publicly reprimanded at the head of their respective regiments for their misconduct; after which they will be relieved from arrest and returned to duty.

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By command of Major General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Commanding District of Eastern Kentucky, Louisa, Ky.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 11th instant, giving information, received by you from Colonel Dils, that the rebels were collecting a force with a view to an attack on his post at Peach Orchard, or at Louisa, and stating the steps you have taken to secure the subsistence stores lately sent to Peach Orchard by Colonel Cranor, has been received.

Your telegram, giving in brief the same information, was also received, and, in reply, you were authorized to retain one of the infantry regiments recently ordered to this point from your district, till you could ascertain the truth of the report, and become satisfied it was no longer needed. I must say, however, that I do not attach the least confidence to the rumor, believing it to be one of the many stories constantly gotten up by the disloyal and timid. It may be true, however, and proper precautions should be taken to meet it.

In regard to the troops in the district, I would say that after you left this place I concluded, in view of the necessities elsewhere, that two regiments of infantry and a proportion of cavalry was as much as could properly be assigned to that section, and if those regiments were familiar with the country in which they were to operate, they could accomplish more than the larger force recently stationed there. In this view, and with the concurrence of the Governor of Kentucky, an excellent regiment, raised in the Big Sandy region, was ordered there, and three regiments withdrawn. I believe this force to be enough, as soon as Colonel Dils' regiment is mustered in, and a mustering officer has gone up for that purpose.

You will be left with a comparatively small command, and will be relieved and ordered elsewhere in consequence, if you desire it. It would be well for you to remain a short time, however, till you have become somewhat familiar with the district, and have arranged for the proper distribution of the troops.

I regret that the low stage of the river prevents the accumulation of supplies higher up the valley.

The great object of the troops in that section is to prevent depredations by parties of guerrillas, and to watch the practicable route into Kentucky, passing through or near Piketon and Prestonburg. The latter cannot be accomplished by troops stationed in Louisa and vicinity; the former may be to some extent, at least, by sending detachments of proper strength to scour the country and return. This is practiced constantly in other districts of the State, and Colonel Dils kept his command at Piketon for a considerable time, and only fell back on account of his communications being cut by the enemy, and this through a want of proper understanding between himself and Colonel Cranor, resulting from the former not being mustered into service—did not acknowledge the control of the latter. The muster-in of the Thirty-ninth will prevent the repetition of such an occurrence. The troops should not be allowed to lie still; they should be kept moving, and I am sure it is practicable to do this with the men you have, and that with results that shall be beneficial to the troops and the country in which they operate. Operations can scarcely be carried on in accordance with the regular system of warfare in that section of Kentucky. It must be partisan warfare, like that which the rebels are pursuing in that region; we must meet them with their own tactics, and with

the men you have, who know every portion of the ground, we can do it effectually. At the same time the troops must be kept well in hand, to be able to operate on the flank and rear of any force endeavoring to make its way into Kentucky by Pound Gap.

The country higher up is said to still possess considerable in the way of subsistence and forage. Certainly it has enough to support the predatory rebel bands which constantly roam over it, committing outrages upon the persons of citizens and depredations on their property.

The troops in your vicinity, in regard to which you inquire in a former letter, are, first, one West Virginia regiment (the Fifth), at Ceredo, which scouts the valley of the Little Kanawha and up the eastern side of the Big Sandy. Second, the troops, some 6,000 strong, in the valley of the Kanawha, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Scammon. It would be well to keep in communication with Colonel Zeigler and General Scammon. Third, to the west there are no troops nearer to you than Mount Sterling and Irvine, where there are at the former one battalion and at the latter two battalions of the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry. Those at Irvine are not yet fully equipped. This force scouts eastward to West Liberty.

In regard to your communication with Catlettsburg, I should say that it may be made secure by sending small detachments to guard your transports or trains, as the enemy cannot get at them in any force without your receiving timely warning. Possibly in this opinion I may be in error, but all the information I have regarding the character of the country and the localities of the enemy's forces confirms its correctness.

In conclusion, I would say that the efficiency of the force in the district must depend mainly on the officer in command, since the operations to be undertaken are of such a character as to preclude any but general instructions. All the details must be left by me to his judgment and discretion, and he must act according to the necessities of the case, ever varying with the movements of the rebels, which cannot generally be provided against by positive instructions from these headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD, *Nashville:*

Send the cavalry as proposed. Keep us advised of movements. Let them come up until we can strike a blow that will tell. The general desires to know what you mean by "then closing up on the different roads." Such an expression would seem to indicate that you thought they were completely surrounded and shut in.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD:

General Gilbert used the expression, "Forrest reported only 6 miles off, on the Carter Creek road, and others on the other roads." I under-

stand them to be roads toward the south. He was not surrounded or shut in, for his message came through since. I will send orders to Gilbert to intrench.

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD, *Nashville:*

See that General Gilbert is instructed to intrench himself strongly, and that he does not suffer or allow himself to be whipped. When we get them well up there, we will fall on them and cut them up.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 15, 1863.

Lieut. LEROY FITCH,
Commanding Gunboats:

It is of the utmost importance that you should patrol river with gunboats, as follows: One or two should make a patrol up the river as high as Carthage. Rebels are building gunboats up that way, to use in operating against us. Two others ought to patrol between Donelson and Nashville. Did you receive my two telegrams? Either I must conform my views to yours, or there must be concerted action between us, so that all necessary action be taken.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEEDMAN,
Concord Church:

(To be forwarded to commanding officer at La Vergne.)

Yours of 3d received. There is daily difficulty with our telegraph lines from La Vergne to Nashville. The general commanding directs you to send scouting party through the hills to your left, to see if there are any lurking rebels. There are probably many of Dick McCann's men on visits to their homes, some of whom do this mischief.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LA VERGNE, *February* 15, 1863.

F. S. BOND, *Aide-de-Camp:*

The roads from La Vergne to Jefferson and to Nashville, and all between them, are patrolled. The patrols returning from Stone's River late this evening report that the river has risen 8 feet and is not fordable. What do you mean by Lebanon pike? Is it the pike from Lebanon to Nashville, or from this place to Jefferson? When was the rebel force

sa d to cross Stone's River, and under whose command? In the event they cross, and move on the railroad at some other point, shall I move on them, leaving a section and a regiment here?

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 16, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have as yet no reply to telegrams of 3d and 13th, in regard to money for payment of troops. A reply is desirable, that, if we can be assured of the required amount, payment may be commenced to December 31. You will observe from dispatch of 13th that arrangements have been made to reduce amount required to $1,700,000.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 16, 1863.

Captain PENNOCK, *Cairo:*

None of the gunboat commanders have yet reported to me either their arrivals or departures, nor given me any idea of what they proposed to do or not to do. My command requires the use of these or some boats, and unless something more can be done than I have yet seen, the interest of the country will suffer very greatly. I do not hesitate to say that were it not for the hope of some more effectual co operation, I should at once purchase common transports, and try to use them to patrol the river above Nashville, at least. Pray do not suppose I venture yet to blame the commanders of the gunboats. I cannot say what may be the preventing circumstances. But the necessities are above stated.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, February 16, 1863.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Commanding Station of Cairo:

Lieutenant Fitch has gone down the river with the fleet. You can telegraph him at Clarksville or Paducah.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 16, 1863.

Lieut. LEROY FITCH,
Commanding Gunboats, Nashville:

Have received no answer to my dispatch of last night. Will you communicate with me? It is of importance to the service that the gunboats visit Carthage immediately and destroy the boats building up Caney Fork, if possible; also that there should be a steady patrol up and down the river from Nashville, for a short time, at least.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, February 16, 1863.

Lieut. LEROY FITCH,
Commanding Fleet, Paducah, Ky.:

Your letter received this morning. The arrangement very satisfac tory. Hope you will be able to carry out directions of Captain Pennock for the Tennessee River.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General.

CORINTH, *February* 16, 1863.

Van Dorn is crossing at Florence. About 2,000 men and six guns are at Waynesborough, waiting for him.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *February* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

We have annoyed Van Dorn, and taken some 50 prisoners from him. He has not got all across the river yet. Some 50 deserters came in yesterday from Tullahoma. They all say Bragg is going to fall back to Bridgeport. He is crossing an engine to Decatur, to run on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and gather up the corn in the valley bought by the C. S. Army. If you get knowledge when it gets to running, let me know, and I will capture it. Roddey took 1,500 men with him, mostly conscripts. I got about 200 of his command. Van Dorn told one of my wounded men, who was a prisoner, that he could not stay to fight us, as he was ordered to get to Bragg immediately. His actions indicate this. I will co-operate with gunboats.

G. M. DODGE.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 16, 1863.

Col. W. W. LOWE,
Commanding Fort Henry:

Brigadier-General Dodge, Corinth, telegraphs that Van Dorn, with 2,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery, is crossing the Tennessee at Florence. Take most prompt measures for strengthening your position by fortifying, &c. Notify Colonel Harding to do the same.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General DODGE, *Corinth, Miss.:*

Hurlbut's request and my own coincide. Hope you will be able to cut off some of Van Dorn's command. Will give you all our news in your direction. Accept my thanks for your promptness and energy.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., February* 16, 1863.

I. The following regulations are established for trains in this army: There will be allowed, for headquarters of each division, 7 wagons; for mechanics' tools and materials at division headquarters, 1 wagon; for headquarters of each brigade, 4 wagons; for mechanics' tools and materials at brigade headquarters, 1 wagon; for the field and staff of each infantry regiment, 1 wagon; for the hospital department of each infantry regiment, 1 wagon; for each company of infantry, 1 wagon; for each regiment of cavalry, 25 wagons; for each battery of artillery, the same number of wagons that there are guns in the battery. There will be an ammunition train of 25 wagons for each division, to be under the control of the division ordnance officer. All transportation in excess of this allowance will be at once reported to the chief quartermaster, and turned over under his direction.

II. Each company wagon will be plainly marked on the body with the letter of the company and number of the regiment to which it belongs, and the company commander will be held responsible for its condition, and that the animals are properly cared for.

III. Each company wagon will, in addition to the company baggage, carry four days' rations for the command, and two boxes of ammunition of caliber suited to its arm. On marches, each wagon will be required to carry three days' short forage for its animals.

IV. It is made the duty of all inspectors to report any excess of this allowance in any regiment, brigade, or division.

V. Quartermasters and other officers responsible for means of transportation will hereafter be held strictly accountable for the condition of the wagons and animals under their charge, and that all public animals in their possession are properly and plainly branded. Inspectors are especially directed to report any officer neglecting this class of public property.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb.* 16, 1863.

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XIII. Brig. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, is authorized to mount the Second Brigade (Wilder's) of his command.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 17, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A dispatch just received from Major-General Hurlbut, Memphis, saying Van Dorn is crossing the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, Florence,

and Seven-Mile Island. It will take him two days to cross. Am directing Lieutenant Fitch to send two gunboats.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 17, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The effect of the state of party agitation at the North is to encourage desertion. To counteract this in my army, at least, I deem two things necessary: First, that I have the power of confirming and promptly executing sentence of death for desertion. Second, that I have the authority to send proper details of officers, and, if necessary, men, to arrest and bring back absentees, whether deserters, paroled prisoners, skulkers, convalescents, or stragglers. I have once requested this of the War Department, but have not yet received a reply. I beg your attention to this matter, as one requiring immediate attention. There are 40,000 absentees from this army to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[FEBRUARY 17 and 19, 1863.—For Rosecrans to Joseph E. Johnston, see Series II.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 18, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In your telegram of last evening you ask the power of confirming and promptly executing sentences of death for desertion. You must be aware, general, that no such power can be conferred upon you by the President or Secretary of War. The law is positive that no such sentence shall be executed till approved by the President. The President cannot change this law, and it is his duty, as well as yours and mine, to obey the law. I have advised the repeal of this statute, and there is a bill before Congress for that purpose. It may, or may not, pass. Until repealed, the law must be obeyed. In regard to authorizing you to send officers and armed men into other departments than your own, to look up and arrest deserters, it is believed that such a measure would weaken rather than increase the numbers of your army, besides the risks of conflict between the civil authorities and indiscreet officers sent on that service. The results of sending such parties from the Army of the Potomac, to arrest deserters, have proved that the plan is not a good one. The best way to prevent desertion here has been the sending out of patrols on the roads upon which deserters seek to return to their States. There is a bill before Congress to provide means for arresting deserters, now absent from the army, without sending out military forces for that purpose. Should it not pass, or should it be found ineffectual, other means must be devised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 18, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

There is only money enough to pay troops to the end of October. To pay your army to the end of December would leave others unpaid for September and October. I have written to you in regard to execution of sentence of death and arrest of deserters.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 18, 1863.

General DODGE, *Corinth, Miss.:*

Fitch, with four gunboats, starts up the Tennessee to-day. If you have any idea infantry will do any good, you had better send them to Hamburg to meet the boats.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb.* 18, 1863.

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XV. By virtue of the authority vested in the major-general commanding by the Secretary of War, Capt. J. Hartley, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, for violating a safeguard and permitting his men to plunder, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States. The crime is by the laws of war punishable with death, and the general commanding regrets that he cannot inflict it. The provisions of General Orders, No. 9, will be strictly carried out in this case.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 19, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th, with inclosed General Orders, No. 19, have been received and submitted to the Secretary of War. So much of that order as contemplates the organization of light battalions by selection from different regiments cannot be approved, because it is a violation of law. Volunteer troops must be organized in the manner prescribed by Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., February* 19, 1863.

The following extract from General Orders, No. 19, War Department, February 22, 1862, is published for the information of this army:

It is ordered that there shall be inscribed on the colors or guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service of the United States the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. * * * It is expected that troops so distinguished will regard their colors as representing the honor of their corps, to be lost only with their lives; and that those who are not yet entitled to such a distinction will not rest satisfied until they have won it by their discipline and valor.

In accordance with this order, the general commanding directs that the name of "Stone's River" be inscribed on the national colors of each regiment and the guidon of each battery that was engaged in the recent battle in front of this city. The general is proud to know that there was not a single regiment or battery which did not, in that memorable conflict, bear a meritorious part.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS, *February* 19, 1863.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this corps.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *February* 20, 1863—10.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The increasing list of sick is my reason for covering the men with tents, to shelter them from the cold rains of the winter. As soon as the roads and the season admit of our moving, no one will more rigidly enforce the orders for light baggage and tentage than I, but it is not policy to regard this army as so in the field as to have no tents. At this season, loss by sickness would be more damage than would pay for all the tents we would need for two years.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, February* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Captain [John C.] Peterson, acting assistant inspector-general, being obliged to change climate by medical direction, I avail myself of his zeal and intelligence to send you some details of this army, showing the percentage of absentees and the wear and tear of an army in battle. First, I find, from careful examination, that the average percentage of the present and absent now for the Fourteenth Army Corps

is 56.01 per cent., Twentieth Army Corps, 50.16 per cent., and Twenty-first Army Corps, 55.44 per cent. Presuming that each of these corps has fought but one great battle, in which they lost as follows, viz: Fourteenth Army Corps, 18.44 per cent., Twentieth Army Corps, 20.50 per cent., and Twenty-first Army Corps, 24.64 per cent., the average loss for the entire command being 20.03 per cent., we have before the battle the Fourteenth Army Corps had 63.42 per cent. present, the Twentieth Army Corps 64.60 per cent. present, and the Twenty-first Army Corps 66.93 per cent present.

Hence, before the battle, we have to pay 100 men for the above present, and we now have the preceding percentage for each 100 on the pay-roll. Although these are better results than I have expected, they are much worse than they ought to be. I am now endeavoring to bring the absentees to some rule, and reduce their numbers. The inspection system detects the illegal absentees, but it requires, in addition, the paymasters with the corps to know who ought not to be paid. Captain Peterson comes to show what means we use to detect absentees and what, even then, are our results. He is also charged to carry on a form of returns, which, if adopted in the Adjutant-General's Office and throughout the army, will force the various commanders to give such data in their returns as will afford means of knowing the true condition and strength of our forces, which, with the present forms in use, is not the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I find, from a careful examination of the reports of troops present for duty, with the reports of sick in hospital and on detached service, and of inspectors, some results of such moment to the service that I have deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to send Captain Peterson, Fifteenth Infantry, adjutant and inspector general, to you to explain them. I have desired him also to explain the workings of our inspection system, in regard to detecting illegal absences, and the proper publication and enforcing orders. Captain Peterson will show in detail the difference between the paper and real effective force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

STATEMENT OF FORCE.

Infantry and Artillery.

Fourteenth Army Corps	27,725	
Twentieth Army Corps	13,031	
Twenty-first Army Corps	13,061	
Cavalry not included in above	4,295	
Total troops at the front		58,112

Detached troops:		
Nashville	7,495	
Gallatin	3,550	
Bowling Green	1,840	
Clarksville	1,674	
Total		14,559
Grand total present		72,671
Strength, present and absent		133,305
Discount		60,634
Add detached troops		14,559
Number that cannot be led against the enemy		75,193

NOTES FOR GENERAL THOMAS.

	Per centum.
Percentage of men present:	
For the Fourteenth Army Corps (Major-General Thomas)	56.01
For the Twentieth Army Corps (Major-General McCook)	50.16
For the Twenty-first Army Corps (Major-General Crittenden)	50.44
At the battle of Stone's River they lost—	
Fourteenth Army Corps	18.44
Twentieth Army Corps	20.50
Twenty-first Army Corps	24.64
The average for the entire command being 20.03 per centum.	
The number present before the battle was—	
Fourteenth Army Corps	63.42
Twentieth Army Corps	64.60
Twenty-first Army Corps	66.93

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February* 20, 1863.

Col. A. STAGER:

Rebels in considerable force at Somerset, Ky., supposed to be under Morgan, advancing into interior of Kentucky. General Rosecrans is preparing to change base to Tennessee.

SAM. BRUCH.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD, *Nashville:*

Order Crook's brigade to get ready at once to make an expedition up Cumberland on transports, convoyed by two gunboats, to prevent Morgan from crossing. The following is sent for your information, to be communicated to General Crook:

LOUISVILLE, *February* 20, 1863.

Colonel Runkle, at Danville, telegraphs rebels crossed Cumberland and drove Colonel Morrison from Somerset, who is falling back toward Stanford. Morgan will follow soon or cross at the passes on the mountains farther east. Can gunboats and two transports, with 500 men, be sent up to Burkesville and above? If they will, cross Wolford with this force and whip them.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

General Crook is to take post at Carthage, which will be his depot, and from whence he can make expeditions and scour that country. He can take pack mules, that he may be able to move light. He can have 300, if he requires them. Transports are ready to take him from Nashville.

General Crook will probably get more definite instructions by mail; much will, however, be left to his discretion.

By order of General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

We have sent two gunboats up the Cumberland, to go beyond Carthage and up Caney [Fork.] We have also a combined cavalry and infantry expedition operating in that direction from here. Morgan may be in that direction.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *February* 21, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Eight hundred rebels crossed Cumberland; passed through Somerset, in the direction of Crab Orchard. Two hundred more crossed at Daugherty's Ferry, below Mill Springs.

Following after these were 1,000, with two pieces of artillery, at Monticello, on the 19th.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Rosecrans.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, February* 21, 1863.

I. The transportation of cotton in Government wagons, or its seizure, under any circumstances, as a military necessity or otherwise, is strictly prohibited, in the Fourteenth Army Corps, from this date. Cotton found secreted may be reported, through the proper channels, to department headquarters; but under no circumstances will it be removed, used, or transported in Government wagons, without the consent of the department or corps commander.

Commanding officers of divisions, regiments, and detached corps will see that this order is strictly complied with, and will promptly arrest any officer or private found violating this order in any particular.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 21, 1863.

Surg. G. Perin, U. S. Army, having reported, in accordance with orders from the Secretary of War, is announced as medical director of this department, to relieve Surg. Eben Swift, U. S. Army, who will comply with such orders as he may have received from the War Department.

Surg. A. H. Thurston, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as assistant medical director of the department.

Surg. Robert Fletcher, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is assigned to duty as medical purveyor for this department, and will be stationed at Nashville.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 22, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Pardon my having failed to telegraph you for the last few days. No material change since my last. Rebels—McCown, Cheatham, and Withers—at or near Shelbyville, behind Duck River. A brigade, at least, at Wartrace; Breckinridge at Manchester. Van Dorn's advance—at least the force under Roddey—has passed north of Duck River. Van Dorn was crossing at Florence a week ago Friday. Morgan has sent some men into Kentucky—a party to steal horses. Reported that Bragg wants to mount 15,000 infantry with horses stolen from Kentucky. Have sent four gunboats up the Tennessee after Van Dorn's boats, to reconnoiter. Have sent engineer to see about fortifying at Fort Donelson, beyond reach of *coup de main*. Fortification at Nashville being strengthened. At this place nearly ready to fight a great army or hold as a secondary depot with a brigade. Stores now coming up by rail. Roads nearly impassable. Cumberland above water-mark on pier at Nashville, and rising. Crook's brigade goes up to attend to matters and things at and above Carthage, where rebel hordes of cavalry are conscripting and carrying off provisions. Some indications of rebels retiring from line of Duck River toward Tullahoma. Our cavalry horses and arms not yet arrived. We forage chiefly off the country, but send 12 or 14 miles.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 22, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I think that rebel force that has entered Kentucky is the advance of Morgan's force, on a horse-stealing expedition. Let your troops resist their advance as strongly as possible, and fight them wherever they meet them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General CROOK, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Proceed up the river, and you will meet the two gunboats already there. Will give gunboat instructions through you. Think it would be expedient to go to Celina, and, taking ample provisions, operate by way of Livingston, Jamestown, Fentress County, and Monticello to Norman's Landing. You will have to watch the river that it does not get too low, and use your best judgment as to your course.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 22, 1863.

Senior Officer of Gunboat,
(Care of General Crook:)

Direct the operations of your two gunboats so as to protect and assist General Crook in his expedition up the Cumberland River. It is desirable that your movements be governed by his plans.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., February* 22, 1863.

Col. J. C. McKibbin, additional aide-de-camp, having reported, in accordance with the orders of the General-in-Chief, is assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the Army of the Cumberland.

Capt. Joe C. Hill is announced as volunteer aide-de-camp, and will be respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 23, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your plan for uniting the two engineer corps meets my hearty concurrence. I urged the matter on General Totten two years ago. It will be a public benefit, and would not do much injustice to any one.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STANFORD, *February* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

The rebels have entered the State by Somerset. They are said to be 2,500 strong, and going on from Mount Vernon to Richmond. The troops under Colonel Runkle, some 2,000, fell back this morning from Crab Orchard to this place, at 1 o'clock, and left at daylight, by Lancaster, for Richmond. Full particulars by letter. This I have from Colonel Runkle's mouth. The rebels are in command of [R. S.] Cluke and [R. M.] Gano.

V. H. S.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY,
Louisville, February 23, 1863.

Reliable information, just received, says Morgan crossed the Cumberland Thursday night between Hartsville and Carthage; supposed to be going to Hopkinsville. Look out for him, and fight him at all hazards.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

(Send this to Colonel Hobson, Munfordville; Col. C. Maxwell, Russellville; Brigadier-General Manson, Bowling Green, and Col. S. D. Bruce, Clarksville.)

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General CROOK, *Nashville:*

Your dispatch received. The report as to Morgan's forces must certainly be incorrect. General Stanley, with a force of cavalry, returned from beyond Liberty night before last, and left nothing there. There is also an expedition of 1,000 picked men in that neighborhood.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *February* 23, 1863—11 p. m.

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding Memphis, Tenn.:

Have heard nothing. Gunboats have gone up Tennessee River.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 24, 1863—12.40 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Perceiving the Senate wishes you to select from your list of nominees, and having no friends to reward, enemies to punish, or axes to grind, I beg permission, in the interest of the service and the name of the Army of the Cumberland, to ask that the following brigadier-generals: D. S. Stanley, James S. Negley, P. H. Sheridan, Jeff. C. Davis, John M. Palmer, Thomas J. Wood, and H. P. Van Cleve, be promoted to major-generals; and that Cols. John Beatty, Thirtieth Ohio; Samuel Beatty, Nineteenth Ohio; W. P. Carlin, Thirty-eighth Illinois; William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio; George D. Wagner, Fifteenth Indiana; W. H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio; and W. Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana, be appointed brigadiers. They have earned promotion by hard fighting and hard service as brigade commanders. They will all be obliged to serve as such. Justice to them demands the rank and the staff, and justice to their regiments (always among the best) demands that their absence from the regiments should be supplied by promoting their lieutenant-colonels to colonels and giving them majors. Colonel Starkweather ought also to be made a brigadier.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., February* 24, 1863.

I. No adequate punishment has been heretofore inflicted upon conviction of the military offense of desertion. This calls for a determined effort on the part of the commanding general for its suppression. He therefore wishes it to be distinctly understood, by the officers and soldiers of this department, that he expects a rigid adherence, upon the part of courts-martial, to the letter of the law; that its extreme penalty will be enforced in every case of desertion, as provided by the following Article of War:

XX. All officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as. by a sentence of a court-martial, shall be inflicted.

II. The general commanding will arrange and announce a system by which a limited number of annual furloughs will be granted in each company, in rotation, to those non-commissioned officers and privates who, by meritorious conduct and soldierly bearing, deserve this special favor. Company and regimental commanders are charged to strictly examine every application for leave, and recommend none but those worthy of this privilege.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb.* 24, 1863.

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XX. All officers and soldiers belonging to the Army of the Cumberland are ordered to report forthwith to Brig. Gen. M. S. Hascall at Indianapolis, Ind. Those who are absent by authority will report to him by letter, stating the authority on which they are absent, their duties, address, and length of time they have already been absent. Those absent without proper authority will immediately report to him in person and obey his orders, or be considered deserters, and subject to arrest and trial as such. This order is intended to apply to all officers of whatever rank belonging to this army, now absent from their duties in the field.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 25, 1863—midnight.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Evening dispatches announce the passage of conscription bill—the greatest measure since the foundation of the Government. Please let

me know as soon as it is approved by the President. This will increase the power of this army 50 per cent. in sixty days. No special news. Rivers high and rising. Floods will be great. Rebels will probably stand a while at Tullahoma. Part of Polk's corps has probably moved from Shelbyville there within a day or two.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLATIN, *February* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Learning from reliable sources that Morgan had a large number of boats on Caney Fork River, and would attempt to cross the river below Carthage, to invade Kentucky, I have determined to take up 1,500 men and co-operate with the gunboats and the troops sent with them. Morgan's whole force amounts to near 5,000 mounted men. They are all within a few miles of Liberty. Wolford has been sent for, but cannot get here under two or three days. As he is not here, I go there with 1,500 infantry.

Answer.

Yours, &c.,

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *February* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD:

I had received no advice in relation to the boats or troops going to support them. I was telegraphed one week ago that two gunboats would go up the river to Carthage, and told to notify Wolford of that fact. Wolford was in Kentucky, and I so telegraphed the department. When I learned from my men on the river that the boats were coming up, I thought it my duty to support, at least so far as 1,000 or 1,200 cavalry could, but, before doing so, I thought it my duty to telegraph you and get a response, which I have done, and shall conduct myself accordingly. My troops are ordered back to camp. If the boats and transports suffer, I am not to blame, for you may be well satisfied Morgan, with about 5,000 men, are in the neighborhood of Liberty, intending to try to cross on boats built on Caney Fork, and to invade my State. I am not easily led to believe any story unfounded. I think I am well skilled in deciding on well or ill founded rumors. I am here to perform any duty ordered by you.

Yours, &c.,

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *February* 25, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Rebels, about 700 strong, got to Winchester, Ky. Are passing out through mountains. Your army will be flanked on left, and Kentucky invaded. What is impossible for Federal troops seems practicable for rebels. You may rely on it. Your whole army will have to return to

Kentucky to defend the border, if something is not done soon. The invasion will be from East Tennessee and Virginia. Rebels can cross Sahara, if necessary. You may note what I tell you. Rebels destroyed steamer Hattie Gilmore on Green River.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LA VERGNE, *February* 25, 1863.

Major FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

The cavalry who pursued the party who tore up the track near Stewart's Creek has returned. They came in sight of the rear guard of the rebels as they crossed Stone's River. They numbered about 100. A portion of them crossed at Wade's Ford, on the West Fork, and the others at Eastman's Ford, on the East Fork. The captain commanding the cavalry did not deem it prudent to cross the river with the force he had.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LA VERGNE, *February* 25, 1863.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *Chief of Staff:*

Colonel Carroll advises me that just before arrival of train this morning a portion of the track was torn up, about three-quarters of a mile from his vedettes. The track was relaid. The cavalry reserve at Stewart's Creek went up, and learned that about 100 cavalry had just been there. A cavalry force has gone in pursuit of them. The train was delayed by the tearing up of the track. Colonel Carroll thinks it was Hamilton's and Buchanan's force. They are believed to rendezvous in the cedars, across Stone's River, about 8 miles from Carroll, and are supposed to be from 300 to 500 strong.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 25, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

Your dispatch of to-day, from Mount Sterling, was received at 9 p. m. If you are sure the enemy is moving toward the Kentucky River, follow him up, but spare your horses. I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Miner, at Richmond, to destroy the ferries and oppose his crossing. In your dispatch you omitted to state where the force with which you left Danville is distributed, and all I know about it I have derived from citizens. Send back messenger at once, giving the strength of the force with you, and what you know of those you left behind, with the orders you gave them. Colonel Gilbert will probably have enough to do to attend to the forces reported to be advancing from Burkesville. The object of your following the enemy toward the river is to frustrate his attempt to cross and to disperse him. I do not want you to follow him, should he retreat toward Virginia, as your command will probably be required for other work very soon. Report to me twice a day by hired couriers.

In the mean time keep your command well together, and move by slow marches on Nicholasville, whenever in your judgment nothing more is to be gained by pursuit, bearing in mind that your command may be required very soon in the direction of Danville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLAY'S FERRY, *February* 25, 1863.

General GILLMORE:

Rebels crossed here and at Boonesborough last night. My brigade is crossing here and at Boonesborough. We will make 40 miles to-night, and run them out. I think there are more behind them. I send you 3 prisoners—F. H. Smith, L. C. Harris (said to be a brother of John [H.] Morgan), and William Hibbs, all of Cluke's Kentucky regiment. My men and horses are in good condition. Made 45 miles yesterday. I will be in Mount Sterling or Paris at daylight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., February 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I inclose you the following:*

General Grant must judge of the necessities of the case by combining it with his information. I have no doubt that a considerable movement east is going on. I question whether it means abandonment of Vicksburg, except by their main force. It would be high strategy to draw our army so far down, and then sweep over their inland lines to attack Rosecrans, and the movement of Van Dorn intimates something of the kind. The Confederate authorities work for successful blows in war, and are not respecters of persons or places. They would undoubtedly abandon Vicksburg, if thereby they should conquer and crush Rosecrans. I deem this of consequence enough to send by special messenger.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 26, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Larned just received a telegram ordering him to Louisville. This will be of infinite detriment to the service, and may prevent the

* See Hamilton's report of Cornyn's attack on Tuscumbia, February 22, Part I, p. 63.

movement of this army when ready, because his paymasters are inexperienced, and cases of refusal to pay arising therefrom are so frequent that, without his presence, payments would be very greatly obstructed; besides, nearly half his corps are sick. The only paymaster he could leave in charge is among the sick. I have ordered the major not to leave until the orders of the General-in-Chief on the subject can be known. If the general could only have this paymaster business regulated more in accordance with the interests of the service, it would be a great thing.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, February 26, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I left Lexington last night. All quiet in that vicinity, a mounted force of about 1,500 men being on the heels of the rebels at Mount Sterling, their force not exceeding 700. Have just received dispatch from Gillmore that rebels are advancing in force on Richmond road. Don't credit the report fully, but there may be something in it. Shall make the best disposition possible of my small force, which may be sufficient; but if it is not, you must supply any troops you can spare.

Will telegraph you as soon as further information is received.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *February* 26, 1863.
(Received February 27—12.05 a. m.)

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Your dispatch received. Boyle telegraphs raid advances from Big Hill toward Richmond. Crook is up the Cumberland. Morgan's force cannot be very large. Your troops must look out for the principal places, and fight them. They come to steal horses.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *February* 26, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The enemy are advancing in force toward the Kentucky River, through Richmond, said to be commanded by Breckinridge and Pegram. Colonel Miner has fallen back to the Kentucky River, toward Nicholasville. Firing was heard on the Tait's Creek road, south of the river, this morning. Enemy reported to be advancing through Mount Vernon, to intercept Miner, and I have ordered Colonel Gilbert to get ready to fall back to Hickman Bridge with his sick and stores. Can you send me any more men? The five companies you have sent to Cynthiana I have ordered here, and have also ordered the balance at Frankfort here. I

have sent a courier to Colonel Runkle to come back toward Lexington, and send me the horses Captain Webster has, said to be 300, at least.

I am, respectfully, yours,

[Q. A. GILLMORE.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, February 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Make the Kentucky River your line. If the boats have been destroyed, as they should be, enemy can't cross in face of your force. This will give us time. If Cluke is broken up, as I suppose, our troops on railroad may be withdrawn, except small forces at block-houses. I will send you everything I have, and will telegraph you again shortly. Keep me advised of any further information you may receive.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 26, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE,
Between Mount Sterling and Irvine:

The enemy are advancing in force, on the road through Richmond, toward this place. You should bring your force in this direction as fast as possible, so that we can concentrate in his front. Report to me frequently. Lose no time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BOWLING GREEN, *February* 26, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT:

A party of some 50 rebels destroyed a freight train at Woodburn, 12 miles below here, to-day at about 1 p. m.; then turned the locomotive and one car loose in the direction of Nashville. It passed Frankfort at full speed. Cavalry and infantry start at once in search of the rebels. The Nashville and Russellville train barely escaped, and is detained here.

G. GRANGER.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 27, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have no disposition to transcend my authority over the paymaster, but I must respectfully represent to you that I understand the way things are working here. I emphatically declare that the orders of the Paymaster-General to Major Larned, to go to Louisville, will work an injury, and possibly a great one, to the service here, and, for these

reasons, respectfully ask you to interfere to prevent that evil. I understand things here, and know what delays of payment mean, and how they are to work.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[FEBRUARY 27, 1863.—For Stanton to Rosecrans, in reference to confiscation of property, &c., and Rosecrans' reply, of March 7, see Series III.]

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 27, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Under permission to mount infantry, do you not think we could mount these picked men, organized into light battalions? It is for the interest of the service to mount picked men, and it adds nothing to their rank or pay. May I beg you to look into the legality of the matter yourself? Observe, it does not detach them permanently from their regiments.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 27, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have nothing new to-day. The excessive rain of yesterday and day before flooded the country. One of our railroad bridges was destroyed, and two others slightly damaged. General Dodge's cavalry has captured Tuscumbia, with 200 prisoners and a quantity of stores, and are in pursuit of their scattered forces. It is said by a shrewd man, who left Shelbyville yesterday, that the rebel troops were ordered to cook four days' rations. Our defensive works here are well advanced. A brigade will be able to cover the depots and bridges against a division or two. Forage represented as being scarce about Shelbyville. They say they foraged for 50 miles, and provisions are so scarce that bacon is $50 per hundred.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 27, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

May I ask you to do the service and this army the favor of reconsidering your decision on that part of my order about forming light battalions out of the rolls of honor? You have given permission to mount infantry to meet the exigencies of this service. If we mount any, they should be picked men. The light battalions are not intended to be organizations in any such sense as to affect their pay or to take them

from the rolls of their companies. They are only detailed from their companies for special service, entirely in accordance with what is and must always be done in any army, but in this instance effecting very important and useful ends. I have asked General Halleck to please examine this matter. I take the liberty of making this request to yourself also, as I think you will see in it only benefit, and no contravention of law. We all think it pregnant with good.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

CARTHAGE, TENN., [*February*] 28, 1863,
(Via Gallatin, March 2.)

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The river has risen so much that it has taken me up to this time to land. I shall keep the boats here until I hear from you. I am much in need of cavalry here. I will not be able to mount my men here. Will Stokes' cavalry join me soon?

Very respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *February* 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

I have information, which seems reliable, that Van Dorn has arrived with his command at Columbia. Eighteen thousand men, including Van Dorn, Wheeler, Wharton, and Forrest, reported there.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., ARMY OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Paris, Ky., February 28, 1863.

General GILLMORE, *Lexington:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Oden, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, brought in 3 prisoners this morning. They also captured the rebel mail. Marshall left Pound Gap, with 4,000 men, on the 14th of this month. He is reported back of Mount Sterling. More than twenty letters corroborate this statement. If this prove true, I will not attack Cluke, for fear Marshall is just lying out of sight, intending to thrash me. I will send you the letters as soon as they can be procured from Carlisle. I have sent a man into Mount Sterling.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., February 28, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, *Paris, Ky.:*

Your dispatch, by carrier, was received about 11.30. You have full authority and orders to pursue Cluke and use him up. It is supposed

here, and so reported, that Col. John S. Williams' marauders, from Montgomery County, have joined Cluke, which would augment his force some 200. Unless this force is pursued rapidly, they will swim the Kentucky River (probably at Boonesborough), and pass out the way they came in.

Do your best, and keep me informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP EIGHT MILES FROM WINCHESTER, KY.,
February 28 [?], 1863.

General GILLMORE:

I have fallen back to this place, having learned from a reliable source that the rebels were surrounding us at Winchester. Our pickets observed them in small parties going through the fields, 1 mile from Winchester. They are also on the Paris pike with small force. They report having been re-enforced, by General Pegram, with 2,000 men. I will send a scouting party back in the morning to Winchester. I arrested a man named Kidd, who told a plain story. He was on business for you. I passed him through Winchester. I will remain here for further orders.

Apprise Colonel Runkle of these facts, as it is impossible for me to communicate with him by the Paris pike.

Eighteen men of the Tenth Kentucky passed through Winchester, on their way to Boonsborough Ferry, just before the rebels attacked my pickets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. REANEY,
Major Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

This dispatch was received early on February 29—say, 2 a. m

Q. A. GILLMORE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., February* 28, 1863.

The general commanding feels the highest satisfaction in testifying to the signal ability and untiring zeal of Lieut. Col. C. Goddard, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, and believes his services are as highly appreciated by the officers of this army; but it is deemed advisable, for the interest of the service, that there should be a general officer also on duty at these headquarters.

Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield is assigned to that duty, and, until further orders, will be chief of staff.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans commanding, for the month of February, 1863; *headquarters Murfreesborough, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff	14	.....	18	29	16	.....	.....
10th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Burke	23	408	529	706	727	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:	15	40	57	59	65	.....	.....
9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John G. Parkhurst	25	305	462	524	588	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger	325	5,724	7,579	12,127	12,468	6	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. James S. Negley	278	5,575	7,122	9,695	9,723	.....	18
Third Division, Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman	355	6,302	7,815	10,270	10,625	.....	10
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell	269	4,824	6,176	7,939	8,417	.....	10
Fifth Division, Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds	207	3,796	4,997	6,443	7,150	.....	16
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1,497	26,974	34,737	47,763	49,763	6	72
Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook	6	.....	6	7	4	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis	206	3,883	5,106	8,158	8,380	.....	17
Second Division, Richard W. Johnson	266	4,795	5,984	10,598	10,583	.....	16
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan	235	4,337	5,465	8,579	8,615	.....	16
Total Twentieth Army Corps	713	13,015	16,561	27,342	27,582	.....	49
Twenty-First Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood:	10	...	10	11	10	.....	.....
First Division, Col. G. D. Wagner	234	4,266	5,509	9,181	9,397	.....	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer	247	4,305	5,416	8,833	9,112	.....	22
Third Division, Col. Samuel Beatty	207	3,535	4,770	8,307	8,555	.....	16
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	698	12,106	15,705	26,332	27,074	.....	56
Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding United States forces.	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Brig. Gen. George Crook's division	181	2,846	3,430	4,664	.....	.....	6
Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird's division	238	4,838	5,880	7,154	.....	.....	12
Brig. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert's division	139	2,426	3,343	4,657	.....	.....	6
Capt. James Clifford, Company F, First Missouri Cavalry.	3	72	86	93	.....	.....	....
Total Major-General Granger's command	567	10,182	12,745	16,574	.....	.....	24
Forces at Nashville, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell.	61	1,342	1,642	1,911	1,521	25	17
Forces at Gallatin, Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward	146	2,526	3,458	4,302	4,544	.....	9
Forces at Clarksville, Col. Sanders D. Bruce	129	2,056	2,877	3,624	3,500	.....	4
Forces in forts, Col. William W. Lowe	111	2,187	2,817	3,151	.....	4	8
First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes.	23	529	678	867	846	.....	.....
Convalescents at Nashville*	32	2,228	3,233	3,279	.....	.....	.....
Convalescents at Gallatin*	8	424	520	520	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps, Capt. Charles R. Case*	31	74	109	117	111	.....	.....
Pioneer Brigade, Capt. J. St. C. Morton*	57	1,032	1,468	2,926	2,930	.....	.....
Detached artillery	5	203	224	254	140	.....	13
Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley	311	4,729	6,611	10,457	9,136	.....	2

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	14	.....	18	29	16	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,497	26,974	34,737	47,763	49,763	6	72
Twentieth Army Corps	713	13,015	16,561	27,342	27,582	.....	49
Twenty-first Army Corps	698	12,106	15,705	26,332	27,074	.....	56
Major-General Granger's command	567	10,182	12,745	16,574	.....	.....	24
Forces at Nashville	61	1,342	1,642	1,911	1,521	25	17
Forces at Gallatin	146	2,526	3,458	4,302	4,544	.....	9
Forces at Clarksville	129	2,056	2,877	3,624	3,500	.....	4
Forces in forts	111	2,187	2,817	3,151	.....	4	8
First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	23	529	678	867	846	.....	.....
Detached artillery	5	203	224	254	140	.....	13
Cavalry Division	311	4,729	6,611	10,457	9,136	.....	2
Forces at Bowling Green, Ky†	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,258	.....	.....
Grand total	4,275	75,849	98,073	142,606	127,380	35	254

* Not added in total. † Transferred since last monthly return.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright commanding, for the month of February, 1863; headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio, Col. Seth Eastman	21	317	418	453	.....	.....	.....
Covington, Ky., Col. Jackson A. Lucy	18	293	482	517	.....	.....	.....
Newport Barracks, Ky., Col. Sidney Burbank	6	149	210	221	.....	.....	.....
Total Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport	45	759	1,110	1,191	.....	.....	.....
Camp Dennison, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Neff	39	854	1,070	1,853	.....	.....	.....
Camp Butler, Ill., Col. William F. Lynch	29	402	672	1,070	.....	.....	.....
Camp Chase, Ohio, Col. August V. Kautz	35	732	974	1,031	.....	.....	.....
Total Camps Dennison, Butler, and Chase	103	1,988	2,716	3,954	.....	.....	.....
District of Central Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore:							
Staff	11	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....
First Brigade, Col. Samuel A. Gilbert (Frankfort, Ky.).	103	2,846	3,479	3,727	.....	.....	6
Second Brigade, Col. Benjamin P. Runkle (Danville, Ky.).	86	1,507	1,998	2,630	.....	.....	6
Third Brigade, Col. Charles C. Doolittle (Lexington, Ky.).	98	1,488	2,260	3,093	.....	.....	6
118th Ohio, Col. S. R. Mott (Cynthiana, Ky.)	36	764	873	893	.....	.....	.....
Total District of Central Kentucky	334	6,605	8,621	10,355	.....	.....	18
District of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox:							
Staff (Marietta, Ohio)	7	.....	7	11	11	.....	.....
Escort company, Capt. Frank Smith (Marietta, Ohio).	1	77	95	110	110	.....	.....
Northern Brigade, Brig. Gen. Augustus Moor (Buckhannon, W. Va.).	147	2,645	3,846	4,248	4,213	.....	4
District of Kanawha, Brig. Gen. E. Parker Scammon (Charleston, W. Va.).	189	4,052	5,028	5,944	6,041	.....	.....
Total District of Western Virginia	344	6,774	8,471	10,313	10,375	.....	4
District of Western Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle:							
Staff	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Bowling Green, Ky., Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson.	97	1,671	2,564	3,188	.....	.....	2
Clarksville, Tenn., Col. Sanders D. Bruce*	86	1,572	2,235	2,841	.....	.....	4
Russellville, Ky., Col. Cicero Maxwell	44	608	821	1,143	.....	.....	.....
Munfordville, Ky., Col. Edward H. Hobson	129	2,083	2,636	4,062	.....	2	7
Lebanon, Ky., Col. William A. Hoskins	36	843	1,026	1,549	.....	.....	.....
Henderson, Lebanon, Louisville, &c	213	3,961	5,154	7,298	.....	6	.....
Total District of Western Kentucky	615	10,738	14,446	20,086	.....	8	13
District of Eastern Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Julius White:							
Staff (Louisa, Ky.)	5	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....
Troops in district	70	1,266	1,795	2,088	2,075	.....	4
Total District of Eastern Kentucky	75	1,266	1,800	2,093	2,080	.....	4

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport	45	759	1,110	1,191	.....	.....	.....
Camps Dennison, Butler, and Chase	103	1,988	2,716	3,954	.....	.....	.....
District of Central Kentucky	334	6,605	8,621	10,355	.....	.....	18
District of Western Virginia	344	6,774	8,471	10,313	10,375	.....	4
District of Western Kentucky	615	10,738	14,446	20,086	.....	8	13
District of Eastern Kentucky	75	1,266	1,800	2,093	2,080	.....	4
Grand total	1,534	28,130	37,182	48,010	12,455	8	39

* Also borne on return of the Department of the Cumberland. See p. 93.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: There is a vacant major-generalcy in the Regular Army, and I am authorized to say that it will be given to the general in the field who first wins an important and decisive victory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 1, 1863—1.09 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

No special news from the front, save that Van Dorn's cavalry has arrived at or near Columbia. Their papers reprehend Wheeler for attacking Donelson. They say they are to draw us down to Duck River, so that their cavalry can act on our flanks and communications—that theirs are the Bedouins of America. One of our men from Chattanooga says no troops have come there from Virginia. Prices at Chattanooga are: Flour, $40 to $50 per barrel; potatoes, $1 per bushel; corn, $4; salt, 60 to 70 cents per pound; molasses, $4 per gallon; men's shoes, $20 to $25 per pair; boots, $50 per pair; bacon, $75 per hundred; beef, $30 per hundred. Now is the time for strong and sure measures. The conscript law is our admiration and hope.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 1, 1863—11.10 p. m.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Twenty-four hundred and eighty Burnside carbines are on the way from Louisville. Send me the five hundred Colt's revolving carbines.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 1, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I see a telegram from Washington saying you had ordered Major Larned from my department. You could not well strike us all a more severe blow. We all know him to be a most faithful, indefatigable, and efficient officer. His loss here at this time will be doubly felt by all, and by the service. If you have any confidence in my judgment, or zeal for the service, I beg you not to do this. It will do no good.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *March* 1, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Fleet arrived this morning—twenty-six transports and four gunboats. The gunboats were supposed up the river; only went up 60 miles and returned same night, and passed down without landing or reporting. Two gunboats go up this morning as far as Carthage.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

GALLATIN, *March* 1, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

SIR: I gave no orders to Colonel Wolford to go to Kentucky. I directed him to proceed to Carthage, destroy all the boats on the river, and, if there were others along the river, to extend his parties so as to make a complete destruction of boats. He said that two of his men had come in and reported a Georgia regiment at Burkesville, and he could capture them and return in ten days, for which time he drew rations. I told him, if he found that to be true, to do so, but he has been gone three weeks, and General Ward has sent for him twice. I shall send for him to-morrow. I sent him to Carthage on telegraphic permission from General Rosecrans.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General GILLMORE,
Lexington, Ky.:

I don't see why Runkle has gone to Winchester, instead of direct to Mount Sterling, where the enemy is. The consequence will be that Cluke, with his horses rested, will run away from Runkle, with his tired animals. Cluke can't get a hundred men about Mount Sterling, nor can there be any truth in rumor of Marshall's advance. Runkle must follow up the enemy vigorously, and attack him if he can overtake him.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKFORT, *March* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

DEAR SIR: The present and prospective condition of Kentucky greatly troubles and annoys me. I, by way of some relief, thought I would call your attention to it, not doubting that already you have been awakened to her perils. I have information from various sources, rebel and Union, all concurring that a heavy invasion of Kentucky has been determined on, and is being now rapidly prepared. I cannot doubt that in a very short time they will be upon us. We certainly have no adequate force here to meet them. I know of none elsewhere which we can command without an abandonment of other places and purposes which seem to have been thought more important than the safety of Kentucky.

If Kentucky is permitted at this time to fall into the hands of the rebels, even so far as she was under Smith and Bragg, the consequences will be very different from those which then resulted. The wilting and withering effect of the proclamation upon the Union sentiment of Kentucky has been such that now they would receive, I fear, an aid and countenance far beyond any then given.

When I had written thus far, Dr. Gano, from Georgetown, my brother-in-law, arrived, and informs me that four Confederate officers in disguise, who came in with Cluke, were all night at the house of secesh in Scott, who informed him that Marshall and Pegram were to invade the State from Virginia, with 7,000 mounted men, and simultaneously Morgan and Forrest would invade it from Tennessee with a like number; that the time agreed for the invasion was the 20th of this month; that the business of those disguised officers was to arrange with the rebels in Scott, Owen, Grant, and Harrison [Counties] to burn the bridges and tear up the railroad from Cincinnati to Lexington when they approached, and that like arrangements had been made for the Louisville and Nashville road. The doctor has full confidence in the truth of the statement. He says the man who informed him, although Southern rights, is a man of property, and reliable, and does not want them to come into Kentucky or be permitted to do so. He gave the information in confidence as to the informant, but with liberty to inform me, to use as I thought best. The men were known to Gano's informant, and he has no doubt of the truth of their statement. It has been verified by many other statements and facts, all concurring.

Now, general, something must be done immediately; you best know what. I fear nothing can be spared from General Rosecrans' army. You want at least 10,000 men, in addition to all you have; half of those should be mounted. Can they be sent from Washington, or from General Grant's army? If from anywhere, it must be done at once. Any troops which I could now raise would be worthless, for want of discipline. Horses could be pressed here to mount a pretty large number. If there are any troops in Ohio, Illinois, or Indiana, they should be ordered here at once. You may rely upon it that you will, unless great effort is made, be overrun with rebels. Please write me the prospects and what you think of the whole matter. Advise me of anything you may desire done by myself.

I would be very glad to see you in person, if it were convenient. Would it not be well to advise General Halleck of our danger and need of aid? Rest assured that if the rebels are permitted now to get a hold in Kentucky, they will be hard to dislodge. I fear the State more than I have ever done.

Very truly and respectfully,

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
[*Governor of Kentucky.*]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Henderson, Ky., March 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Commanding Louisville, Ky.:*

GENERAL: I returned from Green River last night. When I arrived at Rochester, I learned that General Manson had replaced the company of my command at Woodbury by a company from his command, and that whatever stray guerrillas were in that region had fled from the river, closely pursued by General Manson's cavalry. The affair of the Gilmore was within 20 miles of Bowling Green, and too far off to be

pursued by my cavalry. I have one company of infantry of my command stationed at Spottsville, Rumsey, and Rochester, respectively—the three lower locks. I deem it necessary, under present circumstances, to guard the locks, as a very few disaffected individuals could in an hour so injure them as to materially interrupt navigation. I will also send up on each boat in Government service a small guard, to prevent a recurrence of such affairs as that of the Gilmore.

The country between the Green and Cumberland Rivers has been for some time past infested with small bands of guerrillas and Southern soldiers, returned, watching to commit depredations. I keep my forces scouting for them wherever and whenever I can hear of them. I have 40 of them now in prison, but, with all our vigilance and activity, it is almost impossible to prevent some depredations; they have too many friends to conceal their presence to be always discovered. These residents ought to be held strictly accountable for harboring them.

I desire to call your attention to a few facts connected with the Hattie Gilmore. She was taken by a party of 15 men without firing a gun. The robbers were kindly received by the officers of the boat, though this may have been policy. The captain of the boat (Gilmore) is a rebel at heart, being loud and open in denunciation of the Administration and the war. The pilot (Graham) boldly says he is a secessionist, and is merely working for pay. When captured, no injury was done to the boat, the captain only being required to give his parole that his boat should not be used in Government. This is just what the captain wanted, and congratulates himself that he is out of the Government service, so that he can run in private trade on Green River. If it can be done consistently with honor and justice, I would recommend that the Gilmore be taken and continued in Government service. If this cannot be done, she should be prohibited from carrying on trade in Green River. Unless an example is made of the Gilmore, it will be holding out an inducement for other boats to be disgracefully surrendered. You will pardon me for suggesting that an investigation into the loyalty of the officers in charge of boats in Government service, on Green River as well as elsewhere, would materially benefit the public service. I am satisfied that a large number of them are at heart rebels. The present acting captain of the D. B. Campbell (Combs) is no better than the captain of the Gilmore. I am credibly informed that the owners of the coal barges lately destroyed opposite Memphis passed up a few days ago. They openly declared their secession sympathies, and expressed the wish that every d——d coal boat and steamboat on the river was sunk or burned. If such men are employed by the Government, may we not expect a recurrence of such disasters as those of the Gilmore and at Memphis?

I will send up report of troops to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

CARTHAGE, *March* 2, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have information that the rebels intend capturing the fleet on its way down the river. No gunboats have yet been seen. I shall detain them, unless otherwise ordered, till gunboats arrive.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

CARTHAGE, *March* 2, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The cavalry from Gallatin has not yet reported nor been seen. The enemy has been scouting all around us, and we can do nothing with these small parties without cavalry.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, *March* 2, 1863.

Major General ROSECRANS:

Your two telegrams of 1st instant received. Am glad to hear by the last that Captain Fitch has communicated with you. Have sent every gunboat that I have available. Admiral Porter directed me to send all gunboats to him, except those now up Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Will send your dispatch to the admiral.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
March 2, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

I have just received the following telegram:

PADUCAH, *March* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

Fort Donelson is again threatened by a force, said to be 8,000, under Van Dorn. I should like to have more infantry and some artillerymen to work the siege guns at the fort.

H. DOUGHERTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

If Van Dorn succeeds at Fort Donelson, he will long for Paducah and Columbus, and I am obliged to trouble you again for cavalry and light artillery, and beg for arms for two regiments of infantry.

As already reported, I have no artillerists in the district to serve the heavy guns, and no light batteries for the field.

Deprived of the garrisons of the three forts on the Tennessee, I have hardly anything wherewith to check an invasion of the six counties between Columbus and the Tennessee, with forces at Paducah and Columbus entirely inadequate.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
March 3, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Van Dorn is reported moving on Fort Donelson with 8,000 men. I have telegraphed to Rosecrans, and to fleet captain at Cairo to send gunboats.

S. A. HURLBUT.

CLARKSVILLE, *March* 3, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Seventeenth Kentucky are loaded on boats ready to start. Rebels are again in force at Shoals. Boats fired on to-day coming down. Convoy expected to-night or to-morrow. Unless ordered, will detain for convoy.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT HENRY, *March* 3, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Lowe has not returned from Saint Louis. Our cavalry and artillery is at Fort Heiman, and, owing to the high water, it is almost impossible to land them on this side of the river. We have 700 or 800 men at this place, with one 12-pounder in the fort. The fort is covered with water, untenable for troops. Colonel Lowe leaves Saint Louis to-morrow for this place.

W. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commander.

SMITHLAND, *March* 3, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I cannot possibly station one of my boats above Nashville. I am ordered to keep two always together, besides to make the trip above once a week. Van Dorn will make an attempt to cut off your supplies by the river, and will either strike at Donelson or Palmyra. I must keep my force below Nashville to watch him, and see that he does not carry out his designs. He is reported now to be within 20 miles of Dover.

LEROY FITCH,
Lieutenant Commander.

CORINTH, [*March* 3, 1863 ?].

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough:

All the cavalry, Partisan Rangers, and mounted patrols in Alabama and Georgia have been concentrated and ordered to join Van Dorn and Wheeler. A portion of them have crossed the Tennessee already near Huntsville, while the Georgia forces went by way of Chattanooga. I captured some of the Alabama men who came from Goulding Salt-Works, in Clark County, and my scouts all report the same fact. It is thought they can raise about 30,000. One battery of artillery (four guns) crossed at Decatur last week, to join Johnston. A heavy cavalry force crossed at Decatur to south side of river by steamer Dunbar, to cut off my force.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, *March* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

There is undoubtedly a large force of the enemy near Fort Donelson, but from the operator at that post I learn they are conscripting in the

neighborhood, and it is not known if an attack is intended or not. I would feel much better satisfied if my force was larger. With my present available force, could not make much resistance against a heavy attack.

H. DOUGHERTY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

GENERAL: I have no exciting news to report. Colonel Gilbert is moving to Richmond with a mounted force of about 900 men, and must by this time have his pickets at the crossing of the Kentucky, between Boonesborough and Irvine. He is to place himself in communication with, and immediate control over, the two battalions at Irvine, which are not yet mounted.

Colonel Wolford, with an effective mounted force of 700 or 800 men, and who is temporarily under my command, by an order from General Boyle, is moving from Danville to Mount Vernon, with orders to communicate frequently with Irvine and Proctor.

Colonel Runkle has plenty of force with him, and is pursuing Cluke beyond Mount Sterling, I suppose. I think I have ascertained the facts about Marshall's reported advance into Kentucky. I receive very direct information that he moved eastward some two weeks ago, to take position at the Salt-Works near Abingdon, Va.

Letters on which Colonel Runkle forwarded his report of their advance were from men in his command, and were probably written by them while on the march, under the supposition that they were going into Kentucky through Pound Gap.

I telegraphed you this morning that Colonel Wolford had been ordered by General Ward to proceed to Carthage, Tenn., and asking you to have the order suspended for a few days. I would like him to remain near Mount Vernon until Cluke's movements are more fully developed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *March* 4, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I suggest that, as the distance between Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers does not exceed 12 miles below Donelson and Henry, three or four gunboats be kept in this river between Donelson and Nashville, one leaving each place daily with supply of coal at this point and Donelson. This would obviate delay of boats at Donelson and Smithland, consequently great expense to Government, and keep the river clear.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 4, 1863.

I. The following officers are assigned to duty as acting assistant inspectors-general at department headquarters, and will be respected

as such: Capt. A. S. Burt, additional aide-de-camp, and Capt. G. S. Hubbard, jr., Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

My dispatches from Colonel Runkle place him at Mount Sterling yesterday, with the enemy off in his front, and keeping out of his way. Runkle has not managed his pursuit well, and I shall relieve him at once from the immediate command of the forces about Mount Sterling.

Colonel Gilbert, with 900 mounted men, is at Richmond, watching both ways, viz, Cluke's retreat from the State, in a southwesterly direction, and the reported advance, from Wayne and Clinton Counties, of another rebel force, variously estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000, probably much nearer the former, if it exceeds it. Colonel Wolford is at Mount Vernon, ready to act in either direction, with about 900 men, I think. He has not yet reported his actual strength.

I believe the rebels are about to cross the Cumberland below Somerset, and expect to hear something reliable as to their strength in a few hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Commanding Eastern District of Kentucky, Louisa, Ky.:

GENERAL: Your communication of February 22,* in regard to future operations in your district, has been received, and the facts and arguments therein adduced have been duly considered. Your remarks in regard to a base of operations, line of communication, and the disadvantages consequent on the peculiar shape of your district, are correct, more particularly as applying to the movements of a large army; but, under the circumstances which surround and control operations in your district, such as the nature of the country, character and number of your troops, as well as those of the enemy, &c., we cannot expect to adhere too strictly to all the precise and arbitrary rules of warfare, to which the management of a larger force, and under other circumstances, would necessarily be subjected.

Your statements in regard to the possible effects of occupying the less desirable and less reliable portion of the district, leaving the lower and better portion of it perhaps less securely guarded, for the somewhat uncertain protection of the whole district, are, doubtless, in a measure correct; and the arguments against the policy of the movement would be, to some extent, well founded, if the only great object

* Not found.

in view for you were the most secure protection of your district, or the better portion of it. But a very great object is to overlook and, as much as possible, to defend the Pound Gap entrance into Kentucky, which has been, and may again be, used by the enemy as a route to the central or blue-grass region. In order to effect this, the principal part of your force should, if possible, be pushed forward to and maintained in the vicinity of Prestonburg and Pikesville, so as to be in a position to press upon the flank and rear of any force entering through Pound Gap with a view to an advance into Central Kentucky; and if you could not take position to successfully oppose such inroad, the next object should be to annoy, distract, and damage the enemy as much as possible, by threatening and attacking his flank and rear. There is understood to be, in the country proposed to be occupied, a sufficiency of hay and other forage to supply you for a considerable length of time, which should be taken as needed, giving, in all cases, proper vouchers for property thus appropriated. It is believed that a force of such character as that which composes, in part at least, your command, many of them residents of that country, and knowing the people and country thoroughly, should be able, at least as well as any troops, to maintain itself there, with what subsistence and support it could derive from the country, without depending so much upon communication with the base of supply at the Ohio River, as under other circumstances would be proper and in accordance with military usage. Such a force should be able to adopt, to some extent, at least, the plan of campaign pursued by the enemy's force, of somewhat the same character to which they are opposed, not depending too much upon supply trains or lines of communication. A comparatively small force of cavalry, kept constantly moving, might sufficiently protect the lower country and keep open your line of communication, especially if assisted as much as possible by the loyal citizens of the country, and particularly by such irregular organizations of Home Guards, &c., as you mention, all of whom should be prepared to assist in defending their homes, at least, from any possible inroads of the enemy, in the absence of the greater part of the regular force to the front.

General Scammon has been directed, if practicable, to send two companies of the Fifth Virginia to Catlettsburg, and to advance the balance of that regiment to Wayne Court-House, according to your suggestion. It is impossible to lay down any particular rules for operation in a district such as yours, nor can a commander at a distance take any management of the details. That must be left entirely to the immediate commander, who is supposed to be conversant with the general necessities of the service there, as well as those which the occurring circumstances of each day may develop. Therefore, stating to you the objects most desirable to be attained in your district, viz, the overlooking of, and as well as possible defending, the Pound Gap entrance to Kentucky, and the protection, as well as may be under the circumstances, of as much as possible of the district, you are expected to exercise your discretion in making such disposition of the force and means at your command as shall seem, in your judgment, best for their accomplishment, communicating at all times freely with headquarters in regard to anything, and with any suggestions of your own affecting the interests of the service in your district.

At present no additional force can be furnished for service in that district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 4, 1863.

Gov. J. F. ROBINSON, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received, and I am much obliged for the expression of opinion presented therein regarding the condition of Kentucky, and the necessity for further forces within her limits in order to secure the State against the invasion of the rebel forces.

As I believe I have already told you, the force in Kentucky has been reduced, in obedience to orders, and though this reduction is in consonance with my own views of the propriety of sending troops to the points where they can operate actively against the enemy, it has been made upon the supposition that the armies in advance would cover Kentucky from anything but minor raids. If this be not accomplished, the forces within the limits of your State are insufficient. If 15,000 men can come in without hinderance from the Federal forces in advance, as you seem to believe possible, then our force in Kentucky is inadequate to the protection of the State, and should be promptly re-enforced. I do not fully credit, however, the rumor of so large a body invading Kentucky at so early a day. The roads and the almost impossibility of procuring subsistence for so large a force at this season are the reasons upon which this opinion is based. Later in the year, say in April or May, such an attempt would be practicable, but not now. Whether this reasoning be true or not, some additional provision must be made for the security of Kentucky as the season advances, or we shall be exposed to raids in greater or less force, which will occasion much annoyance to the military, which can seldom get a chance to fight them in their rapid and erratic movements, and to the loyal citizens of the State, who will suffer from their depredations; but I do not apprehend any invasion in force so long as General Rosecrans lies in front with his army. The rebels have not the men to spare for such a purpose. If they detach heavily, their main body will be liable to defeat by his superior numbers. If they send a smaller force, yet still not enough to create any great disparity in numbers, but yet too strong for the troops in Kentucky to meet, I shall call on General Rosecrans to aid us. It has always been understood between us that any large force of the enemy entering the State is to be attended to by his army, and he will be able, doubtless, to redeem his pledge. So far, therefore, as any invasion of the State upon a formidable scale is concerned, I rest comparatively easy, first, because so long as the roads are in their present condition the thing is impracticable; second, when the condition of the country for travel has so far improved as to render such a movement practicable, General Rosecrans with his force can make a forward movement and drive the enemy back still farther from the State border, or, failing his readiness to advance, he can furnish the additional force necessary to defeat the enemy's attempt.

I have always believed, and still remain in the conviction, that the battles for the real and effective defense of Kentucky should be fought in advance of her borders, and that General Rosecrans' army should be made strong enough to do the work, while only enough troops should be retained in the State for its protection against predatory incursions. As before remarked, the force in Kentucky has been regulated upon this principle, but the numbers have been decided upon as a minimum number for the winter. I had expected that this additional force would be obtained from that proposed to be raised for the defense of Kentucky,

as even raw troops can be made useful for defense of positions which must be protected, and I still hope that some may be drawn from that source. A few troops can yet be drawn from the States north of the Ohio. The rest must be sent from other departments, and your letter will be referred to General Halleck in support of the call for further re-enforcements. I will endeavor to visit Frankfort in a few days, and consult with you upon this and other matters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Intelligence (not very definite) received from various sources induces me to believe that the rebels design concentrating their strength in this quarter, and I am too weak in Kentucky to resist any serious invasion, with the force now there. I shall, therefore, keep any troops I have at present (whether under orders for other departments or not), unless you order otherwise. While somewhat impressed with the truth of such information, its vagueness prevents me from particularizing. If you have any troops to spare from any other quarter, they should be speedily sent to Kentucky.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a copy of a letter recently received from Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, in regard to the probable damages of his State from the inroads in force of the rebels.* While I do not fully credit all the reports upon which his fears of an invasion of the State are founded, there is still enough in his communication to justify vigorous measures toward meeting and frustrating whatever attempts the rebels may undertake.

Before proceeding further, I would remark that, being fully convinced of the good policy of defending Kentucky by forces in advance of the border, I have, in pursuance of such conviction and the orders from headquarters of the army, sent to General Rosecrans all the forces within the Department of the Ohio which could be spared, reserving only so much as seemed to be imperatively required to protect the State from rebel raids during the winter and early spring, the season of bad roads. As the season advances, the powers of the enemy to ravage the State increase, and larger forces than I now have are required for its protection. Unless the Army of the Cumberland advances and drives the rebels back within the next thirty days, the State of Kentucky will be exposed to inroads of the enemy in strength which I shall not be able to repel with forces now within her borders.

In a dispatch sent by telegraph to the General-in-Chief to-day, I have stated that, in consequence of information received from a variety of

* See of March 1, p. 96.

sources, I am disposed to believe the rebels contemplate mischief in this quarter, and that I shall consequently retain any troops now in the department, whether under orders for other departments or not, till matters become somewhat more settled, unless orders from your headquarters direct otherwise. I also inclose a letter from Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, inclosing a communication from Hon. J. B. Rodgers, of Tennessee, asking that steps be taken to organize a force from the loyal Tennesseeans, Carolinians, and Georgians, now concealed in the fastnesses of the mountains of Tennessee. Perhaps something might be done in this way, but the experience of those who have attempted to raise regiments from this material have not been flattering. Possibly if placed under the direct management of General Carter, an East Tennesseean himself, the effort might meet with greater success. I would, therefore, recommend that authority for enlisting these men be given, under such restrictions as the War Department or the General-in-Chief may prescribe, and that arms and equipments be sent here at once for issue to the troops when raised; and I would further urgently request that any troops from other departments that can be spared, to the number of from 5,000 to 10,000, be sent to Kentucky without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., *March* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I inclose a letter from Hon. J. B. Rodgers, of Tennessee, with copy of a petition presented by him to the Secretary of War, asking that steps be taken to organize Tennessee refugees, who are said to be in the mountains to the number of 4,000 men, and to equip them for service. I respectfully request that you will give the subject your early attention, and order such steps to be taken as will lead to the speedy relief of my suffering fellow Tennesseeans.

I learned yesterday, through Governor Robinson, that he had good reason to believe, on information received confidentially, the rebels intend to invade Kentucky between the 18th and 20th instant from at least two quarters. A force of some 7,000 men are to enter the State from the east, and about the same number from the south; the latter under John [H.] Morgan; both forces are to be mounted. Arrangements, the report says, have been made with secession citizens to burn the bridges on the railroads, and otherwise obstruct the passage of cars. I lay the matter before you for your consideration and action.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Sub-Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON CITY, *February* 20, 1863.

General SAMUEL P. CARTER,
Lexington, Ky.:

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Please authorize General Samuel [P.] Carter, under the direction of General Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, to accept the services and to or

ganize and equip, in every suitable manner, and with as much dispatch as possible, and into such troop as he shall deem advisable, whether infantry, mounted riflemen, or cavalry, all the loyal Tennesseeans, North Carolinians, and Georgians, or others now concealed in the fastnesses of the mountains of Tennessee, supposed to be about 4,000 men.

Most respectfully,

JNO. B. RODGERS.

I laid the foregoing application before the Secretary of War to-day. He said General Wright could do as much, and, if he lacked any authority, apply to that Department, and he should have it. Go to the general; doubtless he will do all the poor fellows want. For God's and mercy's sake, do not delay all the relief in your power to bestow. They are looking to you, and hoping more from you than any other man. I have good authority for saying there are at least 4,000 men in the boundary of country asked for now in the mountains, ready to die for the country and their homes. Give them a chance, for Heaven's sake. General Wright is said to be a working man, and will not be apt to delay anything that can be done. I have one son and five nephews in the woods.

Your friend,

JNO. B. RODGERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding, &c., Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have just received Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds' letter of February 10, with your indorsement of February 18.*

The suggestions of General Reynolds and General Thomas in regard to a more rigid treatment of all disloyal persons within the lines of your army are approved. No additional instructions from these headquarters are deemed necessary. You have already been urged to procure your subsistence, forage, and means of transportation, so far as possible, in the country occupied. This you had a right to do without any instructions. As the commanding general in the field, you have power to enforce all laws and usages of war, however rigid and severe these may be, unless there be some act of Congress, regulation, order, or instruction forbidding or restricting such enforcement. As a general rule, you must be the judge where it is best to rigidly apply these laws, and where a more lenient course is of greater advantage to our cause. Distinctions, however, should always be made in regard to the character of the people in the district of country which is militarily occupied or passed over. The people of the country in which you are likely to operate may be divided into three classes. First. The truly loyal, who neither aid nor assist the rebels, except under compulsion, but who favor or assist the Union forces. Where it can possibly be avoided, this class of persons should not be subjected to military requisitions, but should receive the protection of our arms. It may, however, sometimes be necessary to take their property either for our own use or to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. They will be paid, at the time, the value of such property, or, if that be impracticable, they will hereafter be fully indemnified. Receipts should be given for all property so taken without being paid for. Second. Those who take no active part in the war, but belong to the class known in military law as non-combatants. In a civil war like

* See p. 54, and Part I, p. 42.

that now waged, this class is supposed to sympathize with the rebellion rather than with the Government. There can be no such thing as neutrality in a rebellion. This term is applicable only to foreign powers. Such persons, so long as they commit no hostile act, and confine themselves to their private avocations, are not to be molested by the military forces, nor is their property to be seized, except as a military necessity. They, however, are subject to forced loans and military requisitions, and their houses to billets for soldiers' quarters, and to appropriation for other temporary military uses. Subject to these impositions, the non-combatant inhabitants of a district of country militarily occupied by one of the belligerents are entitled to the military protection of the occupying forces; but, while entitled to such protection, they incur very serious obligations—obligations differing in some respects from those of civil allegiance, but equally binding. For example, those who rise in arms against the occupying army, or against the authority established by the same, are war rebels, or military traitors, and incur the penalty of death. They are not entitled to be considered as prisoners of war when captured. Their property is subject to military seizure and military confiscation. Military treason of this kind is broadly distinguished from the treason defined in constitutional and statutory laws, and made punishable by the civil courts. Military treason is a military offense, punishable by the common law of war. Again, persons belonging to such occupied territory, and within the military lines of the occupying forces, can give no information to the enemy of the occupying power, without proper authority. To do so, the party not only forfeits all claim to protection, but subjects himself or herself to be punished either as a spy or a military traitor, according to the character of the particular offense. Our treatment of such offenses and such offenders has hitherto been altogether too lenient. A more strict enforcement of the laws of war in this respect is recommended. Such offenders should be made to understand the penalties they incur, and to know that these penalties will be rigidly enforced. Third. Those who are openly and avowedly hostile to the occupying army, but who do not bear arms against such forces; in other words, while claiming to be non-combatants, they repudiate the obligations tacitly or impliedly incurred by the other inhabitants of the occupied territory. Such persons not only incur all the obligations imposed upon other non-combatant inhabitants of the same territory, and are liable to the same punishment for offenses committed, but they may be treated as prisoners of war, and be subjected to the rigors of confinement or to expulsion as combatant enemies. I am of opinion that such persons should not, as a general rule, be permitted to go at large within our lines. To force those capable of bearing arms to go within the lines of the enemy adds to his effective forces; to place them in confinement will require guards for their safe keeping, and this necessarily diminishes our active forces in the field. You must determine in each particular case which course will be most advantageous. We have suffered very severely from this class, and it is time that the laws of war should be more rigorously enforced against them. A broad line of distinction must be drawn between friends and enemies, between the loyal and the disloyal.

The foregoing remarks have reference only to military status and to military offenses under the laws of war. They are not applicable to civil offenses under the Constitution and general laws of the land. The laws and usages of civilized war must be your guide in the treatment of all classes of persons of the country in which your army may operate, or which it may occupy; and you will be permitted to decide for yourself

where it is best to act with rigor and where best to be more lenient. You will not be trammeled with minute instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *March* 5, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

General Gilbert telegraphs that Colonel Coburn is engaged 6 miles out on the Columbia pike. Heavy artillery firing going on. Am holding troops here in readiness to support Gilbert, if necessary.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—Later dispatch says fight is going on at Spring Hill. Gilbert is going down with his whole force. Baird leaves here at once with his troops.

NASHVILLE, *March* 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

One-half of Baird's command has already gone down on the cars. The other half goes soon, I accompanying.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. C. C. GILBERT, *Franklin:*

The general commanding directs me to say that he regrets exceedingly that you did not support Coburn and help to bring off the infantry. He desires now that the commanding officer at Franklin keep him fully advised of the strength, position, and movements of the enemy, and give such immediate information as will enable him to give Sheridan proper instructions. We must strike a blow back, to counterbalance the injury we have sustained.

Respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. C. C. GILBERT, *Franklin:*

The general commanding desires a fuller and more complete report of the affair in your front. He desires to know what force the enemy have, and the composition of it; whether you were repulsed or routed. Why did Colonel Coburn engage the enemy to such an extent, and what were his instructions?

Respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General SHERIDAN,
Third Division, Twentieth Corps:

GENERAL: A brigade of General Gilbert's division, while making a reconnaissance near Spring Hill, on the Franklin and Columbia pike, were driven back with some loss. He reports the enemy in his front with 10,000, mostly infantry, and five pieces of artillery. This is, no doubt, exaggerated. The enemy appeared to be *en route* to attack Franklin, and that part of his force which ours repulsed yesterday proved to be only the advance guard of the enemy. It may be necessary for you to send your forage train back and move across to Raleigh Spring [Hill], on the Lewisburg pike, to come in behind the enemy should he move on Franklin. We have not heard from General Steedman yet, and fear he has not joined you. Communicate with him, if you can, and unite his force with yours. Send us the news.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has a telegram from Franklin, saying that Coburn's brigade, which was sent down to Spring Hill, has been repulsed; lost no artillery, but some infantry. It will be necessary to look after Steedman, and cover him, as it may be advisable for him to return to his old position, or it may be best to keep him with you. If the enemy have nothing but cavalry, it will be all right. Will send you further news as soon as it is received.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. THRALL,
Aide-de-Camp.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *March* 5, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Chief of Staff and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to inform you that I am encamped on the south side of the river, and directly opposite Carthage. My extreme advance position is about one-half a mile from the river, on an eminence which commands the country from the foot of the ridge, on my right, to the Caney Fork, on my left. This naturally strong position I am strengthening by earthworks for my battery. On my right there is a high rocky ridge of most impracticable ascension for artillery; besides, the top of this ridge is too high for artillery to fire into my camp, and the side toward me is rocky and steep. My rear is protected by the Cumberland River, and my left by the Caney so long as it is not fordable, and when it is fordable there is a very strong position on my left that can be occupied. With a force of 6,000 this will be a most impregnable position. The position selected for a depot is in my rear, and near the banks of the Cumberland River.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, March* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. S. Hascall, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned to the duty of arresting deserters and collecting stragglers from the Army of the Cumberland in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is authorized and empowered to arrest deserters and collect stragglers found within the above-mentioned district belonging to any of the departments or armies of the United States, and forward them to their regiments.

All military commanders and commanders of posts or troops within the Department of the Ohio will furnish, from time to time, on the requisition of General Hascall, such force from their commands as may, in his judgment, be necessary to carry out the duties to which he is assigned.

The quartermaster's department will furnish, on the order of General Hascall, the necessary transportation for any parties he may send out in pursuit of deserters, and will also furnish him the necessary office accommodations, including fuel and stationery, at Indianapolis, Ind., on his requisition.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 1st instant, announcing the offer of a vacant major-generalcy to the general in the field who first wins an important and decisive victory, is received. As an officer and a citizen, I feel degraded to see such auctioneering of honor. Have we a general who would fight for his own personal benefit, when he would not for honor and the country? He would come by his commission basely in that case, and deserve to be despised by men of honor. But are all the brave and honorable generals on an equality as to chances? If not, it is unjust to those who probably deserve most.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 6, 1863—12 noon.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Something must be done to secure convoys for our boats, or this army will be without supplies. We have gained nothing by the high river, in subsistence, for the last ten days, because our convoys are detained—only four little gunboats to do the work. If we cannot have some more help, we ought at once to have some more gunboats made.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Franklin:*

Would like full report of Coburn's affair at once; who is to blame that he was not supported, &c.; situation of the enemy, and prospect of attack.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 6, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I don't think an attack probable. From all I can learn, the enemy's pickets are strongly posted about 4 miles from town, on the Columbia pike. The main body is supposed to be at Spring Hill. Scouts sent out this morning on Lewisburg and Carter Creek roads have not returned. Expect more accurate information when my flag of truce returns.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,
Commanding at Franklin:

Your dispatch is received. The general commanding desires to know how soon you can be ready to attack Van Dorn.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, *March* 6, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: Colonel Coburn did not apply for support, nor did he communicate with General Gilbert during the day at all. Up to the turn in the action, he did not seem to think he would need support, and at that time, had he applied, it would have been too late to have saved the infantry, the distance being 9 miles. When General Gilbert moved out, it was on account of apprehension that all was not right, since he was receiving reports from Colonel Coburn. He stopped the work on the trenches, and set out, leaving this post vacant, trusting to the arrival of General Baird's advance to protect it. If any one is to blame, it is Colonel Coburn, in not keeping General Gilbert advised, and in not approaching the enemy with sufficient caution so as to ascertain his position and strength before attacking three or four times his own numbers in their chosen position.

Respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Franklin:*

Now lay your plans well, and clean those fellows out thoroughly if possible. It may become lively if I can get them this side of Duck

River, so keep me posted most thoroughly of everything. Make sure by line of couriers to La Vergne, or else to Nashville, so that there can be no mistake.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch received. I have less than 5,000 infantry, raw and unorganized. To attack the enemy successfully, and hold this point, I should have at least 5,000 more of veteran infantry. Can [move] against him whenever such additional force is furnished. Two companies of cavalry started for Steedman as soon as your dispatch was received, to open courier line. It is hardly possible to hear from them yet.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 6, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Flag of truce in. Van Dorn replies that our dead are buried and wounded cared for; declines my request. Their force is about 12,000—mounted infantry, cavalry, and artillery; main body this side of Spring Hill; six generals (Van Dorn, Whitfield, Cosby, Wheeler, Forrest, and Armstrong).

Our loss in killed, 50; wounded, 200. Rebel loss, 150 killed; 500 to 600 wounded. Rebels say our men fought desperately, and only gave up when enemy surrounded.

We have ten days' rations. You can now judge whether it is judicious for our small force to attack double its numbers of old troops, in their chosen position, leaving our rear, for 30 miles, uncovered.

Respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 6, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Captain Merrill will be here to-morrow. Fortifications will be done in about one week. About ten days' rations, and one hundred and fifty to each man, on hand. No infantry coming in. Good night; am sick and tired out; had no sleep for a week.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 6 [7?], 1863.

General GARFIELD:

Received dispatch from Sheridan a few minutes since. Is on the march. He will be midway between this and Triune some time to-morrow. The roads are nearly impassable. No firing heard here, except our own, to clean up. Sheridan has only his division. I want six regiments from Mitchell; one of his brigades is ready to move.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 6 [7?], 1863.

General GARFIELD:

GENERAL: Our only hope of catching the enemy must depend upon Sheridan's getting behind and cutting him off. It would be well to re-enforce Sheridan by Steedman. The best thing for us is to lie still, and with our cavalry divert the enemy's attention from Sheridan's movements.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 6, 1863.

[General GRANGER:]

What good can you do Sheridan by lying still? The general thinks the best thing you can do to divert the enemy's attention is to attack him. How soon can you get ready? Have you opened communication with Sheridan? What help do you want?

C. GODDARD.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Heg, who says he is halting in same position. The enemy has retired from his front. There had been heavy firing to the right of Colonel Heg's position, but it has ceased. Colonel Heg will scour the country in his front, and bivouac to-night where he now is. Colonel [F. A.] Jones' brigade is at Middleton, about 3 miles from Colonel Heg's position. Colonel Heg has opened communication with Colonel Jones.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Major-General McCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

Direct Colonel Heg to skirmish the enemy and drive him if he can, but be careful not to get in beyond his depth. If you deem it necessary, you may send forward another brigade to his support. Where is the brigade which went out to support Colonel Heg?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Have just heard from Jones, who took possession of Middleton at 3 o'clock, after a sharp skirmish, in which he had several men wounded. Colonel Jones awaits further orders.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

General Sheridan's effective strength is 4,572; he has that number with him, exclusive of the cavalry. The brigade from General Johnson's division that went out with General Sheridan returned night before last, and General Sheridan has no brigade outside of his own division with him.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Commanding Brigade at Triune:

The general commanding directs you to take up a strong position at Triune, and throw up light earthworks, to enable you to maintain yourself against a considerable force of the enemy, should it be necessary. Five regiments from La Vergne have been ordered to join you with tools.

Select a good position with reference to roads, water, and a line of retreat.

Bring up supplies from your own camp.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, TENN.,
March 6, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The artillery sent out with Colonel Coburn is now in my camp safe, and cavalry is back and entire. But three infantry regiments have, no doubt, been surrounded and destroyed or captured. Three regiments of General Baird's command have arrived, but there are no indications that the enemy intend to follow up his success. General Sheridan will do well to approach with caution Van Dorn's command; it is probably not less than 10,000 men, well trained and well handled; it has as many as six pieces of artillery, one which is of large caliber. We have 80 wounded; the loss in killed I will know in the morning, from the regiments which have returned. I send you a copy of a report sent to General Granger.

C. C. GILBERT,
Brigadier-General.

LA VERGNE, TENN.,
March 6, 1863—11.05 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

A courier, belonging to the cavalry detachment here, left Concord Church this morning. Just before he left, a courier came in from Gen-

eral Steedman's command, bringing information that General Steedman had a fight yesterday near Franklin with Van Dorn's command. The latter were driven back; some loss on both sides, but amount not reported. The major of the First Tennessee Cavalry was reported killed. These facts the courier says he obtained from the officer in command of the camp, but the latter sent no written communication, and I give the news as distinctly as I received it. Dispatch to Colonel Johnson received and forwarded to him.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

The following rules for the government of ambulance service in this department will be observed in future:

I. There will be allowed to each regiment one two-horse ambulance, which will remain with, and be kept in order by, the regiment.

All ambulances now serving with regiments in excess of this allowance will be at once turned over to the chief quartermasters on duty with the corps, detached division, or brigade.

II. There will be allowed for each brigade ten ambulances, to be retained at corps headquarters, or at the headquarters of divisions or brigades where they are on detached service.

The chief quartermasters of army corps, detached divisions, or brigades will receipt for and be held responsible that these ambulances are kept in serviceable order. They will appoint an ambulance master for each train of ten ambulances, who will have immediate supervision of the same. They will hold these trains in readiness to comply with requisitions from the medical directors of corps, divisions, or brigades.

III. As ambulances are issued to the army for the transportation of the sick and wounded, they will be used for that purpose only. Any person found using or causing ambulances to be used for hauling freight, or for personal conveyance, except by special written permission of the corps or detached commander, will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 6, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Reports from Governor Robinson and some of our most intelligent and reliable citizens indicate a probable invasion of Kentucky within the next twenty days by the forces of Morgan, Pegram, and Marshall. I don't credit them, but must be prepared, and, hence, cannot reduce my force, already too small, by sending the two regiments till they are replaced. The Governor fully credits the report. Morgan is to enter in western part of Kentucky, Marshall in eastern, and Pegram either with him or through Cumberland or Big Creek Gaps. Will have the two regiments ready to move as soon as yours arrive.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March* 7, 1863.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Senior Commanding Officer, U. S. Navy, Cairo, Ill.:

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated yesterday, just received by General Halleck from General Rosecrans:

Something must be done to secure convoys for our boats, or this army will be without supplies. We have gained nothing by the high river, in subsistence, for the last ten days, because our convoys are detained—only four little gunboats to do the work. If we cannot have some more help, we ought at once to have some more gunboats made.

You must take measures to convoy and protect the army transports, without waiting to communicate with Acting Rear-Admiral Porter. To do this, you are authorized to purchase a necessary number of suitable boats, and arm and equip them. If necessary, you can call on Commodore [Joseph B.] Hull, at Saint Louis, to assist you. The Department wants prompt and energetic steps immediately taken to give the necessary protection to the transports of General Rosecrans' army.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General BAIRD, *Franklin:*

Sheridan has orders to report to General Granger, at Franklin, tomorrow, with his division. I wish him to be posted east of the place, in a good military position, and within supporting distance, but with a view to be within supporting distance of Steedman, who will have reenforcements and earthworks thrown up soon. Tell General Granger to open communication with him early in the morning, and halt his column with this view. Cavalry communication must be kept open with both Steedman and Sheridan, without fail. Our cavalry will be between Steedman and Sheridan. Acknowledge receipt of this, and keep me fully advised of everything. I send this to you, because I want General Granger to sleep and get well.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CLARKSVILLE, *March* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The rebel force firing on boats at Shoals is Colonel [L. S.] Ross' regiment. They have their headquarters at Kinderhook, near Williamsport, where Wheeler, Forrest, and Woodward are said to be. They are conscripting and stealing all the horses in the country. Many conscripts have come in, asking protection, which I gave. I shall watch them closely, and try and make attack on them.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Henderson, Ky., March 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE,
Commanding Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I desire to call your attention to the condition of affairs in the district of the State included in my command, in order that you

may the better know what is necessary to be done in order to preserve the peace of this section of the country.

The counties between Green and Cumberland Rivers are now in a comparative state of peace. At this time no trouble is to be apprehended, except from small bands of guerrillas and returned rebel soldiers, who are committing depredations whenever they dare, but they are closely hunted out by my forces, not being allowed to concentrate. This season of the year is not favorable for the operations of the guerrillas, as the leaves and undergrowth do not now afford a hiding place, and the weather is too unpleasant. But it has always been their threat that they would return in the spring. Last fall, when [Adam R.] Johnson and [T. G.] Woodward were driven out of the country, Johnson connected himself with Morgan and Woodward with Forrest, with the condition that when spring returned they would be permitted to bring their followers and other soldiers from this section back into the Green and Cumberland River country, and stir up the people anew to take up arms. I have lately received reliable and authentic information that such is their intention. The families and friends of those who are in the Southern army confidently expect their return, and they secretly boast that the whole country down to the Ohio will be in their power. Though it might be difficult for them to come back in large bodies, they can easily get through our lines separately and in small bands, even with their guns, and without any difficulty with pistols. Their friends and sympathizers are almost one united body from this region all the way through Tennessee to the rebel lines. And then it must be borne in mind that this part of the State and Southwest is almost all rebel in its sympathies. However much this fact may be denied, I have seen, and am seeing daily, too many evidences of it. The guerrillas, when they return, if in any considerable numbers, will meet with a hearty welcome, and will be harbored and cared for by the people. There is policy for the Southern generals to permit them to return, to annoy the rear of the army and distract our forces.

Being in a considerable degree responsible for the peace of this region, and feeling satisfied that I have stated the danger correctly, I am anxious that I may be prepared to meet it. My command are thoroughly acquainted with the country, its roads and by-ways, and the character of the guerrilla warfare.

When properly prepared, I feel myself able to contend with both Johnson and Woodward, and can keep the country clear from Green to Cumberland River. But I have at present only four companies of cavalry, and they very much reduced by sickness and hard service. My infantry will be almost useless against the guerrillas, unless they are mounted.

In my last interview with you, you stated that it was your intention to mount my own regiment (the Sixty-fifth Indiana). I desire that you would extend the order also to the Ninety-first Indiana, of my command, which I will in a few days have concentrated at Smithland. With the Ninety-first at Smithland, the Sixty-fifth and the four companies of cavalry properly disposed, and all well mounted, I will guarantee the protection of the country against Johnson and Woodward. My command being mounted, and thoroughly acquainted with the guerrilla warfare, whenever their presence is no longer necessary here, would be ready for any daring, dangerous, or expeditious service in any other quarter. I consider my command in a good state of discipline, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit and energy of the war, and can render good service to the State and country.

I should be pleased to hear from you on the subject of mounting my

command, and if it can be done I would desire that it should not be delayed too long, for in six weeks from this date I anticipate an active campaign in my district.

Very respectfully.

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Boyle, who has been authorized to mount 1,500 infantry in his district, and who should hasten, as far as possible, the purchase of the horses which the quartermaster's department at Louisville has been instructed to procure. Four hundred sets of horse equipments have been sent to Louisville from Saint Louis for this force. The rest will be supplied from here. Not more than one regiment should be taken from Colonel Foster's force for this purpose.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 8, 1863—9 p. m.

M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

Please do your utmost to give me the very best business quartermaster you can for Nashville. Things are so working that we must have a larger depot there—a very large one. Time is precious. If we fail, it will be in the management of our transportation, and consequent failure to get supplies before the river falls. Orders and instructions are not the things. Power and energy, with system and business capacity, are what is now wanted.

Respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 8, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

My cavalry advance still reports strong force in my front, and that Van Dorn, with one-half of his force, has gone to Triune to assist in fighting a battle there. I will ascertain what is in my front early to-morrow.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 8, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

My forces are all here, and I have given the order to march in the morning. Have you any orders? There is a rumor that Van Dorn has evacuated Spring Hill and gone in the direction of Chapel Hill, with the view of swinging around on Triune. Do you consider Triune safe with its present force in case Van Dorn has moved in that direction?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 8, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER, *Franklin:*

Advance at once firmly, secure your baggage, and establish courier lines, and keep me very frequently advised of movements and results. Steedman reports strong force in his front. If the force at Spring Hill is found to be insignificant, secure Franklin, and aim to strengthen Steedman's position.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 8, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I do not understand your last telegram. I have called up Sheridan's command in order to advance early to-morrow. Force is too small without him. Have I understood? The road between here and Triune is almost impassable.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 8, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

I have report from a judicious source that the railroad bridge over the Tennessee, at Bridgeport, is washed away. Also that Van Dorn is being re-enforced from Shelbyville.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Lieutenant [L. H.] Thickstun, an officer of my escort, was sent out at 11.30 a. m., to ascertain about the firing this day. He drove the rebel pickets in on three roads, and was within 1 mile of Middleton. I took observations with compass during the firing. It was at or near Nolensville. God is with us to-day. Prepare for a victory.

A. MCD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, [*March* 8, 1863.]

Major-General MCCOOK:

The general commanding directs you to send two brigades immediately to Salem, to observe any movements the enemy may make. Keep scouts well out toward Versailles and Middleton and across on the Shelbyville pike.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 8, 1863.*

I. The general commanding finds within his lines many helpless and suffering families, whose natural protectors and supporters are in arms against us—these people need food, clothing, and protection, which it is neither our duty nor in our power adequately to provide—many others whose sympathies and connections are such as to surmount all the obligations that arise from their permission to remain within our lines, forbidding them to communicate with the enemy or act as spies against us. The residence of these persons within our lines not only continually endangers us, but their own integrity and personal safety. It is therefore ordered that, first, all those whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and, second, all whose sympathies and connections are such that they cannot give the assurance that they will conduct themselves as peaceable citizens, shall hold themselves in readiness to go south of our lines within ten days from the date of notice.

II. They will be permitted to take with them all their personal effects, not contraband of war. They will apply to the nearest provost-marshal or commanding officer for the requisite passes, and will be required to give assurance that they have taken no contraband of war.

III. Persons thus going south, who shall thereafter enter our lines without permission, will be regarded and treated as spies.

IV. All who acknowledge their obligations as citizens of the United States; all who give, by the non-combatant's oath and bond, or in any other satisfactory manner, the requisite assurance that they will behave themselves as peaceable citizens, may remain at home, following their usual avocations, subject to military orders and regulations.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, March 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: There is an actual, but not well-defined, fear of an invasion of Kentucky, within the next twenty or thirty days, by a strong force of the rebels. No information I have been able to obtain makes this at all certain; yet the fact that all the invasions which have hitherto occurred have been foreshadowed by just such rumors makes me cautious. The programme, so far as my intelligence goes, is that Pegram and Marshall are to enter by the Pound Gap, and, perhaps, Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps, and that about the same time Morgan is to enter in your vicinity, either to the right or left of Nashville. While I do not credit these rumors as regards present invasion, I am sure it will be attempted whenever the roads become practicable, and I therefore give you the information. Should an invasion be attempted beyond the power of my slender force to successfully oppose, I shall, of course, look to you for aid. In this you are as much interested as myself, since your communications are through and dependent upon the Department of the Ohio. I have sent to you every man not needed for the defense of the State during the winter, while the roads are bad, and an invasion in force next to impossible. Please, therefore, so dispose of your forces that you can afford me the requisite aid, if any is needed. I need not

say that the preservation of Kentucky from serious inroads of the rebels is of the utmost importance to our cause.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 8, 1863.

Col. C. J. WALKER,
Tenth Kentucky Cavalry:

I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday, giving the report of 2,000 of Morgan's and Marshall's command being near Owingsville. Whatever force may be there, I do not believe that Morgan's or Marshall's is, as I know that a portion of Morgan's force was in the fight at Franklin, Tenn., a few days since, and I firmly believe that Marshall's is at or near the salt-works near Abingdon, Va. A more probable way to account for any rebel force in Bath is that Cluke did not go out via Hazle Green, but has been perdu in the hills for some days.

You are authorized to retain the detachment of the One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the section of mountain howitzers which was sent out with them, until this last report is exploded or confirmed, if you desire it. When do you want rations?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Commanding District of Eastern Kentucky:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 1st instant, reporting that you had sent out a force of infantry and cavalry to intercept at or near Prestonburg the forces of the enemy, whom you supposed might retire in that direction from Mount Sterling [is received]. I am directed by Major-General Wright to inform you that information was not given you, since it was supposed the enemy would be driven out long before intelligence could reach you, but it is possible that the forces so promptly sent may be in time to render signal service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Franklin:*

Your movements must be left mainly to your own discretion, as your report of the situation is necessarily meager. The general commanding thinks you might post a brigade at Spring Hill, and, after you are satisfied that there is no considerable rebel force toward Columbia,

you might move with your main force upon Raleigh Hill, and find certainly where the enemy has gone. If southward, he may be pushed into the river.

From Raleigh Hill, if you find you have force enough to cover Franklin safely, the general commanding desires you to send Sheridan with his division back to this place, either by way of Chapel Hill and Unionville or by way of Riggs' and Eagleville. Triune is now secured by Davis, who is at Eagleville, supported by Granger, near Versailles.

With this statement of facts and wishes, the movement is left to yourself. As soon as you return to Franklin, push forward the fortifications.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 9, 1863.

Major-General MCCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to order the two brigades of General Davis' division now at Salem to march at daylight toward Versailles. The remaining brigade of the same division, with the exception of a detail sufficient to strike the tents and pack the baggage of the whole division, will start as early as possible to join the other two. See that the division has three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. When the advanced brigades have reached the junction of the Eagleville and Versailles roads, they will observe Eagleville, and, if battle is opened in the direction of Triune, they will at once move forward and engage, at the same time informing General Granger, whose division will follow, and support Davis. The primary object of this order is to relieve the position of General Steedman at Triune, who is expected to be attacked by a part of the force of Van Dorn, possibly strengthened by three brigades of infantry from Shelbyville. It is intended that General Davis' division shall act as a unit so soon as the several brigades can be joined. A brigade from General Wood will occupy Salem when General Granger advances beyond it, and will take orders from you. Send a brigade of Johnson's to observe the Shelbyville pike with a sufficient support. Walker's brigade will advance on the Manchester pike. It will be well to have all the tents struck and baggage packed ready for a march. Caution your division commanders to keep up constant communication with your headquarters. Report frequently to these headquarters. There is not a moment to lose.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

General Davis writes from near Versailles, at 4 p. m., as follows:

My advance has reached Versailles. No enemy has been seen, nor can I hear of any. I shall be in position at Versailles in one hour from this time. I have heard no firing

in the direction of Triune or elsewhere. Nothing was said in my instructions as to which road I should take to Triune. I shall take the best.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General.

All quiet in my front on the Shelbyville pike.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 9, 1863.

Major-General McCOOK:

Order Davis to move on toward Triune early to-morrow morning, unless he knows there is no force of the enemy between him and Steedman. He should keep a strict lookout on Riggs' cross-road, which runs nearly parallel with the Triune and Shelbyville pike. Order Granger to move to Versailles, and observe Rover and Unionville. Should there be no enemy toward Triune, so as to make it necessary for Davis to go in that direction, he may go into Unionville and observe Chapel Hill and the river. They must report often.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 9, 1863.

Major-General McCOOK:

Stanley Matthews' brigade has been ordered out on the Shelbyville pike. You need not send Johnson's, but hold it in readiness to support Matthews.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 9, 1863—4 a. m.

Brigadier-General STEEDMAN:

Keep your force well in hand. Do not divide it. Be careful of your ammunition. If you are attacked, keep the enemy at bay for six hours, and we will help you. Keep us frequently and fully informed by courier to La Vergne.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Colonel Croxton will send this through at once.)

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 9, 1863.

Colonel WALKER,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division:

COLONEL: You are directed by the general commanding to move with your brigade and report to Brigadier-General Steedman, at Triune. Make your arrangements to march to the termination of the Wilkinson

pike to-morrow, and to Triune the following day. You will take all your camp and garrison equipage with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
March 9, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

SIR: In obedience to your order, I marched this morning with parts of five companies, comprising about 125 men, out on the Manchester pike. I first moved out, and waited until Colonel Walker came out to the outpost of our pickets, and, after having conferred with him by courier, I then moved on, occasionally communicating with the colonel, until I had advanced about 1½ miles beyond the point where I left the rebels on Thursday last. I then halted the column, and sent one company forward to make a reconnaissance and to report, which resulted in ascertaining that the enemy had fallen back, and I think that they have gone beyond Beech Grove, to a small place called Fairfield, in the county of Bedford. I communicated these facts to Colonel Walker, who sent me word that he was returning to town, and that I could do so also; which I did accordingly.

With high regard, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. GALBRAITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
March 9, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

The abandonment of the railroad and the withdrawal of our troops to Columbus and Jackson will leave all the wide range of the enemy's country between the Mississippi and the Tennessee, say, over 70 miles—from here to Jackson—at the control of cavalry exclusively. I have hardly any.

Van Dorn, encouraged by his new successes, will strike at Paducah and Columbus, well aware of the small force I can oppose to him, and, as I expect no help from the Tennessee posts, I would once more request you for the regiment of cavalry promised long ago, and another light battery; also that the only two efficient cavalry companies here (Third U. S. Cavalry), Captains Howland and McNally, who are under marching orders to Memphis, be left at Columbus for the present, as it is impossible for me to spare them now without manifest injury to the service. The railroad as well as telegraph line will be destroyed by the country people themselves as soon as unguarded, and will leave me without cavalry; entirely in the dark—unable to feel the enemy.

The order of our General-in-Chief to hold Columbus at all hazards is filed in my office. I will defend it to the last, but to hold it requires an adequate force. The sacrifice of the garrison would hardly indemnify the country for the loss of Columbus. It would be the hardest blow for all our troops down the Mississippi, and endless disaster would ensue.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *March* 9, 1863.

General ASBOTH:

The order to abandon the road is from General Grant. He is now drawing heavily on this corps. I cannot send you another battery. The cavalry (Third Illinois) will be sent you. Retain companies of the Third U. S. Cavalry until further orders. What do you mean by Van Dorn's new success?

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 9, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I received the following telegram this morning:

Some 7,000 rebels in the vicinity of the mouth of Duck River, under command of Pillow, of infantry, and Wheeler, of cavalry. They have five ferry-boats run down from Duck River, and three more a few miles above the mouth of it, hid in the woods. The country is overflowed 2 miles from the river; no crossing.

The above is reliable, the informant being employed by myself in secret service, and directed to report only positive facts. I communicate names to the commander of the navy at Cairo, requesting him to send gunboats up the river to destroy the ferry-boats and prevent their crossing. If taken in the rear, the rebels are lost.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

SIR: Inclosed send you some statements of two of my scouts, just in from Tennessee.

Lieut. J. R. Edwards left Williamsburg Friday, the 6th day of March, 1863. His mother, who was at Williamsburg, left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 28th day of February, and Ross, Anderson County, Tennessee, on the 3d day of March. She says Pegram is at Beaver Creek, 10 miles northwest of Knoxville, with from 10,000 to 12,000 cavalry and one ([W. C.] Kain's) battery of artillery, 6-pounder cast-iron guns; that their intention was to come into Kentucky two weeks ago, by way of Jamestown, Fentress County, Tennessee, but were stopped by flood in Clinch River and its branch, Bull Run. Pegram's force is composed of Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina troops. This information is corroborated by reports that Lieutenant Edwards got from other sources. He also reports that two weeks ago Bragg withdrew about 12,000 of his men from Tullahoma and vicinity to Chattanooga, as a feint against Kentucky, upon the presumption that troops would be largely detached from Rosecrans' army to meet it, and this force was at Chattanooga on the 28th ultimo. The sources from which this information is derived are more than ordinarily reliable. Lieutenant Edwards also reports only about 150 men at Big Creek Gap and about 80 men near Williamsburg. There is cavalry along the railroad, from Cleveland up to Strawberry Plains, at Athens, Sweetwater, Loudon, and Knoxville, probably 800 in the aggregate. There are two small steamers plying on Clinch River, from Kingston to Clinton.

Sergt. William S. Reynolds left Cumberland Ford on Friday, the 6th day of March. Two hundred infantry and 196 cavalry and two pieces of artillery crossed Cumberland River at Mount Pierce fields, into Harlan County, February 28, and went up the river to Harlan Court-House. They were at Manchester on Saturday, March 7. [D. W.] Chenault and [H. M.] Ashby have joined Pegram, by way of Maynardville and Raccoon Valley. He says there are not more than 150 infantry at Morristown; about the same number at Russellville, Hawkins County, Tennessee, and about the same number at Rogersville. There are about 600 men at Cumberland Gap, under General Gracie. There are about 30 cavalry at Rogers' Gap, and the same number at Oldtown. He says it is certain that Marshall's force has gone to the salt-works near Abingdon, Va. He says he has information perfectly reliable that Pegram's force at Beaver Creek is not over 6,000 strong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

From the late rebel papers and our scouts, I am satisfied that a serious raid of mounted men will be undertaken, by the way of Cumberland Gap, as early as practicable. Pegram is now at Clinton, on the Clinch, collecting his men. The rebels say they are stronger now in our front than before the battle. The weather is one continued succession of rains. We think they must intend to hold Middle Tennessee. Forage and supplies must be got, and points of storage, strongly fortified, filled with them. With these we can hold our position without fear from Kentucky. There every nerve should be strained to establish fortified posts, covering certain important entrances and centers, and those well stored with provisions and ammunition General Wright has probably been doing this, but, if ever the rebels enter the State, necessity will drive them to seek the large towns or die. These should be secured—Louisville, Covington, and Lexington. Something should also be done for Cincinnati while there is leisure.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 10, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your letter about Brannan, and a letter from his brother, saying that, as soon as he sent General Brannan my telegram about his orders, he would at once start, came to-day. Has General Burns resigned, and will his resignation be accepted? I am informed that the rebels are constructing a wagon road across the mountains, from the East Tennessee Valley into North Carolina, above Knoxville, and a branch road is being graded from the Southwest Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Morristown, and pointing toward the gap. This affords further indication of a project from that stronghold into Kentucky.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have just received a letter from General Davis, dated at 10 a. m. General Davis has started for Triune. General [R. S.] Granger had arrived at Versailles. General Davis says he will camp at Triune to-night, unless he finds out, after he gets to Eagleville, that there is no force between him and Triune, in which case he will go to Unionville.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Have just received the following dispatch from General Granger:

General McCOOK:

Received your order this morning, and published orders immediately to start at 7 a. m. Your messenger, with dispatches for General Davis, has just returned, reporting that he was turned back by the enemy at the forks of the Versailles and Eagleville pike. They were, no doubt, General Davis' pickets, who is encamped but a mile from there. I shall return him at once, with an additional escort. My command is rationed only to include to-morrow. The strength of my command amounts to only 2,500 men and two batteries.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

I have heard nothing this morning from General Davis.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Franklin, Tenn.:

The following letter has been sent to General McCook, and is furnished for your information:

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 10, 1863.

Major-General McCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Granger's force is supporting and covering Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. The object of the entire movement is to relieve Steedman's front, and cut up any inferior force of the enemy close by. The main purpose accomplished, the force of General Davis and that of Brigadier-General Granger will return in supporting distance, Davis' advance commanding both Versailles and Eagleville roads, and Granger's rear, near Salem. All your movements should be prompt and vigorous. General Gordon Granger will order Sheridan to return as soon as practicable, by a safe route. You will have charge of these movements, and will be responsible for their safe and proper execution. You will see that prompt and continued means of communication are kept open between those troops and these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

H. THRALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, March 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General DAVIS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Granger's force is supporting and covering you. The object of your expedition is to relieve Steedman's front and cut up any inferior force of the enemy close by. The main purpose accomplished, your force and that of Brigadier-General Granger will return, in supporting distance, your advance (which will be posted about 2 miles north of Versailles, at the point where the Eagleville road turns to the right) commanding both Versailles and Eagleville roads. Granger's rear near Salem. All your movements should be prompt and vigorous. A squadron of cavalry will be sent you in the morning, with which you will keep up constant communication with these headquarters.

By command of Major-General McCook:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Franklin:*

The following, forwarded for your information, was received from General Steedman this morning, dated Triune, March 9, 1863:

The enemy who appeared in front of my command yesterday disappeared during last night in the direction of Spring Hill, where I have no doubt they have gone. Major Tracy, of the First East Tennessee Cavalry, crossed the Harpeth this a. m., and traced them in that direction some 5 miles beyond College Grove. He learned that the forces consisted of portions of Wheeler's and Van Dorn's command, numbering some 6,000 or 7,000; that they came from the direction of Franklin, and I therefore judge they were the same that defeated Colonel Coburn.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRING HILL, VIA FRANKLIN, *March* 10, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch received. I reported to you on my arrival here everything I knew of importance. I shall always do so. Van Dorn's force has gone to Columbia, and I will either catch it or drive him over Duck River. I think he will make a stand at Rutherford Creek. It is storming furiously, so that our march is necessarily slow. I can't learn of any force in the direction of Raleigh or Chapel Hill.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

SPRING HILL, VIA FRANKLIN, *March* 10, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

The road from here to Chapel Hill is very bad, particularly from Raleigh Hill on. There is no passable road from Raleigh Hill to Riggs', so there will be no way to get Sheridan back, except by Franklin, Brent-

wood, Petersburg to Triune, Eagleville, and Versailles, thence to Murfreesborough. I will order him back the moment I dispose of Van Dorn, which I think will be to-morrow.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

CROSSING OF RUTHERFORD CREEK,
FOUR MILES FROM COLUMBIA,
Via Franklin, March 10, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

We are here, but with no hopes of crossing the creek; it is too high to ford. The enemy are plainly visible upon the opposite bluff. My information is that they are crossing Duck River as rapidly as possible, and that they intend to fight at Columbia, and that they will be re-enforced by a division of infantry from Bragg. Unless Rutherford Creek is fordable to-morrow, I shall fall back to Franklin, scouring the country to the right and left with my cavalry.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

RUTHERFORD CREEK, VIA FRANKLIN,
March 10, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Cavalry advance just reports artillery in sight, and things looking like a fight.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

CARTHAGE, *March* 10, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland:

I could not get sufficient material here to complete my gunboat; will send it down to Nashville to-morrow, to get either baled hay or cotton Also would like to get some heavy guns to place on it. I have two 12-pounders on this boat, and, at a short distance, it cannot be told but what it is *bona fide.* This only leaves four pieces of artillery here. I send all the other boats, except two, down at same time. If you think it advisable, I will authorize Lieutenant Patten, who has charge of this boat, to fit up another similar to this. I will need no regular gunboats here.

Sunday morning I had 18 wagons, with a guard of two companies of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, captured by 140 guerrillas, cavalry, just outside of my pickets. The commander of the escort, from all accounts, offered no resistance. He was a good officer, but think he must have become flurried. Owing to the non-arrival of the cavalry and gunboats, and much sickness in my camp, I shall move across the Cumberland, at least for the present, for my better safety. I can do nothing on this side without cavalry.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General.

SMITHLAND, *March* 10, 1863.
(Received March 13.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Have sent three boats with convoy to Nashville. Captain Hurd has instructions from me to go on up to Carthage this trip, if water enough. He will communicate with you at Nashville, before starting above. As soon as repaired, I wish to make another trip up the Tennessee River. Please communicate with me at Smithland, Ky., or with Captain Hurd, at Nashville. Will be happy to render you any assistance I can.

LEROY FITCH,
Lieutenant-Commander.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL: A deliberate digest of the reports of my scouts from the vicinity of Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps, taken in connection with information derived from intercepted rebel letters, and the reports of rebel prisoners, forces upon me the conviction that a formidable raid or invasion of Kentucky, from East Tennessee, will take place before the end of the present month, unless the condition of the roads and streams should render such an enterprise impracticable. I believe now, as I always have believed, that such a project is practicable. You will recollect that when the forces which Major-General Granger recently took from this State were leaving, I made an official communication to you on the subject. I extract from that communication as follows, under date January 23, 1863:

> The condition in which the District of Central Kentucky will be left by the exodus of troops soon to take place, demands the gravest consideration, and should be looked to at once. The idea that the State cannot be invaded at this season of the year, on account of the bad state of the roads, is a fallacy tending to do so much mischief that it should be altogether repudiated. I consider it perfectly practicable for mounted troops to enter the State, in small bodies, by different routes, so rapidly that, by rendezvousing on some good pike leading into the blue-grass region, they could, in a few hours after they commenced uniting, present so formidable a front that nothing but well-disciplined mounted troops could expel them or prevent their overrunning the entire State, with the exception of a few points held by infantry.

The opinions expressed by me six weeks ago have been strengthened by recent experience and more perfect information. My firm belief is that I require more force in Central Kentucky, the garden spot of the State, and I suggest the propriety of retaining the two Michigan regiments that were to be exchanged for two Tennessee regiments. I also suggest that any spare troops that may now be under your control be sent here. I have heard nothing of the Indiana battery ordered to report to me some weeks since. The battalion of Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, which I turned back from Frankfort, while *en route* for Nashville, is still here. Why can I not have the balance of the regiment, which I understand is still in Ohio, under its colonel (Kautz).

Rumors and reports from scouts fix Cluke still in the vicinity of Hazle Green. Colonel Walker will ascertain facts, and you will be informed when he reports.

I ask your serious consideration upon the matters touched in this letter, and remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1863.

Copy respectfully furnished to the Adjutant-General, headquarters of the Army, for the information of the General-in-Chief. I agree mainly in the views expressed by General Gillmore, and advise an increase of force for the protection of Kentucky, to be sent with least possible delay. Ten thousand men will not be too many to preserve the State from inroads and to secure its tranquillity.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Wright wishes me to send forces to Mill Springs. Says if raids come into Kentucky he will want detachments from here. If the enemy do anything serious there, the worst for us would be to let these forces front us here and swing in their spare forces from the south and east of the Alleghenies. To meet this successfully, the army should be kept in its full strength, and position held against the worst they could do, by withdrawing from Mississippi and concentrating here, or to act offensively in case they weaken on our front, and close them forever against a return out of Kentucky. Fortifications and gathering troops rapidly is the obvious work of General Wright. In either case he will need more gunboats for patrolling.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

It would be impracticable at present to detach and place in such isolated position a division up at Mill Springs. I think it of prime importance not to weaken and cut up this army, nor interrupt its steady work of getting supplies and strengthening its position until the enemy shows evident intentions of going out of Middle Tennessee. A raid into Kentucky will not justify weakening us to such an extent as to paralyze. Strong fortifications should be made promptly at principal points in your department, and patrol boats provided to arrest the operations of a strong force. Let them go to Kentucky, and we will close the door against their return.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just received a dispatch from General Davis, dated yesterday, 8 p. m. He has gone into camp about 1 mile from Triune. General

Davis says Van Dorn left College Grove yesterday, coming in the direction of Chapel Hill, and thinks he has put himself between Columbia and Franklin.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, March 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General DAVIS,
Commanding at Triune:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that if, in your judgment, you have accomplished the object of your expedition (which was to relieve Steedman's front, and cut up any inferior force of the enemy close by), you will retire to the Salem pike, and take the position indicated in the letter of instructions sent you yesterday. You will fall back either to-morrow or the next day, as the position of affairs in your front, the condition of the roads, or other circumstances may determine.

Report frequently to these headquarters, and keep General Granger informed of your movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

I. Corps commanders will provide, by suitable orders, the means of regularly supplying forage rations and quartermaster's stores to the batteries of their commands.

II. Chiefs of artillery of corps will verify, by a personal inspection at least once a month, the inspection reports of division chiefs of artillery, and will make a special report to the chief of artillery at these headquarters of the condition of each battery, suggesting necessary changes or improvements in equipments or ammunition. The management of battery horses will receive their special attention.

III. Light batteries attached to divisions will not, as a general rule, be assigned to brigades; but those batteries now reporting to brigade commanders, will continue to do so, subject to be withdrawn by order of the division commander.

IV. The batteries composing the artillery reserve will be under the command of an artillery officer assigned to that duty, who will report direct to these headquarters, subject, however, to the direction of the commanding officer in whose lines the command is placed.

V. Officers and enlisted men of batteries will not be detailed on duty which will separate them from their companies, except in special cases, and by orders from these headquarters.

VI. On the march, the cannoneers will not be allowed to ride on the artillery carriages, but will march by the side of their pieces, opposite their posts, nor will any baggage, save the knapsacks of the cannoneers, be carried on the carriages. Battery commanders will see to the enforcement of this order; and they, as well as the chiefs of artillery, will cause all unauthorized articles to be thrown off. Brigade and division commanders will see that these orders are enforced.

VII. No change of armament will be made in batteries without authority from these headquarters.

VIII. After an engagement with the enemy, a full report of the same will be made by the battery commander, through the intermediate artillery commanders, to these headquarters, with a statement of loss or damage sustained of *personnel* and *matériel*.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 11, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose, for the consideration of the General-in-Chief, a copy of a letter, dated the 10th instant, from Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, commanding District of Central Kentucky,* which is deserving of prompt and serious consideration.

The force now in Central Kentucky is the minimum for its protection during the winter, while the condition of the roads are such as to preclude raids or invasions in force, but will be quite insufficient for the purpose as soon as the ground becomes dry and the dirt roads practicable. If, therefore, an additional force of from 5,000 to 10,000 men can be spared from any other department, I earnestly recommend their being sent to Kentucky.

The condition of the State is anything but satisfactory, politically, and the Union people are so very uneasy, owing to a belief in their insecurity, that it is having the effect of preventing them, to some extent, from planting their usual crops.

I believe the danger to be exaggerated, yet the temptation to the rebels to exert themselves to raise a large force for this express object is very great. I forwarded a letter from Governor Robinson on this subject a few days ago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARCH 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Commanding District of Central Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I was not satisfied with the manner in which the pursuit of the rebels was conducted during the late raid of Cluke, and the subject should receive a thorough investigation.

On Tuesday night, the 24th ultimo, a portion of the mounted force left Winchester, and Colonel Runkle reported that he would be in Mount Sterling by midnight. His horses were represented as being comparatively fresh, while those of the rebels were entirely broken down. He had nearly twice the force of the rebels, a part of them old troops, and I was entirely satisfied that he would successfully engage the enemy on Wednesday. Nothing of importance seems to have been effected, and his subsequent withdrawal to Paris permitted the enemy to recruit his horses while he was breaking down his own.

You will, therefore, call upon Colonel Runkle for his report of his management of his command, and institute such other examination into

* Not found, but see p. 131.

the matter as may be necessary to a full understanding of it. A copy of his report will be promptly furnished to these headquarters, as well as of any other proceedings taken in the case.

The loss by Major Williams of his wagon train also calls for investigation, if the reports that have reached me concerning the affair are true. It is stated that he moved off with his main force, leaving his train to follow under a slender guard, and that its capture was effected by as few as 7 or 8 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Commanding District of Central Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: It seems to me possible that by means of defensive works on no very great scale the city of Lexington might be made secure by a moderately strong garrison against any force the rebels will be likely to bring against it, thus relieving a part of the troops for general service, which would otherwise be needed for its protection. Similar remarks might be made in reference to Danville, and perhaps some of the crossings of the Kentucky River. Please give me your views upon the subject. If any stout resistance is to be made south of the Kentucky River, the points of defense would seem to be Richmond and Danville. At the former, all the necessary works probably exist now, leaving only the latter to be attended to. The project for these works was considered, and, I believe, decided upon while General Granger was in command of the district. Some strong points of this kind would not only add to our movable force, but give confidence to our troops and probably to the citizens. Some works may also be desirable at Mount Sterling.

I have just received an answer from General Rosecrans to the proposition for him to send a division up the Cumberland to Mill Springs. A copy is inclosed.* I agree with him that a division at that point would be too far from support, and therefore liable to disaster, but I am less confident than he of his ability to close the door against the retreat of any force that may invade Central Kentucky. We must, therefore, depend on our own force to repel any attack. I would advise your increasing the number of your scouts, both toward East Tennessee and Virginia. Money cannot be expended more advantageously than in this way. I desire also that you send scouts in the direction where it is rumored that political and military organizations are forming. Proper persons for such service can seldom be found here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 11, 1863.

Col. C. J. WALKER, *Commanding at Mount Sterling:*

COLONEL: Captain Moore, with 240 men from the force at Richmond, had what he called a "smart brush" with a portion of Cluke's force at

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*See p 132

Hazle Green on the 9th. Captured 25 prisoners and a number of horses and arms. The captain has returned to Irvine, and I have directed the commanding officer at Richmond to place him temporarily in command of the forces at Irvine, or to furnish a field officer commandant, should any question of rank arise between Moore and the officers of the Fourteenth Kentucky. I do not believe that Cluke has been re-enforced by anybody, and I want you to make the most advantageous use of your command in arresting rebels, armed and unarmed, within as large a circuit as you can with propriety control. You are authorized to employ mounted citizen scouts to aid you in carrying out this order. You must at the same time use your discretion as to how much of your force you can with safety detach for this duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE.

P. S.—Extracts from Special Orders, No. 36, of this date are herewith inclosed.* You will see that the object is to get six full companies together as promptly as possible (to go to Eastern Kentucky). The balance will be sent you at once. Lose no time in carrying this order into effect. Have you any means of getting your horses under cover?

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, March 11, 1863.

Col. L. B. PARSONS, *Acting Quartermaster, Cincinnati, Ohio:*

COLONEL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, received to-night, inclosing copies of two telegrams and a letter from Major-General Grant, requesting you to procure and send to him as speedily as practicable a supply of steamboat transportation for 20,000 men, a part of the steamers to be of the smaller class of boats.

I have received, within a few days, a request from Major-General Rosecrans to aid him in the matter of his supplies, by sending him ten million rations within the next three weeks, and I have already instructed the quartermaster's department here to take all the boats on the river for this transportation. Unless boats are returned here speedily from the Cumberland River, it will be impossible to fully carry out General Rosecrans' wishes, and, therefore, still more impossible to do so if a portion of the boats are sent to General Grant. It is possible, however, that when General Rosecrans learns the wants of the army at Vicksburg, he may be able to extend the time within which the subsistence may be furnished, or to diminish the quantity, and I have, therefore, telegraphed him upon the subject. I will notify you of his answer.

I desire to say, as stated to you in conversation to-day, that there can be no objection to your taking some of the smaller boats here and elsewhere on the river, if you will speedily replace them by larger boats of an aggregate equivalent capacity for freight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT.

FRANKLIN, *March* 12, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have fallen back to this place from Rutherford Creek. Our cavalry penetrated to within 1 mile of Columbia. My best information is

* Not found.

that Van Dorn's force hastily retreated to the south side of Duck River. None were on this side, in our front. Sheridan's division, with Minty's cavalry, leave to-morrow morning for Murfreesborough. There is a rumor that a portion of Van Dorn's force were unable to cross in front of Columbia, and have passed up this side of Duck River, in the direction of Shelbyville, to cross at White's Bridge. I would suggest that the troops at Eagleville be pushed rapidly in that direction, to intercept them. If this rumor should prove certain, I will make a dash on Raleigh and farther.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MARCH 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General PAINE, *Gallatin:*

The general commanding is surprised to hear that you have no troops occupying the fort. You will at once occupy it with a force sufficient for its defense, and construct water-tanks, cisterns, and whatever may be necessary to make it a complete work. You will also have all your stockades occupied.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *March* 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

Am very much obliged for your dispatch. I think Pillow may be in vicinity of mouth of Duck River with his conscripts, but Wheeler is reported over at McMinnville, commanding right wing of enemy's cavalry.

Respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 12, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: It being officially reported to me that Forts Henry and Heiman were occupied by the rebels, I have ordered an expedition to retake them.

Respectfully,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 12, 1863.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the return of Brigadier-General Carter to this post from his mission to headquarters Department of the Cumberland. The First and Second East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry were ready to start when the general left Nashville, the day before yes-

terday, boats having been provided for that purpose. I request an order placing General Carter on duty in this district.

A portion of Cluke's force was attacked on the 9th, at Hazle Green, by a detachment of the Forty fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which I ordered out from Richmond. Twenty-five rebels and a number of horses and arms were captured without any loss on our side. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, commanding at Richmond, reports that the court at London was broken up by rebels on the 9th instant, but Colonel Wolford, at Stanford, with telegraphic communication to the front as far as Mount Vernon, and with authority and orders from me to protect this court, does not corroborate this statement.

I have nothing new except reports corroborating those already forwarded to you of the contemplated invasion of Kentucky by a combined force at least equal to all that I have scattered through my district.

I have not yet thought it proper to take the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio off the Kentucky Central Railroad, but would like very much to have that regiment here. Is it practicable for you to furnish from Covington adequate guards for all the bridges north of Paris, or even north of Cynthiana, to enable me to have the bulk of the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio under my own eye, without having to detach an entire regiment in its place?

I have heard nothing of the Indiana battery yet. I have this moment received a dispatch from Nashville that the two Tennessee regiments left there yesterday by boat. The Michigan regiments are ready to start.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 13, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

GENERAL: The names of yourself and others were presented to the War Department for major-generals in the Regular Army. The Secretary decided that he would not fill the vacancy till some general could claim it as a reward for a complete and decisive victory. This decision was briefly announced to you* and others whose names had been urged. To this note you, on the 6th, return an indignant answer, characterizing the announcement of the Secretary's decision as an "auctioneering of honors." If this be so, the general order of the President announcing that he would appoint brigadier and major generals only for distinguished services in the field is also an "auctioneering of honors," and should have incited equal indignation. Before receiving your letter, I had not supposed that a Government which offered and bestowed its highest offices for military success either depreciated patriotism, encouraged baseness, or bartered away honor. When last summer, at your request, I urged the Government to promote you for success in the field, and, again at your request, urged that your commission be dated back to your services in Western Virginia, I thought I was doing right in advocating your claim to honors for services rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* See letter of March 1, p. 95.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, March 13, 1863.

Col. M. B. WALKER,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division:

COLONEL: You will march with your command and join Brigadier-General Steedman by the same route as directed in former order. The general directs that you make your arrangements to march as far as the termination of the Wilkinson pike to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Stone's River, March 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Commanding Forces at Versailles, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of March 12 is received, stating that there is perhaps a force of 3,000 of the enemy at Unionville. General Davis has been ordered to communicate with you, and perhaps he will decide to attack the force at Unionville, in which case General McCook directs that you act under General Davis' orders and support him in all his movements.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *March* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

In answer to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to state:

First. That Colonel Runkle's statement will be forwarded to-morrow or by early train on Monday morning. The conduct of Major Williams in abandoning his train at Mount Sterling will be investigated, as will also the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel [George G.] Miner, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, he precipitately falling back from Richmond and sending unfounded reports to these headquarters.

Second. I note your remarks in reference to the defense of my district against a raid in force. The works are already in progress at Frankfort, and I shall at once commence inexpensive works at the ferries over the Kentucky River.

Third. I do not indorse General Rosecrans' idea that a strong division at Mill Springs or vicinity would be so much isolated as to endanger it, while I have troops at Stanford and Danville, and hold Hickman Bridge over the Kentucky. I will write more fully in a day or two.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* This dispatch was captured by the Confederates, and is among General Polk's papers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Louisa, Ky., via Portsmouth, Ohio:

General Scammon, commanding at Charleston, W. Va., telegraphs that he expects a raid from the enemy, but is not certain of its direction. Keep on the alert. Communicate with General Scammon and the force at Ceredo, with view to mutual co-operation, and keep out scouts on your left, and also in front, upon the Pound Gap route. Don't spare money in this service; it can't be better expended.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that Colonel Wolford's dispatches do not corroborate Colonel Wilson's statement that the court in London had been broken up by rebels. The court was in session on the 11th instant. There is no later news of importance from that section.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 13, 1863.

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IV. Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers, and Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf, U. S. Volunteers, are relieved from duty on the military commission convened by Special Orders, No. 356, series 1862, from Headquarters of the Army. Major-General Ord will repair to Carlisle, Pa., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf will report for duty to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 14, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

We have an intelligent informant from Vicksburg, via Mobile, who says they will fight for, but expect to leave, Vicksburg, and hold Port Hudson. Pemberton is there. Will re-enforce Bragg from Mississippi, if they can. They value Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Mobile. Can't get the work done which they desire. Expect arms and ammunition from England soon. They have no fears of Charleston or Savannah. Have over 30,000 cavalry on our front, and intend to operate on our

flanks and rear with these, backed as best they can, to get Kentucky by these operations, and weaken our front, so as to drive us. Consider this current news of plans. They have assurance of some kind that if they can recover or occupy Tennessee and Kentucky, France and England will interfere.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The ordnance officers, in the reports last received, state that 2,486 breech-loading carbines still remain in depot at Nashville, and 1,490 at Louisville; also that 485 revolving carbines have gone forward to Nashville in charge of a special messenger. There are also 3,000 pistols at Louisville depot. Are you likely to need or use the whole of them?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General SCAMMON,
Charleston, W. Va.:

What of your proposed raid? Can you make it, and when; and, if not, can you get scouts or loyal men to destroy the bridges? It is very important to do this, and, moreover, the best way to stop rebel incursions is to take the offensive.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 14, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE,
Commanding at Richmond, Ky.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of letter this day addressed to Colonel Walker, commanding at Mount Sterling. The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that he desires you to place at Colonel Walker's disposal, at Irvine, or between Irvine and Hazle Green, depending on the conveniences of getting forage, a force of 500 or 600 men, with at least six days' rations, with instructions to co-operate with Colonel Walker in his operations against Colonel Cluke. It is believed that corn can be sent from Richmond to Irvine for the animals, and that in the vicinity of Proctor, or on the road the expedition may take, forage can be found. It may not be necessary to go to Proctor. The commanding officer must judge of this. The idea is that this command shall be placed on the road from Hazle Green to Irvine, where forage can be had, there to await instructions from Colonel Walker. I desire that Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson shall be placed in command of this expedition. He should communicate with Colonel Walker at once. It may be advisable for him to report in person at Mount Sterling for that purpose. My opinion is that it

would be, and that he had better start as soon as these instructions are received, taking with him a small escort. Every precaution to preserve the animals and procure them forage and rest should be taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy sent to Col. C. J. Walker, commanding at Mount Sterling, Ky.)

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 14, 1863.

Col. C. J. WALKER,
Commanding Mount Sterling:

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to state that he sends you to-day two hundred and fifty stand of Enfield rifles, with accouterments and ammunition complete, for a portion of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. They go in charge of Major Purington, Second Battalion Ohio Cavalry, who is ordered to report to you, with his battalion, for duty.

The general commanding has directed the commanding officer at Richmond to send out from Irvine an expedition to Hazle Green against Cluke. You should confer with the commanding officer of this expedition at Irvine, and arrange, in an order, the details of the project. The expedition will be under your orders. Communicate with the commanding officer at Irvine, and give instructions. The general's opinion is that the force you have now, with Major Purington's battalion, will be ample. The expedition from Irvine will comprise 400 to 600 men, armed with rifles. You should take four or five days' rations with you from Mount Sterling. The force at Irvine will not leave without orders from you. The force may advance on the road from Irvine to Hazle Green, in order to get forage, where it will await instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

If the present pleasant weather continues a short time, the condition of the roads and rivers will render an invasion of Kentucky by the rebels possible, and such an invasion will be likely to occur, as has been indicated in previous communications. To resist such an attempt, if on an important scale, I have not the force at my command, and therefore earnestly advise that any troops at the disposal of the Government, say 10,000 men, be sent to Kentucky with all possible dispatch. Cannot troops be sent here from Wisconsin or some of the other Northwestern States; if not, from the East? A dispatch just received from General Rosecrans makes me uneasy in regard to both his position and my own. Will write more in detail by mail, but action should not be delayed on this brief statement. See my letters already forwarded.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I telegraphed the General-in-Chief to-day, urging the sending of re-enforcements to Kentucky as speedily as possible, to save the State from threatened raids on the part of the rebels, and calling his attention to previous communications upon the same subject.

The force now within the State of Kentucky is the minimum for winter defense, while the roads and streams are impassable for any considerable forces, but is not sufficient for its protection after the condition of the country renders raids or invasions practicable. Hence the call so earnestly urged for re-enforcements. The information received touching any probable raid or invasion is very indefinite, and would scarcely be entitled to credit were it not for the fact that every raid or invasion hitherto attempted by the rebels has been foreshadowed by just such information.

A dispatch just received from General Rosecrans makes me the more uneasy in regard to the condition of affairs in this quarter, and while I do not fully comprehend his meaning, yet the general tone of his communication is calculated to occasion serious fears. I therefore repeat that the force within the Department of the Ohio is not adequate to resist fully and efficiently any serious invasion; that I do not believe that the army of General Rosecrans as at present situated can afford adequate relief, and consequently that a re-enforcement of 10,000 men for the force in Kentucky should be sent without delay. The interests of the service demand that a much larger reserve force should be retained in Kentucky to support our armies in advance, and I am restrained from urging this opinion only from the fact that I am aware that no such force is at the disposal of the General-in-Chief. Whatever is at his command to the extent indicated should be sent here without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT.

[Inclosure.]

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 13, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

It is of the utmost consequence that this army should neither retrograde nor be so reduced as not to threaten the offensive. It should be fully supplied for six months in depots here and at Nashville. Every effort should be bent to keep the troops all here, and our rear covered by troops drawn from East as well as West. How comes it that the West not only fights its own battles, but sends troops East to aid them, yet we have only half the population they have? Please stir this matter, and get troops from Wisconsin or Michigan if you can't get them from the East. Don't let this force be moved back.

ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The recent action of the Senate, in refusing my confirmation as major-general, of which I presume there is no doubt, can be

looked upon only as a condemnation of my administration of the affairs of this department, and will naturally occasion in the public mind a want of confidence which will seriously impair my usefulness in my present position. In this view of the case, I feel bound to suggest to the military authorities at Washington my removal from this command, by the assignment thereto of some one who shall fully command the confidence of the people and the troops in the department, and to ask that no unnecessary delay be permitted in adopting this suggestion. For the reasons above given, I believe this action should be taken, for the good of the service. Having been in command of the department since its creation, now nearly seven months, and having gained a certain knowledge of its affairs, its present resources and necessities, I trust that an expression of opinion in these respects may not be considered out of place.

The Department of the Ohio, with the southern boundary of Kentucky as its limit toward the enemy, is the seat of active operations only when that enemy chooses to cross the border, and cannot, therefore, be the field, except in such contingency, for the exercise of purely military talent; yet it requires, for its command, one who combines administrative ability in its most enlarged sense with military knowledge, in order to secure its proper administration. The Departments of the Tennessee and the Cumberland are more or less dependent upon it for their existence. From it they draw largely their supplies of men and material, and for this they must be, to an important degree, dependent upon the department commander. The armies under Generals Grant and Rosecrans have drawn both men and supplies, to an enormous extent, from here, since I have been in command, and they must do so in the future, to the extent of their necessities and the means at disposal. To both of these officers I have sent freely, under general instructions from your headquarters, the men and means at my command. Not only have I obeyed the orders I have received in this respect, but in doing so I have followed the dictates of my own judgment. The battles for the peace and security of this department ought to be fought in advance of its borders, and no exertion of mine (perhaps I may say no sacrifice of self-interest) has been wanting to make this principle successful. I have sent off, from time to time, as they were needed in front and were prepared for the field, the troops of the department, till there was left only enough to protect the State of Kentucky from inroads of the enemy in the winter season, while the roads were nearly impassable, and the rivers so swollen as to be impracticable for any large force, so that at the present moment there are only some 6,000 available men in the Central District to keep off raids upon the most fertile portion of the State, to protect its line of communication, and to cover the city of Cincinnati, while in Western Kentucky the numbers engaged in guarding the railroad from Louisville to Nashville, the line of communication of General Rosecrans' army, and in keeping down guerrilla bands, with which that part of the State is infested, and in covering the river frontiers of Indiana and Illinois, was, by the last return, less than 9,000 effective men. This number is too small for the real security of the State. Whenever the roads become good enough to admit the march of an army, General Rosecrans, in advance of Nashville, cannot cover the State from serious invasion. So long as by his presence he can force the rebels to keep together, it is well; but they will, if they do not abandon their position and invade the State, as was done last fall by Bragg, detach what they can spare from their strongly fortified position, and, adding to it such other troops as in their desperation

they can raise, invade the State, either as a formidable raid or for an attempted occupation. That they will endeavor to do this I have no manner of doubt. They should do it, and, it is fair to presume, they will. Not only this, but we know that they have already a considerable force, variously reported from 6,000 to 12,000 men, in East Tennessee, brought together for this avowed object. These are said to be mounted men, and we know that their cavalry force is large and active, much superior to our own in numbers.

To absolutely prevent the invasion of the State is difficult, probably impossible, except by offensive movements. The enemy can come in at a great number of points along the southern border. Commencing at Cumberland Gap, there are west of this several other gaps nearly as practicable, through two of which Kirby Smith entered last fall, and as the mountain range recedes and becomes less an obstruction, the avenues of approach multiply.

It is hence impossible to thoroughly guard this frontier against invasion by attempting to stop these avenues, especially against an active mounted force, without more troops than are likely to be assigned for that purpose. We must, therefore, resort to other means for the protection and quiet of the State in the possession of which the rebels take so much interest. First is the plan of offensive. It has been said that it is as easy to march south as north, for us to invade from Kentucky as for the rebels to invade that State. Is this so? The rebels in such an attempt enter a country capable of sustaining them as soon as they reach the blue-grass region, and they can stay an indefinite time, so far as supplies of forage and subsistence are concerned. We, on the contrary, on leaving that region find no such supplies as we advance, and are compelled to sustain our army by wagon trains. Even on reaching Knoxville nothing can be had in amount adequate to the supply of a considerable force. The country has been already swept by the rebels of its vegetable products, and they supply themselves from the rear by means of their railroads.

From Danville or Richmond to Knoxville is nearly 200 miles, over a country of bad roads, nearly destitute of forage and subsistence, and where everything is to be supplied by wagons from the rear. I need not say that in such a march, over so long a route, a wagon will scarcely take the forage necessary for its teams, leaving nothing for subsistence, ammunition, camp equipage, &c.

I look upon an invasion of East Tennessee by any of the direct routes through Kentucky as an impossibility, for the reasons above assigned, certainly before the season becomes advanced enough to supply some green forage. Raids by a mounted force are practicable, being only for limited occupation, and constitute all that can be accomplished in the offensive way.

For the defensive, two policies may be adopted. First, to close all the entrances. This I have said was impossible with any force likely to be provided for the purpose. Second, by taking up a line just within the edge of the blue-grass country, where the force can be readily supplied, where it can watch the entrance of the enemy, and concentrate against him, after he has been forced to a long march over the intervening mountains and sterile country, with his men and animals broken down by their toilsome journey, and when they will be taken at a disadvantage by comparatively fresh troops, always keeping to the front scouting parties to give early intelligence of the enemy, who shall return frequently, to be replaced by fresh parties. This has been the policy adopted thus far with the slender force available.

The true system undoubtedly is to combine with the defensive an offensive policy of raids, which shall annoy and distract the enemy. For this the present force is insufficient, as, indeed, it is insufficient for the protection and quiet of the State at all, except during the season of bad roads and high rivers. An addition of 10,000 men would probably make this system of operation practicable, and they should be sent promptly, as already recommended.

What is, however, wanting, in my judgment, taking into consideration not only the condition of Kentucky, but also the necessities of the armies in advance, is a large reserve force of some 50,000 men located within the State, to secure its quiet and to provide a force from which the armies in front may draw their needful re-enforcements. No better location than Kentucky can be found for such a camp, which may combine with its duties in the defense of the State that of a camp of instruction, from which may be sent from time to time expeditions against the flanks and rear of the enemy. I would, therefore, earnestly advise the prompt establishment of such a camp at the earliest day. It will be an excellent school for the conscripts to be raised under the late law, from which they may be sent to the field prepared to render good service as soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT.

MARCH 17, 1863.

P. S.—Since commencing the above, my telegram to you recommending the assignment of some other officer to the command of the department has been sent. The completion of this communication has been delayed somewhat on account of other and pressing calls upon my time.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 16, 1863—9 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The Secretary of War telegraphed after the battle of Stone's River: "Anything you and your command want you can have." I asked that paymasters, like other staff officers, should serve with the troops in the field. It was not granted. I then asked as a personal favor that my commission should date from December, 1861. It was not granted. I then asked that Major Larned, chief paymaster of this department, might be left here, and not removed, as I have reason to believe he has been, to gratify the spleen of Colonel Andrews, who hates him on account of his dislike of the old Colonel Larned. That was refused. When I asked that the major might stay to expedite the payment of the troops, Major Terrell being then sick, that was not granted. Now I find an aide has been appointed, whom, having once recommended, I requested not to be appointed, because he went off on a spree the very night after I told him I had recommended him, hoping that he would at least quit drinking.

After telegraphing the withdrawal, and explaining to his brother-in-law, Col. Donn Piatt, the reason, I nominated R. S. Thoms, esq., a young lawyer of Cincinnati, who, paying his own way, served at the battle of Stone's River with as much gallantry and effect as any one of the staff. This request was disregarded, and an aide appointed in spite

of my request. I am not covetous of personal favors. I have never yet made one request in which the public interest was not in my judgment first consulted; but I hate injustice, and regret that it is a duty I owe to the Government to lay these facts before you, asking that from the chief himself which for some reason seems not elsewhere to be accorded me.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 16, 1863—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The colonels of the Fourth Missouri and First Wisconsin Cavalry have requested to be assigned to this department. This request is forwarded and approved by General Davidson, who says these regiments are at Iron Mountain, with but little to do, and thinks they can be spared without injury to the service. I am in great need of cavalry, and I respectfully ask that these regiments be sent to me.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Washington:*

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, you will resume command of the Ninth Army Corps, and immediately relieve General H. G. Wright of the command of the Department of the Ohio. One division of the Ninth Army Corps will be left, for the present, in the command of General Dix, and the other two divisions will immediately proceed to the Department of the Ohio. You will arrange with the Quartermaster-General for transportation. This order will be shown to General Dix, as authority for detaching the two divisions from his command. As soon as you have made the proper arrangements, you will repair to Cincinnati and assume command of the department, leaving the officer next in rank to superintend the movement of the troops.

These instructions will at present be regarded as confidential.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

You must permit me, if possible for you to do so, to keep the two Michigan regiments awhile, and also the Second Ohio Cavalry, or Kentucky will be overrun, without my having the means to prevent it. A few more days of this fine weather, and the roads will be practicable for the enemy's movements into Kentucky, and these troops are absolutely indispensable here. The One hundred and sixth and One hun-

dred and eighth Ohio are nearly ready, but their numbers are small—about 500 in all. I could make good use of them as guards on the Lexington Railroad. They will be of little service in the field. The invasion of Kentucky, as soon as the roads dry up, is certain, in my judgment, unless an adequate force is sent here to prevent it.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Keep all you can get, and get all you can, but remember it is of much less consequence that Kentucky should suffer a raid than that this army should be paralyzed or defeated. Let Kentucky raise her 20,000.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 16, 1863.

General HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The way to stop the raid into Kentucky is to prepare to invade East Tennessee; threaten in several directions and you will scare them. You ought to move your troops up to Jamestown, if possible. It is as easy to move south as north, and you can get provisions by river if you push at once.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. B. WILSON,
Commanding Forces at Richmond:

COLONEL: I send you the substance of a dispatch received this afternoon from Colonel Wolford. The mail-carrier from London just arrived; reports from 1,000 to 1,200 rebel cavalry from Virginia at Manchester. The mail-carrier went within 4 miles of that place and was turned back. They are expected in London to-night. Court is in session in London at present. Two very suspicious characters came in here last night, and, after calling on a friend to Jeff., they retreated. I desire you to send scouts at once, and ascertain if this report be correct. If a force advances from London toward Richmond that you cannot with certainty whip, order in the force from Irvine to join you. I have directed Colonel Wolford, at Stanford, to keep himself and me informed, and to fight at his discretion, if necessary, calling on the regiment at Danville for support. I don't believe that a rebel force is approaching London equal in strength to your force at Richmond or Colonel Wolford's at Stanford. If they advance toward Stanford, Colonel Wolford is able to take care of them; if they advance toward Richmond, I expect you to do the same thing. Report facts to me often.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAIRO, *March* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Recent instructions have been given to Captain Fitch by Admiral Porter, through me. He is now up Tennessee River, to carry them out. There can be no difficulty about the convoy of transports, provided they all assemble at the time appointed by Captain Fitch, and those at Nashville unloaded and ready to return with him on his arrival there. Captain Fitch reports to me that effort is being made to purchase arms and equip more boats, to re-enforce those now on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Commander and Captain.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 17, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Your telegram of yesterday just received. I write you more fully than I could communicate by the wires.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 17 [?], 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Your dispatch received. I answer your last question first. I think you are indignant. I was under the impression that you had 12,000, under Gillmore. As to the occupation of Mill Springs, the safety of any force on the other side of the Cumberland depends on the power of this army for offensive action. I had hopes of something from those 20,000 Kentuckians. My apprehensions from raids into Northeastern Kentucky are not great if they are confined to that region. I think this "pawn" ought not to move back. Keep me posted, and we will work together.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SMITHLAND, *March* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

General Asboth and myself have been up the Tennessee. Made a clean sweep of all flats, ferries, and scows, and returned this morning. Two gunboats will patrol the Tennessee constantly up to head of navigation.

LEROY FITCH,
Lieutenant Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

WASHINGTON, *March* 17, 1863.

In pursuance of orders from the Secretary of War, the undersigned assumes command of the Ninth Army Corps. Preparations will at once be made for moving the two divisions—Sturgis' and Getty's.* Willcox's

* Getty's division remained in the Department of Virginia.

division will, for the present, be detached, and remain in the command of Major-General Dix. Major-General Parke will at once proceed to Newport News and take command of the two divisions, and make the necessary preparations and arrangements for carrying out his verbal instructions.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Steamer Bostona, No. 2, off Fort Heiman, Ky., March 17, 1863.
(Via Paducah, Ky., March 18.)

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

In obedience to your orders, I reoccupied Fort Heiman on the 14th, in the morning. The rebels fired previous to our landing, but the first shell from the gunboats made them run. I left the Third Minnesota and the One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteers, with two pieces of artillery and two companies of cavalry, as garrison, in command of Colonel Griggs, with proper instructions, while I myself proceeded with five companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry on the steamboat Bostona, in company with three gunboats, up the river as far as near Perryville, above mouth of Duck River. All the country from there to Florence is overflowed. Rebel deserters, crossing at Perryville on the 15th (evening), brought the news of three days' fighting near Columbia, Tenn., ending in the total defeat of Van Dorn by Rosecrans. May it be so.

On returning, I found, yesterday afternoon, at Runnelsburg, a camp deserted by rebel cavalry, the fires still burning. Last night my boat, detained destroying and sinking flat-boats, was fired upon from the bluff at Parker's Landing. I brought four flat-boats and ten skiffs down to Fort Heiman, and destroyed eight flat-boats and three canoes.

The conscription and organization of rebel forces in the counties of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the river is entirely broken up by General Sullivan's co-operation. The rebel Major Blanton, who had over 200 men here, crossed over on the day of my arrival at Sandy Landing.

I will return to-morrow to Columbus by land, with two companies of regular cavalry, with the view to establish posts, in addition to those at Clinton and Benton, at Mayfield and Murray, thus making a chain of communication to control properly this portion of Kentucky.

Capt. LeRoy Fitch, commanding third division light-draught flotilla, will efficiently co-operate for the future. The gunboats Saint Clair and Robb will commence to-morrow to run up and down the Tennessee, controlling all crossings.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit a monthly return of Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, for month of December, 1862, called for by the General-in-Chief, February 23, ultimo, which communication was not received until the 5th instant,

which will explain the apparent delay in its not being forwarded at an earlier date.* I also inclose a statement of the stations of the troops reported in this return during the battle of Stone's River.†

The Anderson Cavalry, Fifteenth Pennsylvania, is not reported on this return, as no reports had been received. Three hundred of the regiment were in the battle; the remaining 700 were under guard at Nashville, for mutiny.

The statement shows an aggregate of 42,500 engaged on December 31. Two additional brigades arrived on the night of the 31st, which participated in the battle during the succeeding days.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

PADUCAH, *March* 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN, *Commanding:*

I have to thank you for the efficient co-operation of your cavalry. The conscription and organization of rebel forces in the counties of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the river is broken up. I have re-occupied Fort Heiman, and leave a sufficient garrison there, Col. C. W. Griggs commanding.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March* 19, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I had taken all the boats on the river for General Rosecrans to supply his necessities, and they are not sufficient. General Hovey, now here on part of General Grant, represents his necessities for steamers as of the most pressing urgency. Shall I use my judgment in sending part of the boats turned over to General Rosecrans' service to General Grant? Please answer at once.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Use your own judgment, and send to General Grant all the boats you can.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL: My last advices from East Tennessee leave very little doubt in my mind that the project of invading Kentucky with a large

* See Series I, Vol. XX, Part II, p. 283. † Not found.

rebel force has been very materially modified within the last week or ten days. Pegram's force has been greatly diminished by detachments sent to Knoxville and North Carolina; and I doubt if the enemy expect to gain possession during the approaching summer of any of the best portion of this State.

I send to-morrow a strong scouting party toward the gaps, to suppress bands of prowling rebels, distribute ammunition to the Union men among the mountains, and gain additional information. I expect to see you next Monday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, March 25, 1863.

Copy of General Gillmore's letter and inclosed copy of his telegram, received at the same moment, are respectfully referred to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, for the information of the General-in-Chief.

The letter and telegram will explain the vagueness of the information on which I am compelled to act.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

LEXINGTON, KY., *March* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Colonel Wolford says 3,500 rebels are at Stigall's Ferry, on the Cumberland, ready to cross. I shall re-enforce him with four regiments of infantry. Send forward immediately all the troops you can spare. Wolford will fight them. Carter or myself will go to the front at once.

GILLMORE.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Dispatch received from Lebanon says that Lieutenant [William] Bolen, just from Jamestown, says 400 rebels crossed Cumberland River at Rowena yesterday, and large force reported on the other side. Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle was sent in that region with battalion, but suppose he has gone up the Cumberland on this side.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *March* 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE:

If rebels have crossed at Rowena, with designs of raid, they will probably advance by way of Columbia, and thence, by Campbellsville, to Lebanon or by Greensburg to the railroad. As soon as you get definite information of their movements, if as above supposed, draw back the force at Glasgow to intercept at Greensburg or Campbellsville, if you are strong enough and in time; and, if not, by most practicable route to their left, so as to combine your force higher up to cover Lebanon and

the railroad, and withdraw any of the Ninth Kentucky at Lebanon. I don't believe in any serious raid in this weather, and any small one must be crushed. Keep me advised, and warn your mounted troops to be ready to move on shortest notice. Advise Gillmore of any movement. I have no infantry regiment to give you in place of the Thirty-fourth, but you can exchange it for any other in your district.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Rebels captured passenger train this afternoon near Mitchellsville, Tenn. Colonel Streight had men on the train and gave fight. Were fighting at last accounts. General Judah telegraphs he had sent 200 re-enforcements. Train thrown off the track. I am more than anxious to have an additional regiment here. It is important. Can Colonel [John S.] Casement come?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., March* 19, 1863.

I. All commanders of posts in this department and every officer commanding an outpost, scouting party, or expeditionary force will hereafter, when not absolutely impracticable, forward a daily report, by telegraph, courier, or by mail, direct to these headquarters, containing a summary of all movements of the enemy in their vicinity, and of all important information which they may have gathered from deserters, prisoners, citizens, or other sources. They will also forward all letters and papers from rebel sources which may fall into their hands. Daily reports must be made, even though only to state that nothing of interest has transpired. Enterprising officers can greatly enhance the interests of the service by diligently using the means of information within their reach. The instructions in regard to direct reports to these headquarters are not to be understood to interfere with the customary reports from officers to their immediate commanders. Such reports will be made as heretofore.

II. All regiments and batteries serving in this department who have not on file at their headquarters perfect copies of their muster-in rolls will immediately apply to the adjutants-general of their States for certified copies. If they cannot be obtained from that source, application will be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army, accompanied by a statement that unsuccessful application has been made to the State authorities. Should any muster-in rolls be hereafter lost or destroyed, immediate steps will be taken, as herein indicated, to replace them.

III. Maj. W. H. Sidell, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, is relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general, but will continue on duty at Nashville, Tenn., as mustering and disbursing officer.

IV. Lieut. W. L. Porter, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, and Lieut. James K. Reynolds, Sixth Ohio Volunteers, are announced as acting aides-de-camp to the general commanding, and will be respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Our depots and defenses are being pushed forward here, with about 4,000 men daily at work. We occupy Triune by a strong force, well intrenched. All Granger's command, except Crook's brigade and four regiments of cavalry, at Franklin, where they are strongly intrenching. We are pushing forward supplies to Nashville, but, from the unfrequency of convoys and want of transports, we are somewhat delayed. Our great want here is cavalry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

No further news from Columbia. Have strong scouts out in the direction of Cumberland River. Twenty-five guerrillas stopped passenger train on Nashville road yesterday below Bowling Green, but were driven off by a squad of Colonel Smith's men, who are still pursuing. Telegraph cut between Bowling Green and Gallatin. Rebel prisoners taken by Ninth Kentucky Cavalry say the State will be immediately invaded by Breckinridge and Morgan.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for March 20, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Present for duty equipped.						
				Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Guns.
General headquarters	44	572	857	16	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,560	26,569	34,713	1,386	23,584	84	1,448	41	1,388	86
Twentieth Army Corps	763	12,705	16,419	714	11,686	13	273	31	869	41
Twenty-first Army Corps	725	12,308	15,916	672	10,869	.....	.....	29	1,084	56
Granger's command	527	8,809	11,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Nashville	106	2,211	2,634	78	1,394	1	30	13	355	29
Gallatin	136	2,399	3,119	107	2,055	.....	.....	1	69	4
Clarksville	91	1,461	2,203	46	725	10	205	2	79	4
Fort Donelson	115	2,085	2,804	35	1,081	29	500	5	154	15
Engineer troops	25	578	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	211	13
Detached artillery	5	211	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detached cavalry	356	5,660	7,579	.....	.....	321	4,786	1	32	.....
Total	4,453	75,568	98,969	3,074	51,770	458	7,242	128	4,241	272

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

You will observe, from our tri-monthly [return], how utterly inadequate is our effective cavalry force—not half of what is allowed by

writers for the proportion to the other arms in a permanent fortification. Not one fourth, perhaps not one-sixth, of the opposing force. If you could spare me the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, from near Iron Mountain, and Merrill's Horse, from the Army of the Potomac, it would do some good. Cannot it be done?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 21, 1863—12 midnight.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General:*

Captain Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, reports that our mail train from Louisville, which was thrown from the track and very nearly captured by 40 or 50 rebels, about 30 miles south of Bowling Green, was rescued by a detachment of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois, which was guarding the water-tank a couple of miles south of that point. They [the rebels] had been robbing the express car, and got hold of the mail. It was mostly recovered, but as the matter from Washington was less than usual, some apprehension is felt lest a part may have been abstracted. Would it not be well to have copies of any letters from your department, sent at such dates as to have been probably in that mail, forwarded?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 21, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

No restriction is placed on your mounting infantry, and cavalry arms and equipments are sent to you as fast as they can be procured; but it is believed that you weaken your force by mounting too many. Mounted infantry are neither good infantry nor good cavalry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Am much obliged for removing restriction as to mounting infantry. The restriction was put on by the Secretary of War when he refused to mount my light battalions, as I understood. Should only mount as I first proposed, and hope their places will be speedily filled by conscripts.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, March 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD:

I have just returned from the front. General Davis is very handsomely posted, with General Sheridan within a half-hour's march of him. Everything is in excellent shape, and the front is now quiet.

The cavalry posted behind Stone's River allowed a hundred cavalry to come within about 50 yards of their camp.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 21, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

All quiet in front. No movement of the enemy reported. The Eighteenth and Twenty-second Michigan, *en route* from Kentucky, have always belonged to me. I hope you will assign them to my command again.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar, Tenn., March 21, 1863—Sunrise.

Col. G. P. THRUSTON, *Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: The pickets are all quiet on my front in the direction of Versailles and the road leading to Middleton from this place. A little skirmishing has been opened since daylight on my extreme left, near Stone's River. It is now subsided. About 200 cavalry reported at daylight, and I have sent them out on the Middleton road. As soon as I receive a report from them, I will communicate it.

Yours, truly,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 21, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: Heavy rebel cavalry force on right of Shelbyville pike and Widow Garaway's. Better have pickets warned and camp in order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Are you sure enemy are in large force opposite Somerset, or is it only a rebel report to occasion annoyance?

Konkle's battery and One hundred and sixth and One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, both small, proceed to Lexington at once. Force could not be sent up Cumberland, on account of want of transportation and time, even if General Rosecrans would consent. He has refused already.

Take Mott's regiment off railroad, except small garrison at stockades if necessary, and I will send a small force from here to replace them.

Boyle's dispatch gives from 3,000 to 5,000 as the enemy's numbers, and these have been always exaggerated.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *March* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

Colonel Wolford telegraphs from Stanford this evening that no enemy has crossed the Cumberland yet. The small Ohio regiments have arrived.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Operator says they have later news to the effect of rebels crossing and capturing 8 of our pickets.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The steamer Dunlieth is here, ready to start for Memphis and Vicksburg, served with order from you to report to General Hovey at Mount Vernon. Could it not be allowed to go on with the sanitary stores with which it is needed by General Hovey? The sanitary board is anxious about it. It is reported to me that she has papers from General Grant exempting her from seizure, for purpose of bringing sanitary stores. Answer.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *March* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

I again urge the sending of a division of troops with gunboats up the Cumberland River. Enemy are in force on river opposite Somerset.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *March* 21, 1863.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough:

I cannot send daily reports, as I have only a few horses, and it takes all of them to escort the mail down one day and back the next. I cannot establish a courier line unless I have cavalry to keep the enemy from coming on this side of the river. The rebels have taken all the horses from this section of the country, except old brood-mares, fillies, &c. Were my men mounted on these, in any movement requiring expedition, I would have to dismount and go afoot. I was never completely beat out before, but I have to acknowledge that I can do nothing against this cavalry with my infantry. I cannot entrap them in any possible way, for they have their spies and scouts all over this country, and I can make no movement without their being apprised of it before I can get to them with my infantry, and then, if it is not to their advantage to fight me, they get out of the way. They have no baggage or trains to detain them from making rapid movements.

I have seventy days' complete rations here, 150 rounds of ammunition for small-arms, and 200 rounds for battery.

I sent boat up the river yesterday, 43 miles; returned this evening,

bringing some 500 bushels of corn and 600 bushels of wheat. The boats were attacked last night or this morning by several hundred cavalry. They did no damage. There are no supplies on the south side of the river amounting to anything.

Who is "Tinker Dave" Beatty?

What amount of supplies shall I accumulate here? I can get no answers to my dispatches to you. The boats leave in the morning for Nashville.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Murfreesborough, March* 21, 1863.

The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding the Fourteenth Army Corps: Lieut. Col. George E. Flynt, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Lieut. Col. A. von Schrader, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. A. J. Mackay, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. J. R. Paul, chief commissary; Maj. William E. Lawrence, chief of artillery; Surg. William Clendenin, medical director; Maj. O. A. Mack, senior aide-de-camp; Capt. J. P. Willard, aide-de-camp; Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, aide-de-camp; Col. J. G. Parkhurst, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, provost-marshal, commanding provost guard; First Lieut. J. D. Barker, First Ohio Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp, commanding escort; signal officers, acting aides-de-camp, First Lieut. J. L. Hollopeter, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers; First Lieut. J. S. Lutz, Tenth Indiana Volunteers; Second Lieut. A. K. Taylor, Third Ohio Volunteers; Second Lieut. G. W. Landrum, Second Ohio Volunteers; Second Lieut. T. J. Kelly, Tenth Ohio Volunteers; Second Lieut. William Quinton, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers; Second Lieut. J. H. Connelly, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Second Lieut. John Bachtell, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, and Second Lieut. H. C. Jones, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers.

By order of Major-General Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, *March* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

My pickets have just captured two of Van Dorn's scouts. From them I learn that Hindman is 2 miles this side of Spring Hill; that Wheeler is to advance upon Triune. Morgan is also turning your left. The combined movement of their columns is intended upon your communications with Nashville, and a movement into Kentucky. It is not their object to attack either Franklin or Triune, but to pass rapidly between them. Wheeler and Van Dorn, it is believed, are supported by infantry. Can't we draw them in and gobble them up?

I give you these reports for what they are worth. There can be no doubt but that important movements are being made.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I have reliable information that Van Dorn, with his whole force, is again at and in the vicinity of Spring Hill. I have two reports—one saying that this movement was ordered by Bragg, to cover his retreat from Tullahoma; the second report, that it is a combined movement upon Murfreesborough. I am inclined to doubt this latter report, unless their forces from Knoxville and Hawkins County are already moving into Kentucky. If this be true, it is quite probable that a partial demonstration will be made along our entire front. So far as my outer front is concerned, our cavalry will disclose it to-morrow.

I would again suggest that one of Mitchell's brigades, with a battery, be posted at Brentwood, and that Steedman be held in readiness to support me, if necessary.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 22, 1863—Midnight.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN:

It is just reported by telegraph from Major-General Granger, at Franklin, that the rebel forces are advancing upon him from Spring Hill, and that this is but a part of a general movement against you, and perhaps against our whole front. Another report says that it is the purpose of the rebels to pass rapidly between Triune and Franklin, and cut off our communications and aid the movement into Kentucky. The danger is, no doubt, exaggerated, but there is quite probably some such movement intended by the enemy. Keep open the communication with us and with Franklin. Get three days' cooked rations ready, and prepare for a movement. You may be called to aid Granger, and, on the other hand, it may be necessary for you to fall back on Nolensville or La Vergne. Put yourself in perfect readiness for immediate operations in any direction, or fighting where you are. Find out what is in your front and flanks, and let us hear from you often.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

General Fry telegraphs from Stanford that 700 rebel cavalry are moving in direction of Hustonville and 700 in direction of Stanford. Colonel Hoskins telegraphs from Lebanon 2,000 rebels at Somerset and 5,000 on other side of the river. I do not consider the latter reliable.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Boyle telegraphs me, as coming from Fry, that 700 rebels are moving in direction of Hustonville and 700 on Stanford. Have instructed Boyle

to send the Ninth [Kentucky] Cavalry to Danville if report is confirmed. Get your mounted men together, so as to be able to operate in mass. Have you any intelligence from Mount Sterling?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 22, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, *Richmond:*

In reply to your dispatch of yesterday, the brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that the guards at the Boonesborough, Clay's, and Tate's Creek Ferries were sent there to erect defenses, and should not be taken away. Order them to carry out their instructions from Captain [Thomas B.] Brooks, engineer of this district.

Dispatches just received from Paris indicate that at least one-half of Cluke's force has doubled on Colonel [C. J.] Walker, returned to Mount Sterling, and captured the ineffectives and baggage which the colonel left there. Send another courier (or two of them with duplicate dispatches) after Colonel Walker and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, with my orders to return. They can accomplish nothing where they are. Unless there be strong reasons to the contrary, the whole force (Walker's and Wilson's) should return to Richmond by way of Irvine. The force at Irvine should come in with them, with the exception of a small force to guard the ferries and keep the boats on the north side of the river. If Cluke's band at Mount Sterling attempts to escape, it will be by way of the Kentucky ferries. Look out for them, and forward these orders to Colonels Walker and Wilson without delay. The rebels have crossed the Cumberland, and the Somerset operator has again run away. Keep Clay's Ferry in order, and be ready to move at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March 22, 1863.*

Major-General MCCOOK:

General Granger, from Franklin, reports that Van Dorn, with his whole force, is at Spring Hill; that some reports are that a combined movement is to be made on our whole front, and some say a movement to cut our rear and get into Kentucky. Whatever it may be, it is well to be prepared.

Order your troops to have hereafter on hand in haversacks three days' rations, and have your stores and transportation in order for moving your camp and for battle.

Notify Johnson and Sheridan, who might push a reconnoitering party down your front on Shelbyville pike to-morrow. If there is anything important, it will develop itself early. Be on your guard.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March 23, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Franklin:*

You will see that your position is to be held against any but an overwhelming force, which I see no reason to expect on that front. Should

rather suppose this is a threat on you, to cover a move on the river at Harpeth Shoals, which you may be obliged to punish, having Steedman's aid if it can be so managed.

See that your communications to the rear and with Steedman are good, as well as with us here.

If it becomes evident that you are advanced upon by a force you cannot resist, develop that force as fully as possible, and retire, when obliged to do so, on Nashville, with the greatest steadiness and persistency, leaving nothing for them to capture.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD:

Dispatch received. Johnson and Sheridan will be notified immediately of Van Dorn's whereabouts, and will be prepared. Johnson is at Salem with two brigades. Will carry out orders, and be on guard.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 23, 1863—1.35 a. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Twenty-first Corps:

GENERAL: A telegram has been received from Major-General Granger, stating that a large rebel force is advancing upon Franklin, and that he has learned from scouts and prisoners that this is part of a movement along our whole front; that Morgan is to turn our left flank, while Van Dorn attempts Franklin. It is impossible to say now how much credit is to be attached to these reports, but there is enough probability in them to demand great vigilance on our part. It is supposed that these movements have more special reference to Kentucky than to this army; and it is not improbable that a considerable force may be moving around our left to enter that State. The general commanding desires you to inform General Hazen of these reports, and direct him and all other commanders of your corps at a distance from camp to hold themselves in readiness for any possible emergency.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *March* 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

My boats were attacked as they went down, by guerrillas, and, in fact, they are fired into almost every time they leave here. I send an expedition down to Hartsville and vicinity to-night. I understand there is a force there on the watch for my mail.

Should the whole proceedings of a court-martial be sent to the com-

manding general for him to promulgate, or only select those cases that I cannot approve, such as the dismissal of commissioned officers, &c.?

A few of my men have straggled out in the country since I first arrived here, and have got citizens to give them paroles, and then have gone on home. What can be done with those cases?

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *March* 23, 1863.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Tuesday, 17th, gunboat Orient left Nashville for Carthage. She went as convoy to the steamers Commerce, Lizzie Martin, and Cottage. The steamers took 320 tons or 250,000 rations for the command at Carthage. They skirmished with guerrillas for 20 miles, but sustained no damage. All the boats have returned to Nashville this morning.

J. D. STUBBS,
Captain and Quartermaster.

NASHVILLE, *March* 23, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

May I advise you to fortify, and organize Gillmore into a central mobile column, with every spare scout and force to back him? Drive all the cattle, horses, and mules before the command; strip the State of means of supporting the enemy; fortify with all negro and other workmen you can command, and store at central points.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 23, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Carter telegraphs from Danville that Colonel Wolford reports from 5,000 to 10,000 rebel infantry near Somerset, and large force behind them.

Yours,

BOYLE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

GENERAL: On assuming command of the Department of the Ohio, one of the first things to which your attention will be called is the expected raid of the enemy from East Tennessee into Kentucky. That the enemy is collecting a force in East Tennessee is very probable, and it is also very probable that he will attempt a raid into Kentucky as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced to make the roads practicable; but I do not think that the forces already collected amount to more than a few thousand, as the armies of Generals Rosecrans and Grant have in their fronts nearly all the troops that are available in the Southwest. Three plans will suggest themselves to you for counteracting

this project of the enemy: First. To assume the offensive, by moving the mass of your forces into East Tennessee, and giving the enemy sufficient occupation there. If this were practicable, it would certainly be preferable not only in a military point of view, but would serve to relieve the loyal people of East Tennessee. But it is said that there are almost insuperable obstacles to this plan; that the country from the Kentucky Blue Grass Region to the valley of the Tennessee is almost barren, and would afford your army no supplies of provisions or forage; that a wagon could hardly carry forage enough for its own animals, much less provisions for men and forage for artillery and cavalry horses; moreover, it is said that East Tennessee has been so stripped by the enemy of forage and provisions that no adequate supplies can be procured there, even if we were to take away the means of support from the loyal or non-combatant inhabitants of that already impoverished country. I cannot say that these statements are entirely correct, but you will be able to determine on your arrival in Kentucky. Second. To seize and fortify the different gaps in the mountains which separate Kentucky from East Tennessee. Unfortunately for this plan, there are so many practicable roads that it would require a large force to accomplish this object, and it would then be so scattered as to be incapable of concentration on any one point. Again, the difficulty of supplies is very great. The passes to be occupied are at a very considerable distance from your base, and can be reached only by dirt roads which are impracticable most of the year. Third. To concentrate your forces at some point in Central Kentucky, say Lebanon, Danville, or Richmond, from which point they can operate against an invading force, to meet or cut it off before it can reach any supplies, and while its men are short of provisions and its animals suffering for want of forage. This plan is objected to on the ground that it leaves too many important points unprotected, and does not serve as a check to disloyalists now scattered through Kentucky. To accomplish this last object, it is urged that a considerable body of troops must be distributed through the country. You will very probably find it impracticable to adopt either of these plans exclusively; indeed, I am of opinion that it will be preferable to combine the first and last; that is, to hold your main force in some central position, and at the same time to annoy the enemy and threaten his communications, by making cavalry raids into East Tennessee. In this way you will be able to feel the enemy to ascertain his movements, and to operate with your main body so as to thwart his plans. The movements of your own troops will depend in no small degree upon those of the army under General Rosecrans. You will, therefore, frequently consult with him in regard to his intended operations. His first object is to occupy and injure as much as possible the army in his front, and, secondly, to rescue the loyal inhabitants of East Tennessee, or, rather, the latter is the ultimate object of his campaign. After the closing of the navigation of the Cumberland, all his supplies must reach him by rail from Louisville. It is, therefore, of vital importance that the line of the railroad is well protected. If good block-houses are constructed at all the important bridges, and strong works of moderate extent thrown up at crossings of Green and Big Barren Rivers, they will greatly diminish the number of troops necessary for the security of that line. These precautionary measures for the protection of railroads have been too much neglected by our generals.

Another matter, to which I would particularly call your attention, is the retention, under various excuses, of troops in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and more particularly in the latter State. With the exception

of the necessary guards at the camps of prisoners, all troops should be immediately brought into the field. You will receive numerous and urgent solicitations to retain troops in various parts of these States for the purpose of overawing and restraining disloyalists, &c. You will find, however, that these representations are made to subserve some local or private interests, and should not be yielded to. Partly for the same reasons, and partly from the real fears of loyal persons, you will be solicited to establish garrisons in nearly every town in Kentucky. To satisfy all these local solicitations would require an army of 100,000 men. In regard to your treatment of the inhabitants of Kentucky, you will be guided by your own good judgment; occurring events will cause this treatment to vary at different times and in different localities. My own views upon this subject are pretty fully set forth in my letter of the 5th instant to Major-General Rosecrans, a copy of which is inclosed herewith.* These views are formed from my own experience in Missouri and Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LEXINGTON, KY., *March* 23, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Our pickets, 1 mile in front of Stanford, are fighting Colonel Wolford. Scouts report the enemy 7,000 cavalry and three regiments of infantry. I have ordered General Carter to retire behind Dick's River, and dispute the passage of that stream. I shall commence fortifying this place to-morrow morning. Have you any more troops for me, or can General Boyle spare any?

GILLMORE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 23, 1863.

General A. C. FULLER, *Springfield, Ill.:*

I have intelligence that the rebels are entering Kentucky in considerable force, and we shall want all the troops we can get. Please hasten movement of the Fourteenth Cavalry as much as possible. Paymaster might accompany it, and pay it in Kentucky; also the battery. Any other troops should be sent to Louisville at once.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Comdg. Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I believe that the enemy are advancing in heavy force on Danville. I have just telegraphed you the information last received from General Carter, commanding in that vicinity, namely, that Colonel Wolford's scouts estimate the enemy's strength at 7,000 cavalry and three regiments of infantry, and

See p. 107.

that the pickets were engaged about a mile in front of Stanford. General Carter has my orders not to risk a battle in front of Dick's River unless the chances are much in his favor, but to hold the enemy in check, and make a stand on that stream, and subsequently on the Kentucky River, if forced back.

I am pushing forward the defenses at Frankfort and at the Kentucky ferries between Lexington and Richmond, and can hold the line of the Kentucky against superior numbers. I shall commence fortifying this town to-morrow morning for a garrison of 3,000 men. I have between 1,100 and 1,200 sick here, and many valuable stores.

My opinion is that this advance of the enemy is an invasion, with a view to the occupancy of Central Kentucky, and not a raid. I again refer you to my letters of January 23 and March 10, 1863, in which I pronounced the invasion of Kentucky entirely practicable, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads. I believed then that nothing but an early and decisive victory for our arms in Tennessee would enable us to retain possession of Kentucky. That victory has been deferred so long that the theater of war is likely to be changed to this State. Additional troops should be sent here forthwith. The bridges of the two railroads meeting at this place are secure against small forces of the enemy, but it will be no difficult matter for him to tear up the track between the stations, and cut my lines of communication, should he once cross the Kentucky in any respectable force.

I ask your attention to these matters, and full instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, *March* 23, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Cluke has been re-enforced in Magoffin County by Humphrey Marshall, with 1,000 or 1,500 and some light artillery, one piece of which was captured Friday night and secreted by one of my scouts. No doubt of Marshall's presence there. My effective force, besides the cavalry which was ordered to Lexington, will not exceed 800, including two companies on duty at Catlettsburg. I respectfully ask replies by telegraph to the following: May I retain the cavalry now under marching orders temporarily? Will you place Colonel [John L.] Zeigler's regiment temporarily under my command? Do you know of any movement of our troops from Mount Sterling toward West Liberty; if so, what strength? Have the six companies Seventh Ohio Cavalry, ordered to report to me, left Lexington yet?

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

White reports from Big Sandy that Marshall's force is from 1,000 to 1,500. How many has Walker, and is he strong enough to resist combined force of Cluke and Marshall? Has Carter force enough, and are

the important points on railroad adequately protected? Let me know positions and available strength of your various forces, and some particulars regarding enemy.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Have received a rather scary dispatch from Gillmore. Send him any troops you can spare. Those at Lebanon will be most available. Also release the steamer Wren, taken by General Hovey. It was not intended he should have her, as she is essential to Gillmore.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 23 [?], 1863—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILL, *Commanding Clay's Ferry:*

I transmit herewith copy of dispatches sent you last night;* also copy of instructions sent to the master of train which Colonel Runkle ordered from Richmond in this direction.* I presume by this time Colonel Runkle is at Lancaster, or in vicinity, and is in communication with General Carter, who is at Danville, or possibly on the road between Danville and Stanford. I suppose you also are at Clay's Ferry, crossing your command to this side. I wish you to push forward the work at Tate's Creek, Clay, and Boonesborough Ferries. Re-enforce the party at Boonesborough, and send at least one good company of the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry to the mouth of Red River, to guard passage there. Be sure to keep possession of all the boats at Clay's Ferry, and destroy them if they are in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. I will send you two mountain howitzers this afternoon, and can give you more mounted force, if you want it. How many men have been left at Irvine? Send a courier at once to Irvine, with orders to have the boats there destroyed immediately; not scuttled and sunk, but destroyed. I will move a portion of Colonel Walker's troops from Mount Sterling to Winchester to-night. Keep your scouts well out toward Lancaster and Mount Vernon, and keep me thoroughly informed. If you have news from Colonel Runkle, send back a courier at once. If the enemy attempt to force a passage, send word to me and to the commanding officer at Winchester at the same time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 23, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE:

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that dispatches from Colonel Walker fix him at Hazle Green on the 21st. Most of

* Not found.

Cluke's force escaped him. Have gone back to Mount Sterling, capturing the guards there. The enemy are advancing on Stanford in force, having already passed Somerset, while Colonel Walker reports Marshall, 1,800 strong, at Salyersville. If Cluke attempts to escape, it will be in your direction probably, although he may hang around Owingsville, in order to join Marshall. Order the force at Irvine to Richmond at once, except a guard for the forage and ferries there. Keep your command together, for you will be ordered this side of the river very soon. The general directs me to say that he can keep you informed of everything that occurs in front of Stanford, but you must watch the road to London yourself. He wishes to concentrate his forces on the north side of the Kentucky, and has none to risk at outpost fights, even on equal chances. Dispatch another courier to Colonel Walker, to return in this direction at once, using his discretion as to the route he will take. Watch the ferries for Cluke.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 23, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, *Richmond, Ky.:*

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move all your effective force, except the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, to Lancaster at once, reporting in advance to Brigadier-General Carter by courier. The general will be at Danville or Stanford. The enemy's pickets are at Hall's Gap, about 5 miles from Stanford. Colonel Walker and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, with their forces, are at Mount Sterling. Cluke was left in the vicinity of Owingsville, and there is, therefore, no immediate danger of the ferries. The general commanding has sent word to the Tate's Creek, Clay, and Boonesborough Ferries for all detachments of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to repair to Richmond at once. This he did to save time. The fatigue parties sent from here to those ferries will remain there, and have orders to go on with their work vigorously. Leave Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, in command of the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, at Richmond and Irvine for the present, with instructions to watch the road to London. The general wishes him to put his command under strict discipline. You should be on the march in one hour after the receipt of this order. According to your semi-weekly report of the 19th instant, you have 876 effective men at Richmond. The general has telegraphed to General Carter to send orders to you on the road. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill should retire on Clay's Ferry if driven in from the direction of London.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *March* 23, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Bruch telegraphs that the rebels made a raid on railroad 3 miles north of Grand Junction, Tenn., yesterday; captured and destroyed wood

train and cut telegraph—not been working to Memphis since; also that the enemy have crossed the Cumberland in small force near Somerset, Ky. The operator made his escape. No Union troops there. Mount Sterling was taken by rebels yesterday, and about 200 Union troops captured.

A. STAGER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, March* 23, 1863.

The State of Indiana is hereby constituted a district of this department, to be known as the District of Indiana. Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

By command of Major-General Wright:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 24, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

In reply to your circular of March 21, received to-day, I would say my portion of the country is swarming with the meanest, bitterest kind of enemies. I know of no other way to report the names and numbers of active enemies than to say that everything in this neighborhood would come under that head, and that the use of a fine-tooth comb of immense size moving southward would have more effect than any other mode I can propose to get rid of their presence.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 24, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

No change in front since yesterday. Steedman informs me that his front was menaced yesterday by 1,000 cavalry, and thinks that whole movement is a foraging expedition. I am credibly informed that the rebels are greatly exercised about our movements and designs, and they have an idea that we are falling back, and have sent spies into our lines to find out our intentions. I have captured 8 suspicious prowlers, who were sharp as lightning.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROBB,
March 24, 1863.

General DODGE,
Commanding Forces at Corinth, Miss.:

SIR: I would most respectfully call your attention to the vicinity of Clifton and Carrollville, Tenn. Being on my way, in company of the United States gunboat Silver Lake, up the Tennessee River, and coming in the vicinity of those places after dark last evening, I thought I would like to see them in daylight, so laid over at Beech Creek Island until daylight. This morning, about 6 o'clock, I arrived opposite Carrollville. I found about 100 rebels of Colonel Daugherty's command, under

Van Dorn, rendezvoused there, conscripting, stealing horses, and stopping movers from leaving the country. I shelled them out of the place, but don't know what damage was done them. I found a number of carbines and 6 or 8 horses, with saddles and bridles, which I took. I also captured two of the band (Blackburns—father and son). Clifton and Carrollville are undoubtedly the rendezvous of the conscripting parties of Wayne County and vicinity. Those parties trouble the west side of the river a good deal.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JASON GOWDY,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 24, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Rebels have possession of Danville. Gillmore fallen back to Dick's River, near Dick Robinson. Rebels reported in large force.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, March* 24, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. John S. Mason, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *March* 24, 1863—3 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegram just received from Danville, Ky., says:

A large force of the rebels occupy Stanford. The main body came in from Huntersville. They have infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and are moving upon this place and on Lancaster in force. Colonel Wolford has been fighting their advance all day between here and Stanford. The troops here are in line of battle about 1 mile from town.

A. STAGER.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
March 24, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Arrived this morning, and have received very full and explicit information from Wright, which makes me very anxious to have my other division from Suffolk, and I hope the interest of the public service will allow you to send it to me. I hope you feel I would not ask if I did not deem it necessary. It seems to me that General Hooker can better spare a division than this department. I will report more fully this afternoon

or to-morrow. Wright says there is no trouble at Indianapolis, and I shall assume the responsibility of not going there till I have received an answer to this.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I don't yet credit report of enemy's numbers. It can't be true, though he must be in some strength. Gillmore can hold his own until re-enforced, and you have still more time. Have again urged Governor Yates to send you the Fourteenth Cavalry, and General Carrington any force he can spare. Burnside is here, and will have some 12,000 old troops in a day or two. We need not be scared.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

I sent you five companies this morning, and have not another man to spare. Burnside's force will arrive to-morrow, and will be pushed directly on to Lexington. Have heard nothing of rebels at Glasgow. Tell commanders at Paris and Cynthiana that they can and must hold their posts against any force that can be brought against them for the present.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *March* 24, 1863—8.45 a. m.

Major-General WRIGHT:

General Boyle telegraphs that Danville is taken by a large force. I will send him a battery in the morning. I have another disposable. I think a division should be sent from the Potomac at once. I dare not spare a man here, except artillery.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 24 [?], 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH HILL:

Inclosed please find a copy of instructions sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Winchester.*

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that you may expect the re-enforcement by 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. The following is the substance of a dispatch sent you at 11 a. m. to-day:

I suppose you are at Clay's Ferry, crossing your command to this side. I wish you to push forward the work at Tate's Creek, Clay, and Boonesborough Ferries. Re-enforce the party at Boonesborough, and send at least one good company of the Four-

* Not found.

teenth Kentucky Cavalry to the mouth of Red River, to guard passage there. Be sure to keep possession of all the boats at Clay's Ferry, and destroy them if in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. Send a courier at once to Irvine, with orders to have the boats there destroyed immediately; not scuttled and sunk, but destroyed. Keep your scouts well out toward Lancaster and Mount Vernon, and keep me thoroughly informed. If the enemy attempt to force a passage, send word to me and the commanding officer at Winchester at the same time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Lieutenant and Aide-de Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 25, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

It is exceedingly important at the present time that you give the enemy in your front plenty of occupation.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 25, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Dispatch received. Rebels appear to me just now engaged in giving me occupation. Regret to learn from Granger, at Franklin, that 300 more of his men were captured to-day at Brentwood, 9 miles in his rear, by cavalry. All our information leads us to believe the enemy are concentrating at Tullahoma, and attempting to weaken us by detachments, to chase the cavalry on our flanks. I do not think it prudent or practicable to advance from this position until I am better or differently informed. Will know soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 25, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I will detain Second Indiana Cavalry but a few days. I have no cavalry here. Champe Ferguson's gang of rebels reported near Bardstown, 40 miles from here. Suppose Breckinridge's force coming this way from Danville.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 25, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Manson telegraphs from Lebanon that rebels, estimated at 1,200 strong and twenty-two pieces of artillery, under Breckinridge, took possession of Danville yesterday, at 4 o'clock. Breckinridge is conscripting all who do not volunteer, and will soon enlarge his force greatly.

General Hobson says no armed rebels between Glasgow and the Cumberland River.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *March* 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The gunboat has just arrived from Nashville. The guerrillas fired into it at different points from 10 miles below Rome up the river to Rome. No damage done. It takes the boat two days to make a trip from here to Gallatin Landing and back, which is the only safe way for the mail, unless at least an escort of 100 men is sent by land, and as I have only one gunboat I could only send the mail every other day by it. But I ought to keep this boat here all the time in case of an attack. During the present stage of water I feel perfectly safe where I am, and can hold myself against anything like double my number. This stage of water will last over one month yet. I will have all the necessary fortifications erected. I sent an expedition to Rome last night. It returned this evening. It captured a forage train of 7 wagons, 28 prisoners (Captain Reese among the number), and some 30 horses. My expedition to Hartsville has not yet returned. I send another expedition below Rome to-night after another forage train. Will I want more provisions if the cavalry comes here? I have seventy days' for my present command. No shelter tents came by the gunboat.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *March* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts this morning report 700 of Morgan's command north of Hartsville, on Goose Creek, hid in the hills.

General Crook sent a regiment to Hartsville yesterday. The several posts on the line of the railroad should be notified. I will have it done if so directed.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, March* 25, 1863.

In accordance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Ohio.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 25, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

It is important that you immediately carry out my instructions of the 23d, by concentrating forces in Central Kentucky, to meet the enemy's raid. Additional troops cannot be sent you at present.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Have you any definite information regarding strength of enemy, character of his force, or other important particulars? If not, call upon Carter for it at once, and furnish it to these headquarters. General Burnside's force expected every moment, and will be pushed forward without delay. Answer.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

I do not yet credit the report in regard to enemy's numbers, but it may possibly be true. Your instructions to General Carter to fall back of Dick's River, making it your first line of defense, is approved. By watching the crossings strictly, you can hold a large force in check. Watch well that the enemy does not pass north, either toward Frankfort or Lebanon, and if he does, follow him closely. Concentrate your forces as rapidly as practicable, so as to be able to use them effectively. General Burnside has arrived, and will have here some 6,000 of his old corps by to-morrow. He has sent Captain Goddard to see you, to get any information he can, learn the route, &c.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Governor Robinson asks if it is necessary to take any steps for the safety of the State archives. I have given my opinion that there is no immediate danger. Keep him advised. No troops can be sent from here till some arrive to-night, and none are at Louisville. You must, therefore, look to the safety of Frankfort with the troops you have. Send the information regarding the enemy, called for this morning. Since Carter has crossed the river, you are safe at Lexington, and ought to be able to send a battery of artillery, with further infantry support, to Frankfort. Officers in command should be instructed to hold that place. This position is of the strongest, and can easily be defended.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1863.

Gov. J. F. ROBINSON, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

I am in constant expectation of getting more definite information regarding the enemy. As at present advised, I do not believe Frankfort

in immediate danger. General Burnside is here, and a large force of his old corps, now on the river, are expected every moment. The instant they arrive they will be pushed to the front. I will telegraph you again shortly.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *March* 25, 1863.
(Received 5.12 p. m.)

Major-General WRIGHT:

I telegraphed to Adjutant-General Finnell this morning that there was no necessity of moving any of the archives. Colonel Casement will have this evening about 1,000 infantry and five pieces of artillery, and has my orders to employ contrabands in the trenches. Frankfort and Lexington are safe. Recent information confirms my report that the enemy does not exceed 3,500 men. They are all mounted, and have seven pieces of artillery. There may be some in their rear, but I doubt it.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *March* 25, 1863.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General WRIGHT:

General Carter, at Hickman [Bridge], reports enemy not very strong in immediate front, but fears they will try to cross below. Ferries are watched. Last information from Marshall fixes him in Magoffin, approaching with 800 men. Colonel Walker is watching him in direction of Mount Sterling.

Q. A. GILLMORE.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 26, 1863—11 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The President writes, by General Rousseau, that he will order any arms needed for this command. I want 5,000 Sharps' carbines, new pattern, .54 caliber, for infantry detail. My outposts are being picked up all the time by rebel cavalry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 26, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington:*

Your very clear and able letter concerning conflicts between civil and military authority is received. There has been no conflict that I know of. If the Governor would report at Gallatin, I should be pleased to put him in command. Nashville is too important a post for me to intrust to his command at this time.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Brigadier-General Boyle says Breckinridge occupies Danville and Harrodsburg. Have telegraphed him that we have the Chattanooga Rebel, of the 24th, giving an account of Joe Johnston's review of the troops there, from which I find that Breckinridge was there, with his staff, and one of his regiments received a stand of colors on that day, after review. I telegraph you this: "No change on enemy's side, except cavalry trying to go to Harpeth Shoals, below Nashville."

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, March 26, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Rebels under Breckinridge still occupy Danville and Harrodsburg. Our troops have fallen back to Kentucky River. Rebels estimated at from 7,000 to 15,000. It is reported, and believed to be, the advance of a much larger force. They come up the Sequatchie Valley to your left. I fear the army before you will make flank movement, coming by same route, and re-enforce Breckinridge.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *March* 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have just returned from near Harpeth, on Charlotte pike, and am satisfied the enemy are heading for the Shoals in considerable force. I think they are flanking us on both sides, intending another raid in Kentucky. I have had no reply with regard to arms for the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry. Can I have them? They are useless as they are.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 26, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

All troops in your department are subject to your orders, no matter what State they are in. The militia of Missouri has given so much trouble that the President hesitates about repeating it in Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March* 26, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your letter of instructions of the 23d is this moment received, and I will be governed accordingly. Nothing new from the enemy. I think

that we can hold the line of the Kentucky until a column can be organized at or near Lebanon to move against the enemy. It is said that Humphrey Marshall has moved from Magoffin County in the direction of Mount Sterling. He may give us some trouble, but we will try and look out for him. Our cavalry force is very small. One brigade of the Ninth Corps has gone down to Louisville, to be sent out from there. The other brigades of the First Division are expected to-day or to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

You have authority to mount infantry, but horses and equipments must be purchased by the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments on proper requisitions. Otherwise the Government will be bidding against itself.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *March* 26, 1863—5.26 p. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

What is absolutely necessary for your operations will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department. Colonel [Thomas] Swords is chief quartermaster of the district in which you operate. If so large a supply train as you indicate is necessary, it will be provided upon your order, but, before expending half a million, you should ascertain whether of the immense number of wagons and animals purchased for operations south of the Ohio there are not yet enough remaining within your command to fit out all trains actually necessary. Deficiencies will be supplied by the officers of this department upon your order. The laws in regard to contracts and purchases of military supplies are very stringent, and public notice should be given, in conformity to law and regulations, before contracting or purchasing. (See act of June 2, 1862, chapter 93.) I hope that it will not be necessary to provide so many mules as you speak of in your dispatch.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The last of General Poe's brigade will reach Louisville to-night, in all about 2,000. General Burnside directs that you furnish in detail at once your proposition for the concentration of these troops with those you propose drawing from Bowling Green and Cave City.

H. G. WRIGHT.

BURNET HOUSE,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

One boat left here last night about midnight with troops for Louisville, and another about 10 o'clock this morning. Please answer my telegram of this morning at once as to the number of troops that can be spared from your side to form an attacking column.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, March 26, 1863.

General J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

You can withdraw the three regiments you spoke of from Bowling Green and Cave City and concentrate them at Lebanon, and send also to Lebanon such infantry regiments and batteries as can be well spared from Louisville. This concentration is made with a view to attacking the enemy at Danville, or at such place as he may be at after the concentration is effected. The forces from Louisville will not start until the three regiments from below are far enough on the way to make the arrival simultaneous. No time should be lost in making the movement. It is possible that I may to-morrow direct you to concentrate the Louisville force at Bardstown. Regiments must carry with them three days' cooked rations; other supplies and forage can be sent them by railroad. Each man must carry 40 rounds of ammunition in boxes, and 20 in pockets. I have ordered the Eleventh Kentucky to be mounted, and shall to-morrow direct the quartermaster to forward the horses and equipments.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

General Burnside directs that in case the force under Walker is not sufficient to cover Paris and other points on the railroad securely to-day, that you re-enforce it. Additional troops will be sent along the road to-night. Answer as to probable security of road.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 26, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Colonel WALKER,
Commanding at Winchester:

COLONEL: Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson's dispatch of last evening is received, reporting that Cluke would probably be in Mount Sterling to-day. The enemy on the south side of the river are advancing on Richmond, and Cluke will doubtless try to join them. The best way to prevent that is for you to remain at Winchester; otherwise, if you attempt to

pursue him, he might double on you and capture the guard at Boonesborough; possibly at Clay's Ferry also. Keep yourself in communication with the commanders at those two ferries, and aid them, should a passage of the river be attempted there, as I have no mounted troops here. The news you get from Marshall may require a modification of this order; therefore keep me informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Send scouts to the ferries above Boonesborough, and be ready to re-enforce them. If necessary, keep the main body of your command together.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 26, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILL,
Commanding Clay's Ferry:

COLONEL: The enemy were reported advancing on Richmond last night; I have heard nothing from you about it. You should watch very closely all the ferries from Tate's Creek up, and destroy the boats if the enemy appears in force. Colonel Walker is in the vicinity of Winchester, and some time during the day he will receive the order, just sent him, to send scouts to the ferries above Boonesborough, and re-enforce those places if the enemy threaten them. I am to-day sending ammunition for the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. Keep me frequently informed of what is taking place at the front, and push forward the rifle-pits at the ferries.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Place your cannon behind some earth cover, and make such modifications in the defenses as may be required for immediate use. The force approaching Richmond has no artillery, I think.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisa, March 26, 1863.

Capt. C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The enemy, after my dispatch of last evening, moved up within rifle-shot of my outposts, and kept up firing at intervals during the night. This morning the indications are that he has left, though I am not yet positive of the fact. I have a reconnaissance of cavalry already out (8 a. m.), and shall follow with an additional force so soon as the necessary preparation can be made. Another body of the enemy are reported near by, on the Virginia side. If so, they were intended for co-operation with the forces which attacked me in front. I am exploring the country on that side also, and shall endeavor to keep on the alert. There is no reason to doubt that their force in this region is considerable. As I have no light artillery, and but about 800 effective infantry, I do not expect to do more than harass the enemy. His inten-

tion was doubt ess to surprise this command; failing in which he has either retired a short distance to bring up his artillery or has started on some other enterprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1863.

General GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

You will at once issue orders to all your troops, except those on the railroad, to keep constantly on hand three days' cooked rations and 60 rounds of ammunition—40 rounds in their boxes and 20 in pockets—when they are ordered to march. If you need shelter tents, please telegraph at once, and they will be sent to you. General Carter must not be moved far from Hickman Bridge, as it is my intention to move a force across the Kentucky River as soon as Willcox's division reaches here and is placed in position. I have ordered a force to be concentrated at Lebanon, the details of which I will send you when I send your order. Keep Carter, Walker, and your available troops at Lexington ready to move at short notice.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 26, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commanding general Department of the Ohio for duty, to inspect the forts and batteries of Covington and Newport, Ky. He will be accompanied by Ordnance Sergt. Luke Walker, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Runyon, near this city.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *March* 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough:

Six companies of Tennessee cavalry (270 men) arrived here to-night. Report their horses in bad condition. When will the two other regiments of Tennessee cavalry be here? I think if East Tennessee regiments were to come here they could recruit a good many men. Enemy have considerable cavalry force near Liberty. What are the largest wages spies can be paid, and what is usual for that kind of service?

I can get reliable persons to go into the East Tennessee Valley, and find out all about that country, if it is desirable.

I will send you a map of my position and defenses completed, in a few days more.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

SMITHLAND, *March* 27, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

If all the light-draught boats are sent below, it will be a difficult matter to get supplies to Nashville, as the river is falling. I will send through two convoys a week.

LEROY FITCH,
Lieutenant-Commander.

FRANKLIN, *March* 27, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Have ordered two crack regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one battery to Brentwood. Cars will be running to-morrow. Mitchell ought to hold Brentwood; it could always be re-enforced, either from Nashville, Triune, or this place. At the same time it is in position to re-enforce either of these points, if threatened. All secure in front.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Franklin:*

Regard your position as a strong outpost, covering our right and communications, to be held only so long as practicable, without endangering your column, which must adhere to Steedman or the rear, according to the pressure. Your proper work being this, keep hand and foot loose. Have your shelter tents. Keep open communication with Steedman, both by signal and courier. If you can get an opportunity, strike your blows on the rebels, but don't let them strike you. You must rather adhere to Steedman than draw him toward you. In case of a heavy pressure, it would be better for us that you should both be on the Nolensville road, and both should fall back toward Nashville. This gives you an idea of the defensive *rôle* of your column, and which way you are to incline. Yourself and Steedman could whip a very large column. You must see to it that you can co-operate.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
March 27, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Please report at once if you can concentrate forces to-morrow morning at Lebanon, to move upon the enemy from that place. I shall order General Gillmore to recross the Kentucky River to-night, and attack Danville to-morrow, if you can co-operate with him. General Gillmore

reports that the enemy is all north of Hickman Bridge; look out that he don't make a detour and get out between Louisville and Lebanon. We ought to capture him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Louisville, March* 27, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Eighty of Ninth Kentucky Cavalry dashed into Danville yesterday evening, drove in rebel pickets, and captured their arms. The First Georgia is in Danville. General Manson says whole force of rebels does not exceed 2,500. I can throw force to Lebanon and whip the scoundrels, if they stand. I can send Colonel McCook's cavalry from here, and three or four regiments of infantry, and do the work.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *March* 27, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Cipher dispatch received. Troops ready to move at any time. From reports from my scouts this morning, I determined to move Carter's force against the enemy to-night, leave Colonel Gilbert in command, and go to the front myself. Pegram should not be allowed to join Cluke or Marshall. This can be prevented now better than two days hence. Shall I go, using my own judgment, and leaving Gilbert at Lexington? If troops are to arrive to-night, I can safely go. Answer.

Very respectfully,

Q. A. GILLMORE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
March 27, 1863.

General GILLMORE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Move Carter's force across the Kentucky River to-night or early to-morrow morning, and tell him that he must attack the enemy vigorously. We ought to capture or disperse the whole of Pegram's force.

I have ordered Boyle to concentrate a force at Lebanon, to co-operate with you, and have also ordered him to have a force at Lebanon and Bardstown Junction, to prevent the enemy from crossing Salt River. I expect you to capture or break up the entire force. Order Walker to attack Marshall and Cluke with his forces and such re-enforcements as you can give him. Order both commands to attack vigorously.

I have just issued an order dismissing the commanding officer who surrendered at Mount Sterling. Look out for Frankfort and Paris. You can take command of either column of attack if you wish.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *March* 27, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

All right; I start for Hickman Bridge in a few hours. Colonel Christ's regiment arrived this evening; another regiment in an hour; both will go forward to Nicholasville in the train. Colonel Walker is after Cluke now, I believe. But few of Marshall's men have been in

Mount Sterling. Cluke is aiming to cross the Kentucky River. I can arrest the united force if he does, but may not catch him, as they are all mounted. Dispatch just received from Carter estimates the enemy at 5,000. I still think there is not over 3,500.

Yours,

GILLMORE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
March 27, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Gillmore will cross the river at Hickman Bridge to-morrow morning and attack the enemy. Please use your forces to co-operate with him to the best of your ability, especially those at Lebanon. There is no reason why we should not capture or disperse the enemy's force. [O. M.] Poe's brigade can be sent to Bardstown by railroad at once, and cars retained there to move back to Lebanon if you wish.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Operator will see that this is sent to Colonel Boyle at once, without cipher, and delivered immediately. All the dispatches received to-night are wrong, and cannot be interpreted. The operators must be asleep.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 27, 1863.

Col. Anson Stager, additional aide-de-camp, general superintendent of military telegraphs, will appoint such officers as may be necessary at these headquarters and at the various stations, and all requisitions for new lines and other matters connected with his department will be made on him through these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 27, 1863.

I. Colonel Christ, commanding brigade, Ninth Army Corps, will proceed with his command to Lexington, reporting to General Gillmore. The Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Pierce, will be left in its present position till relieved from this point.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *March* 28, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

Can and will you send me a few companies of regular artillery, to man the artillery in the works at Nashville and this place, where we are making strong batteries? It is very important to have skilled men here.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *March* 28, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington:*

No special change in the rebel position. Bragg reported to have come forward to Shelbyville; Johnston at Tullahoma; say they want me to advance, their cavalry to flank me, and Longstreet to come from Knoxville. Provisions are scarce with them. Van Dorn on Granger's front. Rebel papers report 15,000 Federals at Savannah, on the Tennessee. Rebels have 4,000 men at Tuscumbia.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 28, 1863.

General GORDON GRANGER, *Franklin:*

General information that some infantry was sent from Tullahoma toward Columbia may be quite recent or not. Van Dorn is certainly back at or near Columbia. In any case, with the instructions forwarded last night, you will understand how to act. You and Steedman are to avoid being struck by any blows. If the enemy attempt any demonstration to extend our lines and weaken our front here, you will defeat him by retiring and drawing him in. Make him extend his line, and weaken his center, while you secure our line of communication, even if you have to rest in front of Nashville. If we can draw in some of his force, and catch it, it will be well.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 28, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch received. I have your idea of swinging to our left and forming junction with Steedman, in the event I was forced back, or in case either his position or yours should be seriously threatened. Of course our line of operations (Steedman's and mine) must then be along the Nolensville pike. The only embarrassment is in holding Brentwood, with my small force, against cavalry raid. I think that should be an outpost of Nashville. I have just learned that Van Dorn is near Spring Hill, with most of his force. The party that gobbled up Blood-good crossed Duck River, at Williamsport, in a hurry.

The news in the rebel camp is that Grenada has fallen and that Vicksburg is surrounded. The Mississippi troops swear they will go home. The heavy rain has rendered the country impassable; streams swollen.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, March* 28, 1863.

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III. Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 175. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Winchester, Tenn., March [July] 28, 1863.*

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: By the favor of God you have expelled the insurgents from Middle Tennessee. You are now called upon to aid your unfortunate fellow-citizens of this section of the State in restoring law, and securing its protection to persons and property, the right of every free people. Without prompt and united efforts to prevent it, this beautiful region will be plundered and desolated by robbers and guerrillas; its industry will be suspended or destroyed, and a large part of the population left without sufficient food for the coming winter. It is true, many of the people have favored the rebellion, but many were dragged unwillingly into it by a current of mad passion they could not, or dared not, resist. The conspirators and traitors, bankrupts in fortunes and in reputation; political swindlers, who forced us from our homes to defend the Government of our fathers, have forced the inhabitants of Middle Tennessee into this unnatural attempt to ruin and destroy it. Remember, we fight for common rights; what we ask for ourselves, we willingly accord to others—freedom under the Constitution and laws of our country—the country of Washington and of Jackson. Assure Tennesseeans of this. Assure them that, foreseeing the waste and suffering that must ensue from a state of anarchy, you stand ready to aid them in re-establishing and maintaining civil order. Tell them to assert their former rights against an arbitrary and cruel revolutionary party, that has ruined their State, impoverished their families, rendered their slave property insecure, if not altogether valueless; dragged their sons, fathers, and brothers from home, and caused their blood to be shed for an insane project, the success of which would be the proclamation of interminable war, and the death-knell of States' rights as well as individual freedom; and, if they are willing to help themselves, give them every assistance and protection consistent with your military duties.

I. Officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland: Some grave outrages and wrongs have been perpetrated on loyal citizens and helpless women, by lawless and unprincipled men, wearing our uniform and calling themselves soldiers. Such violation of orders disgraces our country and cause. I appeal to you by your honor, your love of country, and the noble cause in which you serve, to denounce and bring to punishment all such offenders. Let not the slightest stain tarnish your brilliant record. Let no thief, pillager, or invader of the rights of person or property go unpunished. Remember that the truly brave and noble are always just and merciful, and that by a strict observance of orders you will crown your noble work, and establish your claims to the respect and gratitude of our country.

II. Stragglers and marauders, separated from their commands without authority, who go thieving and pillaging around the country, are not entitled to the privileges of soldiers and prisoners of war. They are to be regarded as brigands, enemies of mankind, and are to be treated accordingly.

III. Deserters, conscript agents, and prisoners of war desirous of abandoning the rebellion and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war, and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonds and security, or satisfactory assurance, for the faithful observance of their paroles, and will not be exchanged unless they violate their promises.

IV. All citizens are invited to unite in restoring law and order, and in suppressing marauders and guerrillas. All privileges and protection

compatible with the interests of the service will be accorded to those who are willing and give assurance, by their parole, oath, and bond, or other satisfactory voucher, that they will conduct themselves peaceably, and do no injury to the Government.

V. Those claiming allegiance to the rebellion, or who cannot or will not give satisfactory assurance that they will conduct themselves peaceably, are, on their own theory, by the law of nations bound to leave the country. This rule will hereafter be observed in such districts as come within our control, at the discretion of the commanding officer of troops in the district.

VI. Persons desiring to vote, or to exercise any other right of citizenship, will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, unless the commanding officer has reason to suppose a fraudulent intent on the part of such person.

VII. Provost-marshals are authorized to parole prisoners of war, to administer the parole to non-combatants, and oath of allegiance to citizens, in accordance with the provisions of this order, under such instructions and limitations as may be prescribed by the provost-marshal-general, or the provost-marshals of corps or divisions detached or acting at inconvenient distances from their corps headquarters, reporting promptly a list of the names and description of all persons so paroled by them, with their bonds, if any have been given, to the provost-marshal-general of the army, at the headquarters of the department, for record.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 28, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The train carrying Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery to Lebanon was thrown from the track near Lebanon Junction this morning, and gun carriages and caissons completely destroyed. This accident will prevent the transportation of troops to Lebanon until late to-night, when the road will be clear. Three regiments of Poe's brigade will leave by railroad for Bardstown at 2 p. m. this evening. The two other regiments will go to Lebanon to-night. Shall I order the forces at Lebanon to move toward Danville at once to co-operate with General Gillmore? They will be obliged to move without artillery.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
March 28, 1863—8.55 p. m.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Your dispatch just received. Have your forces at Lebanon to-morrow morning at daylight, and I will telegraph you some time during the night. Have the operators at Louisville and Lebanon on the lookout for a dispatch. General Gillmore has driven the enemy beyond Camp Dick Robinson, and is now in pursuit in the direction of Crab Orchard. I expect further dispatches from him, and will telegraph you fully during the night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
March 28, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I have notified General Gillmore that you will not be able to co-operate with him as promptly as I had hoped, and, without changing his orders, I simply directed him to use a little more care, and to communicate by his scouts with your advance from Lebanon as soon as he succeeds in occupying Danville. Push forward the troops as fast as possible, and require frequent reports from the advance, and transmit them to these headquarters. Tell the officer in command to keep his troops well in hand, and to make vigorous and concentrated attacks. A dispatch of last night, giving the composition of forces, was sent over the wires so badly that it was not very intelligible. Please have it repeated in military cipher. If Lieutenant Smyser does not obey your instructions, arrest him at once. There are plenty of men capable of filling his position. No officer is necessary to the department. I will telegraph him. His stores are subject to draft from General Rosecrans' department, as well as from our own; but there should be no delay in any case.

My aide, Major Cutting, will report to you to-day, and remain with you during the movement. Please communicate with him freely. He is perfectly reliable.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
March 28, 1863—8.10 p.m.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Gillmore will occupy Danville to-morrow, and will open communication with Lebanon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., March 28, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

There are now at Lebanon, under command of General Manson, four regiments of infantry; aggregate, 1,500 men. Two regiments of Poe's brigade leave Louisville for Lebanon by rail in the morning; will arrive about noon. There is also at Lebanon two regiments of cavalry; aggregate, 1,300. The Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, 700 strong, left Cave City for Lebanon yesterday morning; will arrive to-morrow. The accidents on railroad have interfered materially with the transportation of troops, but the road is now clear. The four-gun battery which arrived to-day from Indianapolis has only 70 men. The captain places no reliance in his men, and considers it unfit for the field.

The batteries smashed up on the railroad last night will not be fitted up for several days. The Second Indiana Cavalry, which has been detained two days by failure of Lieutenant Smyser to furnish arms, will leave in the morning for Lebanon, via Bardstown. Three regiments of Poe's brigade left to-night by rail for Bardstown.

BOYLE,
General, Commanding.

GALT HOUSE, *Louisville, March* 28, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Have just reported at headquarters here. General Boyle confined to his house by what may prove a serious illness. Nothing new since his dispatch this morning. Poe's brigade is about starting, three regiments for Bardstown, two for Lebanon. No attack made from Lebanon. Awaiting your orders whether to advance without artillery. Poe's brigade would have started early this morning, but the collision on the railroad has prevented it.

General Boyle is too ill to see me.

W. CUTTING,
[*Aide-de-Camp.*]

MARCH 28 [?], 1863.

[Major-General BURNSIDE:]

General Carter, between Hickman Bridge and Nicholasville, has 3,600 men, of which about 1,500 are mounted. This includes Wolford's undisciplined cavalry and 500 recruits. Carter has also a rifled battery and six mountain howitzers. Colonel Walker, at Winchester, has about 700 mounted men. There are 1,000 men at Frankfort. We have 1,500 men here, including convalescents, and about 600 men guarding ferries from Boonesborough to Clifton. Seven hundred on Kentucky Central Railroad. All the available force can be concentrated in half a day. I ask for orders to advance beyond the Kentucky, and pursue the enemy before he forms a junction with Cluke and Marshall. I have one and two-thirds battery here, and consider the place perfectly safe.

Respectfully,

GILLMORE.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, *March* 28, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

We lost no commissioned officer killed. My infantry is here and cavalry in pursuit of enemy. Two bridges over Dick's River were burned. I go on to-night. Enemy gone toward Crab Orchard.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, *March* 28, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Dispatch just received. My infantry force is here. Mounted force between Lancaster and Stanford; probably stopped at Dick's River, where the bridge was burned. Shall occupy Lancaster at daybreak with infantry, and Danville some time in the forenoon.

Only 100 or 200 of Cluke's men crossed Red River, as far I as know.

GILLMORE.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisa, Ky., March 28, 1863.

General Commanding Department of the Ohio:

The enemy, under Humphrey Marshall, numbering 1,700, are encamped 18 miles from here, on the West Liberty road, where he says he shall await artillery, and return to reduce this place.

The position I have is a good one, but the line to be defended is over a mile in length. Marshall came up and looked at it, but declined attempting it without artillery.

I shall hold with my present force, if possible, but another good regiment is much needed here. Can you let me have it, and, if so, immediately?

Please answer by telegraph.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 28, 1863.

Lieut. J. H. SMYSER,
Commanding Ordnance Depot, Louisville, Ky.:

You will make no purchase of arms under orders from General Boyle or General Wright, nor without express authority from the Chief of Ordnance or from this Department.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CAIRO, *March 29, 1863—2 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD:

Those boats all move up the Tennessee River. Have telegraphed to commanding naval officer at Smithland, Ky., with the hope that gunboats are at that place, as follows:

W. S. Rosecrans desires to send 2,000 men from Nashville by boats up Tennessee River to Florence. Desires gunboats to convoy them. Give them the convoy required without delay. Acknowledge receipt of this.

Very cold to-day.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 29, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding has received information tending to show a probable attack on the forces at Cripple Creek and Readyville, both on the Murfreesborough, McMinnville, or Woodbury pike. He therefore directs that you move at 3 a. m. to-morrow with two brigades and two batteries to Cripple Creek, the men to have two days' rations in their haversacks, with 100 rounds ammunition. On arriving at Cripple Creek, you will at once communicate with Colonel Hazen at Readyville; and unless you deem it necessary to move to Colonel

Hazen's aid, you will await further orders at Cripple Creek. Your pickets will not be disturbed, and the First Regiment, of Beatty's brigade, will be left in camp.

No tents or wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 29, 1863.*

I. It has been ascertained that persons in this department are dealing in Confederate scrip, thus giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, by making its worthless paper an article of traffic. Any officer, soldier, camp follower, or citizen, within the limits of this department, who shall hereafter buy or sell Confederate currency or its counterfeits will be arrested and punished.

II. Until further notice, the following regulations will be observed in regard to the purchase of cotton within the lines of this army:

1st. All citizens desiring to purchase cotton must present to the general commanding ample vouchers of unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, and sign an obligation to abide by the regulations herein prescribed.

2d. Immediately on making a purchase they must forward to the provost-marshal-general a statement of the name and place of residence of the producer and the seller, the number of bales purchased, the price to be paid, the amount paid at the time of purchase, and the amount still due.

3d. Whenever it can be done, without injury to the public service, they may be permitted, on presentation of the statement prescribed in the foregoing section, to ship the amounts named in such statements to Nashville. Every bale must, before shipment, be legibly marked with the name of the buyer and that of the seller.

4th. The party from whom the purchase was made will be permitted to receive payment in full, on presenting to the provost-marshal-general proper evidence of loyalty, given under oath before any court of record, or any officer qualified to administer an oath.

5th. Until such evidence is presented and permission to make full payment is given, no purchaser shall pay more than 10 per cent. of the contract price.

6th. After settlement in full, in accordance with the foregoing regulations, permission will be given to ship beyond the limits of this department.

7th. No permission to purchase cotton will be granted to any officer or soldier, sutler, or other person in the military service of the United States.

All officers serving in this department are ordered to report promptly any violation of these orders which may come under their observation. Any cotton purchased contrary to the regulations herein prescribed will be seized and turned over to the quartermaster's department, to be sold for the benefit of the Government.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
March 29, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM CUTTING,
Galt House, Louisville, Ky.:

Is there any news from the front to-day? Gillmore crossed the river yesterday, and drove the enemy in the direction of Crab Orchard. Have the forces from Lebanon communicated with him yet? Say to General Boyle I wish the forces at Lebanon to co-operate with Gillmore. How is the general to-day?

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, March 29, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I have this moment telegraphed to Major Cutting, and he will give you the contents. Since then I have received your dispatches of this morning. I supposed General Manson had moved with a portion of his force at least. It is very desirable that he should co-operate with General Gillmore, with his cavalry at least, and cut off or capture the herd of cattle. The following dispatch has been received from General Gillmore:

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, 9.35 a. m.

Our forces and enemy encamped on opposite sides of Dick's River last night. Carter has orders to pursue, and will.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, March 29, 1863. (Received at Cincinnati, 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch just received. General Boyle is better. I have seen him. Captain Semple, his assistant adjutant-general, telegraphed you to-day at 12 the dispatch he had just received from General Manson at Lebanon, that his men had taken Danville yesterday, the main body of the enemy having retired to Lancaster, and asking whether he should leave his baggage and march upon Stanford, to cut off the retreat through Hall's Gap. No answer has been received from you. We have nothing further from the front. All the caissons and carriages of the Indiana battery were destroyed by the collision. The guns will be brought in here to-night, and the battery remounted at once. Another Indiana battery arrived here yesterday, with four guns. It is reported unfit to take the field. Some of the men are not reliable. The two regiments of Poe's brigade for Lebanon will reach there this afternoon or evening. The delay has been caused by the destruction of locomotives and cars by the collision of yesterday. Your dispatch ordering Manson to move has just come in—4.30 p. m. The order has been sent to Manson. This is the first order for Manson to move received from you.

W. CUTTING,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

P. S.—Order for Manson to move was sent from this office, 3 p. m.

GRIFFIN,
Operator.

MARCH 29, 1863.

[General BOYLE:]

General Gillmore telegraphs:

I hear Cluke is approaching Richmond, and I will be in Lancaster before day with a force. Carter can't cross Dick's River to-night.

GILLMORE.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, March 29, 1863.

General GILLMORE, *Camp Dick Robinson, or in the Advance:*

The following dispatch has just been received from General Boyle:

Telegram just received from General Manson, at Lebanon, says 100 men of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry took Danville yesterday evening, killing 1 man and capturing 15. Main rebel force at Lancaster at 11 o'clock yesterday, with 2,000 beeves. Had not Manson better move at once, without baggage, to Stanford, via Hustonville, to prevent their retreat through Hall's Gap?

I have just ordered Manson to co-operate with you, with his cavalry at least, and cut off or capture the cattle.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, March* 29, 1863.

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II. Colonel Bliss, commanding brigade, Ninth Army Corps, will proceed with his command to Lexington, Ky., and will there report by telegraph to General Gillmore for orders. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General

WASHINGTON, *March* 30, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

GENERAL: Your telegram in regard to General Johnson indicates very plainly that you have not duly considered my letter of the 20th instant. General Johnson was not appointed a brigadier-general to command a brigade in the field, but to be made military governor of the State of Tennessee, to organize and administer the civil government of that State until a constitutional government could be organized. Your relations to the government so organized are plainly and distinctly pointed out in my letter of instructions. Moreover, you were notified of the wishes of the War Department in regard to the military command which it was expected you would give to General Johnson. Your suggestion that he should report to you at Gallatin for a command in the field was in direct opposition to the wishes of the Government, as communicated to you by me, and was received by the War Department with marked dissatisfaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that to-day 1,400 Gallagher's carbines, 150 Sharps' carbines, 226 Smith's carbines, and 500 Burnside's carbines, in all 2,276 carbines, with accouterments complete, have been forwarded to you, directed to Nashville, Tenn. We have on hand 792 sets of horse equipments of the Ranger pattern, 496 of the Grimsley pattern, and 2,000 of the ordinary citizen's pattern, in all 3,288 sets of good, substantial, new horse equipments, very suitable for mounting infantry, which can be sent immediately, if you desire it; and in a very short time from 2,000 to 4,000 sets of the new cavalry pattern can be sent to you to mount cavalry. Shall either or both be sent? How many pistols, if any, do you want?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 30, 1863.

P. H. WATSON:

Thanks for the arms ordered. Please send us 6,000 Colt's pistols (new pattern), and all the horse equipments mentioned, including citizens' saddles, soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MARCH 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

You are authorized and directed to revoke all safeguards on wood needed for the public service, using your judgment as to which ones to commence with.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALLATIN, *March* 30, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

GENERAL: Within twenty-four hours 60 rebels have crossed Cumberland River in canoes, swimming their horses, this side of Hartsville; 17 between Hartsville and stone house, and quite a number between stone house and Carthage. They got back into the high hills between the river and the Kentucky line, and crossed the river little north of this town, going into Robertson County. Some have crossed below Nashville, and are scattered through the country between this and Springfield. I hourly expect they will attack the railroad from 20 to 40 miles north of this.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH,
March 30, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Hearty greeting and welcome. Want to know if you can't take the line of the Cumberland or put a strong force at Tompkinsville. Have best assurance attainable, from constant papers to and fro to the East Tennessee Valley, that no substantial infantry or large cavalry force passed from our front into Kentucky. What can and will you do to enter East Tennessee?

Yours, truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, March 30, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Many thanks for your very cordial greeting. I am glad to be nearer to you, and will certainly do all in my power to co-operate with you. My troops are arriving, and by to-morrow I will be able to telegraph you more definitely. I shall occupy the line of the Cumberland as soon as possible, and hope to pass into East Tennessee.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department of the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 30, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

General Schenck has received advices that there is a rebel force on the Big Sandy, threatening the Kanawha Valley. You must look to this, and not let the enemy turn the Kanawha from the Kentucky line.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

UNOFFICIAL.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

GENERAL: The Paymaster's Department is dependent upon the War and Treasury Departments, but under the immediate direction of the former. I, as General-in-Chief, have but very little to do with it. The Paymaster-General reports directly to the Secretary of War for orders. His general instructions are to pay first those longest unpaid. Any variation from this rule must be by the special orders of the Secretary. Any interference with the officers or duties of the Pay Department, is therefore, looked upon by the War Department as an assumption of authority on the part of any general in the field, and as calculated to disarrange the regular transaction of business. My advice is that you confine yourself in regard to this department to reports on any irregularity or neglect of duty which may come under your observation.

It is reported in the newspapers that you have formed Indiana into a separate military district, placing General Carrington in command. The Secretary of War is of opinion that General Carrington is entirely

unfitted for such a command. From my conversations with Governors Tod and Morton, I think the Secretary is right. I do not know General Carrington personally, but, from the best information I can get of him, he has not sufficient judgment and brains to qualify him for the position. He has never been tried in the field. Perhaps he may do better there. I know that the War Department has very little confidence in him. He owes his promotion entirely to political influence.

Your headquarters are fixed nominally at Cincinnati; but it is not intended that you should confine yourself to that place. If your troops are concentrated in Central Kentucky (as I have advised), I think it would be more satisfactory to the Government that you go there in person to take the command. The principal objection to General Wright was that he avoided the field, where his presence might have been of great advantage.

These hints are hastily thrown out, not as directions, but subjects for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LANCASTER, *March* 30, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: I have just arrived here. General Gillmore, at 8 a. m., was at Buck Creek, 10 miles from Somerset by the Crab Orchard road, with Seventh Ohio Cavalry, First Kentucky Cavalry, and 400 men of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry. Colonel Doolittle's brigade is between here and Crab Orchard, marching forward. Colonel Carter and Colonel Gilbert are here, with about 1,200 men. Firing was heard from the direction of Somerset at 11 o'clock this morning. It is not known whether it was Gillmore or a force moving from Lebanon. I obtain these particulars from Colonel Carter, who states it is unsafe to go up without an escort.

The enemy's force is estimated at 3,000 at the outside; all cavalry, and very poorly appointed. They have a large drove of cattle, and move slowly. They are thought to have been headed off by Gillmore, and to be moving toward Stanford, to get to Somerset and cross the Cumberland. Cluke is still southeast of here, and if more men could be crossed and put here, it would make our communications secure, as we can't move forward from here without endangering them.

DUNCAN A. PELL,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CAIRO, *March* 30, 1863 [1862?].

Major-General HALLECK:

Visited Columbus to-day; examined the works. The bluffs can be easily fortified against river approaches, and the outworks against land attacks. I think I have guns enough to render an approach formidable. The place is now garrisoned by two light batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel [W. L.] Duff, and the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Harris. The artillery is good and effective, but not the infantry. A garrison of at least 5,000 men will be required. Two of the outworks must be held. The machinery for forcing water to the summit can be easily set in order; also magazines. Four guns arrived here to-day

from Pittsburgh. Shall take mechanics down to-morrow and set them at work. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff is a very effective and energetic officer, and will render valuable assistance. Colonel Harris is not a good commanding officer. A large force is required at once for preparing batteries to receive guns; also intrenching tools.

S. C. LYFORD,
Lieutenant Ordnance, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Your abandonment of Fort Heiman is not approved by the Secretary of War, who has ordered it to be reoccupied by General Grant. It will hereafter belong to General Grant's department.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN, *March* 31, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch received. I think it probable that Forrest, Starnes, and Wharton have gone in the direction of Cumberland River, but have no positive information to that effect. Prisoners captured to-day report that Forrest has gone somewhere on a scout, but do not know where. To-day's operations show a considerable force of cavalry and artillery in our front.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *March* 31, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD:

The men captured at Brentwood were of the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan. I have some 400 men of the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana with me, but cannot possibly spare them for Governor Morton or any one else.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *March* 31, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: A messenger arrived last night informing me that the rebels are still crossing. A party crossed between here and Nashville. I sent a party after them. They are concentrating about Hartsville. Either they intend to attack General Crook or to go into Kentucky and attack the railroad, and thence to Eastern Kentucky. They have planted two cannon on a bend of the Cumberland, so as to command the stream up and down.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 31, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

Your proposed assignment of Brigadier-General Mason is approved. Your proposed disposition of secesh women is also approved. They should be cleared out and sent home. The telegram you mention as being sent yesterday did not reach here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, March* 31, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Colonel Clark, with his brigade, now in this city, and a battery of the Second Division, will proceed to Paris, Ky., and there assume command. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

III. General Ferrero will make his headquarters at Lexington, Ky.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans commanding, for the month of March, 1863; *headquarters Murfreesborough, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff	14	.....	20	30	29	.....	.....
10th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Burke	18	395	552	684	706	.....	.....
1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.	9	189	291	368	.....	.....	.....
Total	27	584	843	1,052	706	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:							
Staff	6	.....	6	7	59	.....	.....
9th Michigan, Col. John G. Parkhurst	23	315	460	511	524	.....	.....
First Division, Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau.	383	6,478	8,423	12,249	12,127	....	18
Second Division, Maj. Gen. James S. Negley.	299	5,557	7,070	9,364	9,695	.. ..	18
Third Division, Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman.	373	7,154	8,718	11,038	10,270	.....	16
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Jas. D. Morgan	298	4,975	6,222	7,662	7,930	.....	12
Fifth Division, Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds.	207	3,796	4,997	6,443	6,443	.....	16
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1,589	28,275	35,896	47,274	47,048	.....	80

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook:							
Staff	5	.....	5	5	7	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. J. C Davis	235	3, 895	4, 059	7, 817	8, 158	.....	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. R W Johnson	312	4, 813	6, 101	10, 341	10, 598	.....	16
Third Division, Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan	245	4, 201	5, 336	8, 247	8, 579	.....	18
Total Twentieth Army Corps	797	12, 909	16, 401	26, 410	27, 342	.....	52
Twenty-first Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood:							
Staff	10	.....	10	11	11	.....	.....
First Division, Col. George D Wagner	279	4, 604	5, 676	8, 747	9, 181	.....	18
Second Division, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer.	258	4, 361	5, 533	8, 441	8, 833	.....	22
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve.	229	3, 700	4, 819	7, 831	8, 307	.....	18
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	776	12, 665	16, 038	25, 030	26, 332	.....	58
United States forces, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger:							
Staff (Franklin, Tenn.)	7	.....	7	7	6	.....	.....
Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird's division	173	3, 170	4, 083	7, 729	7, 154	.....	12
Brig Gen. Charles C. Gilbert's division	131	2, 249	3, 122	4, 394	4, 657	.....	6
Brig Gen. George Crook's division (Carthage, Tenn.)	116	2, 274	3, 132	3, 864	4, 664	.....	6
Cavalry (escort)	3	75	78	93	93	.....	.....
Total Major-General Granger's command	430	7, 768	10, 422	16, 097	16, 574	.....	24
Forces at Nashville, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell.	137	2, 583	3, 117	3, 761	1, 921	25	10
Forces at Gallatin, Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine	128	2, 271	3, 004	3, 741	4, 302	.....	9
Forces at Clarksville, Col. William P. Boone	70	1, 107	1, 651	1, 821	3, 624	.....	4
Forces at Fort Donelson, Col. William W. Lowe	121	2, 116	2, 766	3, 098	3, 151	2	14
Engineers's, Mechanics', and Pioneers' Brigade, General J. St. Clair Morton, commanding:							
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	22	464	638	854	867	.....	.....
Artillery attached to Pioneers	10	285	312	353	254	.....	19
Pioneer Brigade*	63	1, 467	1, 974	2, 787	2, 926	.....	.....
Signal Corps, Capt. Jesse Merrill*	32	71	110	122	117	.....	.....
Convalescents at Nashville*	25	1, 225	2, 249	2, 335	3, 279	.....	.....
Convalescents at Gallatin*	4	190	209	210	519	.....	.....
Anderson Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer	25	461	569	802	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry Division, Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley	372	5, 917	7, 946	11, 033	10, 408	.....	2

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	14	.....	20	30	29	.....	.....
10th Ohio and 1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters	27	584	843	1, 052	706	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	1, 589	28, 275	35, 896	47, 274	47, 048	.....	80
Twentieth Army Corps	797	12, 909	16, 401	26, 410	27, 342	.....	52
Twenty-first Army Corps	776	12, 665	16, 038	25, 030	26, 332	.....	58
Major-General Granger's command	430	7, 768	10, 422	16, 097	16, 574	.....	24
Forces at Nashville	137	2, 583	3, 117	3, 761	1, 921	25	10
Forces at Gallatin	128	2, 271	3, 004	3, 741	4, 302	.....	9
Forces at Clarksville	70	1, 107	1, 651	1, 821	3, 624	.....	4
Forces at Fort Donelson	121	2, 116	2, 766	3, 098	3, 151	2	14
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	22	464	638	854	867	.....	.....
Artillery attached to Pioneers	10	285	312	353	254	.....	19
Anderson Cavalry	25	461	569	802	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry Division	372	5, 917	7, 946	11, 033	10, 408	.....	2
Total	4, 518	77, 405	99, 623	141, 356	142, 558	27	272

* Not added in total.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside commanding, for the month of March, 1863; headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Department staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	33	.....	33	34	.....	.....
District of Western Kentucky, Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle:						
Staff (Louisville, Ky.)	10	8	18	18	.....	.....
Bowling Green and Russellville, Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah	163	2,512	3,745	4,769	.....	2
Munfordville, &c., Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson	168	2,614	3,239	5,169	5	4
Lebanon	40	768	956	1,502	.....	.....
Henderson, Lebanon, Louisville, &c	180	3,262	4,097	5,676	2	8
Total District of Western Kentucky	561	9,164	12,055	17,134	7	14
District of Eastern Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Julius White:						
Staff (Louisa, Ky.)	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Troops in district	63	1,081	1,677	2,100	.....	4
Total District of Eastern Kentucky	68	1,081	1,682	2,105	.....	4
Cincinnati, Lieut. Col Seth Eastman	16	154	258	531	.....	.....
Covington, Col. Jackson A. Lucy	31	590	765	799	.....	.....
Newport Barracks, Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman	4	157	219	222	.....	.....
Total Cincinnati, Covington, &c	51	901	1,242	1,552	.....	.....
Camp Dennison, Ohio, Lieut. Col. George W. Neff	24	418	570	699	.....	.....
Camp Chase, Ohio, Col. August V Kautz	35	785	1,031	1,186	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio, Lieut. James P. W. Neill	4	128	157	167	.....	.....
Total Camps Dennison and Chase and Columbus	63	1,331	1,758	2,052	.....	.....
District of Central Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:						
Staff (Lexington, Ky.)	10	.....	10	11	.....	.....
Lexington, Ky	186	4,220	5,337	6,199	.....	14
Paris, Ky	72	1,389	1,641	2,519	.....	.....
Mount Sterling, Ky	33	670	989	1,134	.....	.....
Danville, Ky	24	420	483	853	.....	.....
Total District of Central Kentucky	325	6,699	8,460	10,716	.....	14
Camp Douglas, Ill., Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen	87	1,149	1,633	2,092	.....	.....
Camp Butler, Ill., Col. William F. Lynch	31	626	891	1,317	.....	.....
Total Camps Douglas and Butler	118	1,775	2,524	3,409	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	33	.....	33	34	.....	.....
District of Western Kentucky	561	9,164	12,055	17,134	7	14
District of Eastern Kentucky	68	1,081	1,682	2,105	.....	4
Cincinnati, Covington, &c	51	901	1,242	1,552	.....	.....
Camps Dennison and Chase and Columbus	63	1,331	1,758	2,052	.....	.....
District of Central Kentucky	325	6,699	8,460	10,716	.....	14
Camps Douglas and Butler	118	1,775	2,524	3,409	.....	.....
Total	1,219	20,951	27,754	37,002	7	32

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 1, 1863

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The following supplies have gone forward to you by fast conveyance, namely: Five thousand sets of horse equipments, 6,000 Colt's pistols,

10,000 Enfield rifle muskets. The balance of the 5,000 carbines will be sent as fast as they can be inspected, say within ten days. Do you want any sabers?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 1, 1863—9 p. m.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Thanks again for arms and promptitude. I took the Gallagher carbines without objection, not looking a gift-horse in the mouth, but the new Sharps' with bayonet, or the Colt's revolving rifle, are the only ones the Government ought to buy. Please send us 3,000 sabers, with belts and plates complete.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *April* 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

One of my spies returned from the enemy's camp at Liberty this morning. He left there last night. His father is a Union man, and lives near their camp. He says that some of their small regiments have been consolidated, and they now have six regiments, numbering between 2,500 and 3,000 cavalry, all told, and one battery of artillery. He also gave me the position of the camps of each regiment. This information has been corroborated by so many reliable sources that I have no doubt of its accuracy.

I can take sufficient force from here—leaving enough to hold this place—and whip them, but I could not accomplish anything, as they would merely retreat out of my reach. If you could send a force to Snow Hill so as to cut off their retreat, and let me know when you want me to make the attack, it will be done at any hour you mention. Liberty is some 24 miles from here. The courier will wait at Gallatin for your reply. I am getting along well with my works here. I have no apprehensions for my safety. I am afraid to send my small band of cavalry south of the river, as the rebels are watching to pick it up with their superior numbers. I sent boats some 14 miles up the river day before yesterday, foraging, and sent them down below Rome yesterday after wood. Saw nothing of the rebels. Please answer at once.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

APRIL 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Carthage, via Gallatin:

General Spears' brigade is *en route* to join you. A force sufficient to close up the Liberty business will reach that place to-morrow. I telegraphed you yesterday about it. Another force went from here yester-

day, to go by way of Lebanon and Alexandria, and co-operate with the one moving on Liberty. We hope to hear good results in a short time.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE, *Commanding Third Division:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you detail Col. Stanley Matthews, and his brigade of infantry and two sections of artillery, with five days' rations, to report to General Stanley on Liberty pike at daybreak to-morrow. The men will be supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition, and will take their shelter tents, the object being to go as light as possible.

By order of Brigadier-General Wood:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *April* 1, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

If General Hurlbut will permit, I will co-operate and take the place, or give you such support as you may desire. The enemy are rebuilding all the bridges from Savannah east and from Florence north, and are increasing their forces east of me. Three gunboats have gone up the river to-day. Is it your desire to take and hold the place permanently, or only for temporary purposes? In Wayne and Lauderdale Counties there are several bodies of cavalry, and at or near Mount Pleasant quite a large force. I am ready and willing to do all in my power to aid you, but you will have to get General Hurlbut's sanction.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *April* 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD, *Cairo:*

I send you the within dispatch just received from General Dodge. Furnish copy to Captain Pennock, fleet captain, and telegraph to Rosecrans.

There is a pretty heavy show of cavalry on the left of our line, below Corinth and southeast of La Grange, and about 4,000, with two batteries, south of the Tennessee; headquarters at Florence.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, *April* 1, 1863.

The enemy are repairing all the bridges from Savannah east and Florence north. They are also building a large number of boats in several of the creeks. They also guard the line of the river from Florence to Duck River, and now have heavy bodies of cavalry massed near Mount Pleasant. Three gunboats have gone up the river.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

MEMPHIS, *April* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The above movements can only be to recross the Tennessee upon my line. If so, I request they may be followed sharply.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARMY POLICE,
Nashville, April 1, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: This letter will be handed to you by Dr. A. O. Habig, who has been in the service of the Government in this department of the army, and has rendered very important services.

In the course of our investigations here we have found very good reasons to believe that there is a person in the War Department, at Washington, deeply in the interest of the Confederate authorities, and in communication with them. I have made Dr. Habig acquainted with the facts obtained here, and he comes to Washington, under very favorable circumstances, to reach and develop the character of the person alluded to in your Department. I have given Dr. Habig such instructions and such information as will, I think, enable him to accomplish his object. He is now direct from Major-General Bragg's headquarters, and has evidences of his late departure from the Confederate Army.

The information obtained in regard to the person in your Department was developed in the arrest and examination of two persons holding positions in this army, who were in the interest and employ of the Confederate authorities. All the facts and circumstances will soon be forwarded to you.

Dr. Habig is a reliable gentleman, and will, I hope, succeed in the object of his mission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. TRUESDAIL,
Chief of Army Police.

U. S. GUNBOAT LEXINGTON,
April 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding United States Forces, Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have just returned from a trip up toward Florence. I find a great many of the enemy's cavalry near Tuscumbia Landing. There was not water enough for this boat to get over Coulter's Shoals, but I sent a couple of light boats above. They approached to within a few hundred yards of Florence, and found the enemy in considerable force, with a small battery. As the river was falling so fast, they were obliged to return below the Shoals the same day. We captured some 15 or 20 of their horses and guns. If the river remains as high as it is at present, I propose to bring up four or five light-draught gunboats and try their batteries. If they have a heavy gun, we will soon know it after we get there. I expect to return here as soon as we get coaled and more ammunition, which will be in a few days. I may bring with me a small force of infantry and a transport or two. If you feel like co-

operating, I will provide means for crossing cavalry at Savannah, or for carrying infantry up with me. I will be happy to hear from you on my return, and will do all I can to co-operate with or lend you any aid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEROY FITCH,
Comdg. Gunboats, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers.

WASHINGTON, *April* 1, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Galt House:*

I cannot at present withdraw either officers or men from the Army of the Potomac.

Order sending Brigadier-General Tillson to you was not correct. He is for any duty you may put him on.

H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 1, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have seventeen Kentucky regiments, brave, tried, and true, some of whom, probably all, would fill up right away if on duty within the State, for the defense of which they are bound to shed the last drop of their blood. If you could exchange some equally good regiments in return, I believe the service would be doubly benefited. What say you? The exchange on your part would be a forward movement, and cover the railroad.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, April* 1, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. Thomas Welsh, U. S. Volunteers, will repair without delay to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report to Major-General Burnside for duty in the Department of the Ohio.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 2, 1863.

Col. C. W. CHAPMAN, *La Vergne:*

Information, believed to be reliable, received that 800 rebels crossed Lebanon pike, 8 miles north of Stone's River, going toward railroad, with avowed intention of cutting it. It is thought that the number is exaggerated, and will not probably exceed 300 men. Look out for them, and notify Stewart's Creek garrison and bridge guards. Colonel Wilder, with large force, is between them and their line of retreat. If you can drive them off, he will bag them.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN *April* 2, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Van Dorn was still at Spring Hill yesterday, cooking rations last night for a scout, I suppose. Our cavalry had slight skirmish on Carter Creek pike, and are out again to-day. Is there any prospect of my retaining Gilbert?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *April* 2, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Rebels captured a labor train, 4 miles north of Franklin, Ky., two hours since, and threw engine off track, and cut telegraph line; object supposed to be capture of freight train from north due there at about this time. Passenger train from here held at Gallatin. Report is brought to Franklin by negro, who escaped. Force of rebels not known.

J. C. VAN DUSER,
Assistant Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
April 2, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am directed by General Hurlbut to forward by telegraph the following communication:

Scouts in from Mount Pleasant and Lawrenceburg, Tenn., report about 1,500 cavalry at Lawrenceburg, and large force at Mount Pleasant, which has fallen back to Lowryville; one brigade at Waynesborough. Most of these forces belong to Van Dorn's command, and are scattered out to obtain forage and subsistence. Everything not needed for supply of his troops, Johnston has sent to the rear. It is the common rumor that Johnston will fall back. They report heavy skirmishing in front of Shelbyville, in which rebels lost 500, in killed wounded, and missing. The scouts also say it is talked among Van Dorn's men that they are to return to Mississippi. He was with them two weeks.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *April* 2, 1863.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The gunboats Lexington, Silver Lake, and Robb shelled rebels out of Florence Tuesday. Two batteries, one on each side of river, replied to them. They destroyed the cotton factories this side of Florence, and report about 2,000 rebels in that vicinity.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, U. S. Volunteers, is appointed chief of artillery for the fortifications in this department. He is charged with the organization and instruction of the garrisons, and with completing the

armament and outfit of the forts and permanent batteries of the department. His headquarters will be at Covington, Ky. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *April* 3, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Colonel Boone telegraphs from Clarksville as follows:

The fleet gunboat St. Clair, and transports Eclipse, Luminary, and Lizzie Martin were fired into at Palmyra. Gunboat and Luminary perhaps taken. The Eclipse arrived here disabled; reports the advance of rebels on this place. We will hold until re-enforced.

WM. P. BOONE.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *April* 3, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just received the following dispatch from Clarksville:

Scouts report the gunboat and Luminary escaped capture. The rebels are at Palmyra in force; have there a rifled 6 and smooth 12 pounder, and other caliber not ascertained. We must have the siege guns ordered for this post. Send them at once.

WM. P. BOONE.

I have ordered the siege guns down.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

APRIL 3, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER, *Franklin:*

The fleet was attacked at Palmyra last night by the rebels, who had six pieces of artillery. Have you any more news in regard to the force in your front? General Dodge reports the rebels building bridges east of Savannah and north of Florence, and building flat-boats all along from Florence to the mouth of Duck River, and holding the line of the Tennessee between those points. There seems to be a considerable force at Palmyra.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *April* 3, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

Dispatch received. It is impossible for me to say, but judge from the force in our front, I don't think over 1,500, with probably two pieces of artillery. Cox and Dean [?] are supposed to be the party on the Cumberland; it is possible that force is there also, as I have not been able to procure anything from there for several days.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *April* 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I send three regiments of infantry and Murphy's cavalry in the direction of Liberty to-night, to co-operate with the forces from Murfreesborough.

I sent an expedition down the river, which returned yesterday, to search for the two guns reported there to capture my boats, but could find or hear nothing of them, and, upon this information, I sent the Delaware with the gunboat last night to Nashville, to have some repairs made to the former that can't be done here. I will be ready to ferry Spears' troops at any time.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 3, 1863.

W. R. HOLLOWAY, Esq.,

Private Secretary to Governor Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: The general commanding directs me, in reply to your letter of 23d ultimo, in relation to the uncaptured men of the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Regiments Indiana Volunteers, to say that there are now on duty about 400 men belonging to these two regiments, and that he cannot consistently with the interests of the service order so large a body of men back to Indiana. Van Dorn made a large draft upon the effective force of these regiments, backed by arguments too powerful for successful resistance; but the general desires to keep those who remain to aid in a reprisal, which he hopes to make ere long.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *April* 3, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

General Rosecrans desires me to move on Tuscumbia at the same time he does on Florence, and have our forces meet. He asks this in mentioning raid he is about to make; says it is necessary for his success. It will be a terrible blow to the enemy near our lines, and I will carry out my part of it by again taking Tuscumbia, if it meets your views. Can make the one south afterward. Please answer to-night, so that I can answer General Rosecrans.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Corinth, Miss.:*

Move as requested by General Rosecrans, with force enough to do it thoroughly. Keep me advised when you move, and send the plan of movements by safe messenger. Acknowledge receipt.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *April* 3, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Will move on Tuscumbia, and take it, in connection with you. Shall have to move with infantry and artillery. Will have to bridge Little and Big Bear Rivers; therefore let me know in time, so I can co-operate, and be sure of success. It will take three or four days for dispatch to reach me. Had not your forces by river better communicate with Paducah, that we may be sure to start together? Do not believe gunboats succeeded in driving out enemy or silencing batteries at Florence. Heavy gunboats could not pass Coulter's Shoals. Will co-operate as you deem best, and carry out your plans. Please acknowledge receipt of dispatch.

DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

You will direct any officer you may have placed temporarily in charge of the ordnance depot at Louisville to make no purchases of supplies and to make no issues without specific authority from the Ordnance Office here.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 3, 1863.

Captain GAY,
In Charge of Ordnance Depot, Louisville, Ky.:

You will purchase no supplies, and issue none, without express authority from this Department or from the Ordnance Bureau in Washington. If you need instructions, apply from time to time, by telegraph, for them to Brigadier-General [James W.] Ripley, Chief of Ordnance.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 3, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati or Louisville:

You will immediately relieve General Boyle from his command, and direct him to report in person to the Secretary of War, in Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

APRIL 3, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington:*

The following just from Boyle:

General Manson telegraphs that Jacob's whole force is across river, except rear guard. River barely fordable, so Carter cannot cross. I will order Jacob to recross

to this side. Manson says citizens report rebels crossing to this side at Rowena. If you do not approve, instruct me. It is between 25 and 30 miles from Jacob's to Waitsborough.

BOYLE.

I approve the order of General Boyle. Please communicate to Carter.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 4, 1863—2.20 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Colonel Harrison, of the Thirty-ninth Indiana, has 200 men at Indianapolis ready to come to me. Can you not give Governor Morton 200 Sharps' breech-loading carbines to arm these men, that they may act as guards to boats coming up the river?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 4, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Only military movements known of rebels yesterday was raid on our transportation at Palmyra and firing on boat at Harpeth Shoals. No boats captured or lost. Have an expedition of cavalry and infantry after Morgan, toward Smithville. May go to McMinnville. Been out three days. Propose to send 1,500 men, under an able officer, to go to Eastport, joined by two brigades from Corinth, to capture Tuscumbia, cover my party, and cut and destroy the Georgia Railroad. Have telegraphed Hurlbut to know if he will co-operate. General Dodge reports rebels working roads north from Florence and east from Savannah. Says rebels are operating for supplies. My great difficulty is to get horses. When I can mass a mounted force to destroy their cavalry, I shall be ready to march. Troops in fine condition.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 4, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

(For Gov. Andrew Johnson.)

From letters from the War Department, there seems to be an impression that there has been some conflict between your authority and the military power here. You know very well how often I have assured you I would do all I could to build up and support civil authority, and aid you in every way in my power. Please communicate to me fully and freely all matters of conflict and complaint, and be assured I will rectify, or show you decisive public reasons for not doing so.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please open and communicate, if Governor Johnson is not in Washington.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your letter of the 30th ultimo received. I assure you I have done all I possibly could, consistently with military safety, to build up and sustain the civil authority wherever I have had command, especially in Tennessee. No one appreciates the sacrifice and the delicate and trying position of Governor Johnson more than I do. I have done, and will do, all in my power to give him aid and comfort; but Nashville is an inclosed garrison, and my grand depot. It is full of traitors and spies, and to it go all the rascals and speculators that follow an army. I am, therefore, obliged to have it commanded by an able and experienced officer, and to exercise a most rigid military policy; but am not aware of, nor do I believe there has been, any material departures from the letter and spirit of your instructions of the 20th, and my reply to it, though brief, was not intended to treat the suggestion about putting the Governor in a military command with disrespect; but to say, if done, that, in my opinion, would be best for the country. If the War Department takes it otherwise, it will wrong both me and the service. Please state this to the Secretary, and assure him of my utter ignorance of any conflict of authorities, and request him to cause all complaints of the kind to be forwarded to me. I will either show they are unfounded, remedy them, or prove that it cannot be done without injury to the country.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CLARKSVILLE, *April* 4, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Two siege guns, by steamer Glasgow, were received last evening, and placed in position. No further information of enemy. Report of cannon in direction of Palmyra is now heard. Think the gunboats are coming up. I need some ammunition for siege guns, and will take it from the Lizzie Martin, now here, unless forbidden by you. Horses are said to be scarce in Western Kentucky.

WM. P. BOONE,
Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, *April* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The boats fired into at the Iron Pile Shoals were fired at by two 6-pounders and about 200 rounds of musketry, 60 yards distance.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., April* 4, 1863.

I. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Ducat, assistant inspector-general, having reported for duty, Col. J. C. McKibbin, additional aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as acting assistant inspector-general, and announced as aide to the general commanding.

II. The following-named officers having reported in obedience to orders, are assigned to duty as members of the department staff: Frank S. Hamilton, medical inspector of the department; Capt. D. G. Swaim, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. P. Drouillard, additional aide-de-camp to the general commanding, and First Lieut. H. Seymour Burt, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, April 4, 1863.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Your telegram in reference to ordnance has received attention. The following telegrams, in regard to Lieutenant Smyser, have passed between General Boyle and myself. Charges are to be preferred against him; among others that of intemperance. Of course I know nothing of the truth of these charges, but will investigate them. Meantime he has been relieved:

LOUISVILLE, *March* 28.

Lieutenant Smyser, ordnance officer here, fails to fill the requisitions for simplest articles on requisition. He is, in my opinion, unfit for the place. By some of his negligent delay the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery was delayed, and has not yet reached Lebanon; and it was after similar neglect that Colonel McCook received remainder of equipments for the Second Indiana Cavalry. If there were a competent man here, I should feel it my duty to put Lieutenant Smyser under arrest, and place an officer in charge. Can you not put some other officer in his place, or require him to fill the requisitions promptly, and cease sending all arms from this point? In consequence of his conduct, I will not be able to co-operate effectually, according to your orders.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

My reply was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
March 28.

If Lieutenant Smyser does not obey your instructions, arrest him at once. There are plenty of men capable of filling his position. No officer is necessary to the department. I will telegraph him. His stores are subject to draft from General Rosecrans' department as well as from our own, but there should be no delay in any case.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 28.

The Second Indiana Cavalry, which has been delayed here two days by failure of Lieutenant Smyser to furnish arms, will leave in the morning for Lebanon.

BOYLE,
General.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 30.

Col. E. M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, has preferred some charges against Lieutenant Smyser, ordnance officer here. Shall I place him under arrest? If you order it, please send an officer to take charge of the depot.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

In accordance with this last dispatch, I ordered the arrest of Lieutenant Smyser, and ordered Captain [Ebenezer] Gay to take his place.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

The officer in charge of the ordnance depot at Louisville, Ky., which is a general depot for the supply of several armies, like the commandant of an arsenal, is the special agent of the Ordnance Department, and is under the immediate orders of the Chief of Ordnance. By the positive instructions of the Secretary of War, the officer in charge of that depot was directed to make no issues of stores without the express approval of the Chief of Ordnance, which can always be obtained without delay by telegraph in cases of emergency. The ordnance officer at Louisville has immense stores in charge, for the supply of different armies under different commanders, and is required to make daily reports to the Chief of Ordnance.

To remove such an officer, with such great responsibilities, without notice, necessarily deranges seriously the business of the Ordnance Department, and still more does it derange that business to put in his place a man without knowledge of the duties of the office, the wishes of the Department, or of the relative needs and resources of the several armies to be supplied through his agency.

Lieutenant Smyser was assigned to the post, with the approval of the Secretary of War, and should not have been removed without it, and it seems from your telegram that his hasty removal was without sufficient cause for such a summary process.

You will, therefore, carry into effect the order of yesterday, to release Lieutenant Smyser from arrest, and reinstate him in charge of the depot.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 4, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

The Secretary's order to relieve General Boyle was peremptory.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April 4, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your letter is received. I already ordered preparations for removal of headquarters to the interior. I am concentrating the troops, and brigading them as rapidly as possible, and shall try to make an important move soon.

There are several of General Rosecrans' regiments here that were sent out to recruit when Wright sent some of his down. He is now asking for them, and I am sending them. It will take a good portion of the troops away, but he needs them more than we do.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., April 4, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dist. of Western Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: I have to report that for some days previous to the recent descent upon the railroad near Franklin, I had a detachment of cavalry out, sent for the very purpose of frustrating the purpose of the guerrillas, of which I had intimation, but, as it has turned out, unsuccessfully. The latter numbered but 18 men, and, moving only at night, a successful scout must, to a great extent, be accidental. I have a strong hope that a second detachment sent from here will succeed in inflicting the chastisement proper for such outlaws. At last accounts the prospect for doing so was encouraging. I should have reported the circumstance before, but was anxious to communicate, if possible, the success of my cavalry, which I am not yet able to do.

A company of staunch Union citizens in the vicinity of Hickory Flat, to whom I issued arms about two weeks since, are doing good service. The guerrillas have ceased troubling them, and the latter, assuming the offensive when possible, have killed 2 of the former, wounding others.

I am endeavoring to effect the organization of another company, at the request of a number of Union citizens, for their own protection. The organization goes no further than concerted action when attacked, and co-operation with my scouting parties when it can be afforded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 5, 1863—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

No special change known in rebel position. A strong column of cavalry, with infantry supports, out toward Smithville, after Morgan; three days gone. No news from them.

In view of all things I see, I strongly advise the prompt occupation of Eastport by an adequate force, to establish a large depot at that point and to defend it. If the condition of things on General Grant's lines will warrant it, it ought to be done.

Yours, truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *April 5, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

General Spears and Colonel Wilder arrived on the opposite side of the river last night with their commands. General Spears turned over 14 prisoners and Colonel Wilder 15. General Spears moved to this side of the river to-day. To-morrow Colonel Wilder goes to Alexandria, on his return to his division. I shall send [John] Murphy's cavalry part of the way with him, and also send some infantry below on the river, to scatter out in small squads and watch the river, unseen, and prevent

those small squads from crossing the river. I will also send an expedition up the river, of cavalry and infantry, to mount all the infantry I can. I would like to have saddles sent me, as the saddles we get in this country are not fit for cavalry. I have not over forty days' provisions for my present command here.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, *April* 5, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

The rebel cavalry which dashed upon our pickets at Davis' Mill this morning was Starnes' brigade. It has retired toward Spring Hill. If I had 5,000 cavalry, I would clean out the establishment.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

CLARKSVILLE, *April* 6, 1863—1.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just returned from Harpeth Shoals. Found no force there. Enemy about 600 strong. Cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, departed before our arrival at his camp, 2 miles from the river, on the Charlotte road. We pursued 3 miles farther, but could not reach them. They went toward Charlotte. Gunboats found no force last evening at Palmyra. They shelled and burned the place. No force now known to be around here. Will report by mail in full.

WM. P. BOONE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FRANKLIN, *April* 6, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Bloodgood's force was 765. Six only have returned. There may be more in Nashville. General Gilbert has returned. Please do all in your power to keep him as brigadier-general; he is the only live man I have got. Nothing new in front. Unless we use the cipher, the rebels will always beat us. I am sure our telegrams are taken off the wires in transit.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Franklin, Tenn.:*

Have asked for Captain Gay and Brigadier-General [W. L.] Elliott for you. Expect soon to hear from Burnside about the other matter. Am surprised and pained to learn that Bloodgood had so many men with him. Please give the strength of the command by telegraph, and what stragglers have been found. Has General Gilbert returned? Stanley has returned. He cleaned Morgan's cavalry out; whipped them at Snow Hill, north of Smithville. Lay your plans now to clean out Van Dorn completely. We will help.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *April* 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The gunboat commanders have issued orders to leave at 3 a. m. to-morrow. I have notified them of the order of General Rosecrans that they should wait for orders, but they seem to pay no attention to it. The river is falling rapidly, and large boats may be caught here.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: On more than one occasion I have had some brief conversation with the commanding general in regard to the enterprise proposed by Colonel Streight, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, for cutting the enemy's communications in his rear. This is certainly a most important movement, and, if it could be crowned with anything like a reasonable amount of success, would undoubtedly lead to great results. But I do not propose in this communication to discuss the propriety of attempting the enterprise. That is a question which the commanding general, as the responsible head of this army, must and will decide, weighing well the rational probabilities of success against those of failure.

My object is respectfully to offer some suggestions, supposing the commanding general should decide Colonel Streight's scheme to be feasible, as to the time it should be made in reference to any forward movement of this army, and especially and earnestly to urge that Colonel Streight's enterprise, if made, should be undertaken sufficiently in advance of any forward movement of this army as to permit the accomplishment of his mission before the movement of this army would be commenced.

This conclusion is based on the following considerations:

I take it for granted this army will not, certainly it ought not, to advance until it is sufficiently re-enforced and strengthened, after deducting all the garrisons which it will necessarily have to leave to guard its communications, to place its success, should it encounter the rebel army, beyond a reasonable doubt. The encounter of two armies, equal in strength, or so nearly so as to allow the slightest accidental circumstance to give success to either party, is simply a prize fight, yielding the victor little more than the ground he stands on, and by no means compensating for the expenditure of human life necessary to obtain the result. Our advance should be made with such overwhelming numbers as would certainly lead to one of two important results: First, that if, by skillful maneuvering, we should succeed in bringing the enemy to an engagement, a complete and perfect victory, accompanied by the destruction of his army, would be our reward; or, secondly, he would be compelled to abandon the whole of the fertile plains of Middle Tennessee to our occupation. If we should advance with a force not sufficiently strong to place success beyond a reasonable doubt, we should simply expose ourselves to defeat. On the contrary, should our advance be made with a force placing our success beyond a reasonable doubt, one of the two results already suggested would necessarily ensue.

It is almost certain the enemy would retire into the mountainous region of Southeastern Tennessee and around Chattanooga. In this region, with his lines of communication, by which his supplies would be drawn, protected, he could defy us for an indefinite time, and, after

falling back, he would have an ample force at command to protect securely his communications, and would undoubtedly use it for this purpose. It would then be too late for the expedition proposed by Colonel Streight to be attempted; there would not be the slightest hope of its success. But could the enemy's communications be seriously cut before he might be forced to fall back, being thereby deprived of his supplies, his retreat might reasonably be expected to result in the disorganization and ruin of his army as an organized military force, from the sheer necessity of breaking into small bodies to obtain subsistence.

For these reasons, I repeat I would most respectfully urge that if Colonel Streight's expedition is to be undertaken at all, it should entirely precede any forward movement of this army, and that before any such movement of this army takes place, ample time be allowed for the accomplishment of the objects of Colonel Streight's mission.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[P. S.]—This communication was prepared before I knew that the commanding general had decided to send Colonel Streight; but as the points I seek to make in it are now more important than ever, I respectfully submit it for the consideration of the commanding general.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The dash on our front here has proved to be solely a cavalry irregular movement.

I inclose copy of messages from Generals Rosecrans and Dodge, which indicate an important movement not only for his corps, but necessarily for this force. If this movement goes on, it will materially aid my contemplated cavalry dash on the railroad below, for it will draw off their cavalry force into Alabama, and leave my field clear. They draw now most of their supplies from Noxubee and the neighboring counties in Mississippi.

The line of this corps is now well maintained, and the troops in good order and fine spirits. Horses now are the only things I require to be ready for a movement.

This cavalry dash I desire to time so as to co-operate with what I suppose to be your plan, to land below Vicksburg, on south side of Black River, silencing the Grand Gulf batteries. By cutting the road, I shall, as I think, materially aid in the movement, as well as by shoving the heads of infantry columns as low as the Tallahatchie.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosures.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF CORINTH, DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Corinth, April 4, 1863.

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with Major-General Hurlbut's dispatch, I submit the plan of operations east of here. General Rosecrans proposes

to land a force at Florence, attack and take that place, while, with a heavy body of cavalry, he penetrates Alabama, north of Tennessee River, and gets into Johnston's rear. At the same time I am to strike and take Tuscumbia, and, if practicable, push my cavalry to Decatur, destroy the saltpeter works, and the Tuscumbia and Decatur Railroad, which they have just finished, and take all the horses and mules in that country, to prevent them from raising any large crops. To do this, I propose to move simultaneously with General Rosecrans, throw all my cavalry suddenly across Bear Creek, capture the ferries, and hold them until my infantry and artillery arrive, and then immediately force my cavalry as far toward Tuscumbia as possible, and secure the crossings of Little Bear, on which creek the enemy will concentrate. To accomplish this, I shall move light, taking nothing but ammunition and provisions, and march 20 miles per day, with infantry and artillery. I shall take such a force as to render certain the success of the expedition, and propose to take command in person. The movement is to be made next week, or as soon as General Rosecrans notifies me he is ready. I trust this will meet the views of the general commanding.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 5, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

I propose to send 1,700 men, under an able officer, properly fitted, via Donelson, to embark at Fort Henry, land at Eastport, to be joined by two brigades from Corinth, march on Tuscumbia, whip the rebels out of the valley, and while your two brigades, and more, if you deem necessary, temporarily cover the movement, my troops move on to break the Georgia Railroad, return southward and westward via the Sand Mountains and Corinth. It will take eight or ten days to get to Eastport. If Dodge will be at Iuka, they may land at Cherokee, and move rapidly on Tuscumbia. Will you carry this out?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, April 6, 1863.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Among other specifications against Lieutenant Smyser, he is charged with saying to an officer, who had a proper requisition, "Tell Colonel McCook that he had better send some more communications to Captain Semple about the sabers. I don't care a damn for him or any other McCook. They can all go to hell. I don't care a damn for Captain Semple, or any of the brigadier-generals or major-generals, and they can all go to hell. I am a regular officer, and know how to attend to my business." The failure of Lieutenant Smyser to give to Colonel McCook sabers for his regiment, when he had plenty on hand, delayed the movement of the regiment, and caused him to fail to co-operate with General Gillmore in the attack upon Pegram.

I have cheerfully released him from arrest, and dismissed the charges

against him, but most respectfully submit that I cannot maintain discipline and efficiency in the departments here if they are independent of my authority. These departments have been issuing stores upon the requisitions of commanding generals, in accordance with General Orders, No. 14, from this department headquarters.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Your telegram, announcing Lieutenant Smyser's release, received. There can be no difficulty in giving you all needful authority in respect to ordnance stores, but that authority cannot be delegated to subordinate generals. Proof was sent to this Department of General Boyle's bullying Lieutenant Smyser's predecessor in charge of the ordnance depot, and, on the recommendation of the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War admonished him of the necessity for high officers observing the twenty-fourth section of the Rules and Articles of War. The vicious example of the general was, of course, imitated by his subordinates. In this case General Boyle seems to have had no cause to complain of the bad manners of Lieutenant Smyser until, in the line of his duty, he reported an improper purchase of pistols by General Boyle, at exorbitant prices, from a firm of which a member of his staff (Captain Semple) is a partner. This Department will not sanction any improper conduct on the part of Lieutenant Smyser, but the ordnance depot at Louisville, and the arsenals at Pittsburgh and Saint Louis, and the depots at Dearborn and Cleveland must remain under the control of the Ordnance Department. Lieutenant Smyser reports that he turned over the sabers for Colonel McCook's regiment to the quartermaster, for transportation to his camp, without delay, and took the proper receipt, and that it was not until he was subsequently bullied by General Boyle's inspector-general and threatened with arrest, that he retorted, with some asperity, to the insulting language of that officer. The deportment of General Boyle toward other officers, as shown by the records of this Department, renders the truth of Lieutenant Smyser's statements highly probable.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, April 6, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Wright assigned General Carrington to the District of Indiana some time before I came out. I will investigate as to his fitness, and relieve him if he is found deficient, or I will relieve him at once, if you wish. I sincerely hope you will leave General Boyle with me in this department. Have you decided as to my application for the son of General Sumner to come with me? He is now in Syracuse.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff be ordered to report to me for duty? I need his services here very much, and he is desirous of serv ing with me.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 6, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The Department has no disposition to remove General Carrington, or interfere with his command, unless you should find it necessary. You shall have General Sumner's son [Samuel S.] whenever he is disposed to go on duty. You can inform him. General Hartsuff is on a court-martial, and will be sent to you immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6, 1863—3 p. m

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Henshaw's battery has been ordered to the field as you direct. General Boyle will report in Washington as soon as possible. He has not been well. I sincerely hope he will be allowed to retain his command. I hope you will send my other division soon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April 6, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered the two Michigan regiments, the One hundred and sixth and One hundred and eighth Ohio, and McCook's cavalry, to join you. Must you have the Second Ohio? It will leave me almost without cavalry to take it, but you probably need it more than I do. I will order the horses of the Eleventh Kentucky, at Bowling Green, to be sent to you. I would be glad to have one of your staff officers come here at once. We now occupy Glasgow, and I shall occupy Thompsonville in a few days. Our advance is up now at Loudon and Somerset. I have ordered Captain Gay to report to you. I hope to have enough force soon to make some diversions in your favor. Which would you prefer to have me move upon, Knoxville or London, or to cross at Gainesborough and move down in the direction of McMinnville? Please post your staff officer with your views, and don't fail to ask me for any assistance I can give you. Your brother and Louis started down to see you to-day. We have just heard that Charleston has fallen. The six companies of the Fourth Indiana have already been sent to you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department of the Ohio.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6, 1863.*

The State of Ohio is hereby constituted a district of this department, to be known as the District of Ohio.

Brig. Gen. John S. Mason, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, April 6, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the post of Columbus, Ohio, made vacant by the death of Brigadier-General [James] Cooper, U. S. Volunteers.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April 7, 1863.*

General DODGE, *Corinth:*

Expedition preparing rapidly. Will probably start Thursday. Ought to arrive at Pittsburg Landing or Eastport by Thursday week at latest. If you can move to Iuka and there make your preparations, it would be better for it to land at Eastport. If you deem it more prudent, it may land at Hamburg, and meet you at Glendale or Burnsville. You must provide six thousand or eight thousand essential parts of rations. They will bring their own forage.

Yours, very truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *April 7, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS:

I have late and reliable information from Van Dorn's camp. His force now numbers about 15,000. His stores and supplies are all on this side of Duck River, and at or near Spring Hill. It is his intention to either attack this place, or turn our right flank and move in the direction of Kentucky; the latter, I think, most probable. The report of flat-boats being built on the Tennessee River is confirmed beyond doubt, showing that re-enforcements from that direction are expected. To be on the safe side, you must place 3,000 troops from Mitchell's command at Brentwood, so as to enable me to concentrate all mine at this point. I further learn that Joe Johnston has been strongly re-enforced at Tullahoma, but does not intend to attack you at Murfreesborough. For some reason the rebels seem to be in low spirits, both yesterday and to-day. I suppose bad luck has overtaken them some. This is not an answer to yours.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *April* 7, 1863—10.05 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Franklin:*

Stanley came in, after whipping Morgan's command at Snow Hill. One of our scouts says Wheeler is at Williamsport, and, with Van Dorn, intends to attack you soon, and clean out Brentwood between this and Friday night, and they will fortify at that point. Could you and Stanley anticipate Van Dorn? What say you? Answer soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *April* 7, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch received. Just telegraphed you my latest information and state of things here, and what I deem necessary to be done. If what I have suggested meets your views, I would advise that Stanley's command be pushed quietly over in this vicinity, via Triune. This, I think, will prevent any move by Van Dorn and Wheeler. Should they then venture an attack on Brentwood, their fate is sealed and certain. Don't forget it is important for Mitchell to hold Brentwood in force. Our troops—three regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one battery—have been laboring incessantly, but the defenses are not complete.

Mitchell has 6,000 or 7,000 troops in Nashville. I repeat again that all your messages are taken off between here and Murfreesborough and communicated to the enemy by couriers. Why not use the cipher?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *April* 7, 1863.
(Sent 12.15 a. m., April 8.)

Major-General GRANGER, *Franklin:*

What is the composition of Van Dorn's force? Have you perfect arrangements to communicate with Triune? Look well to that. Triune is much in these matters. You must bear in mind my previous instructions, which will rule, in case you are not in good shape to hold the enemy, if he makes a very strong infantry and artillery attack. Keep your baggage in good shape to be taken care of. You must cause your scouts and cavalry to watch them and the flanks of Brentwood, when Mitchell gets there. We will try what they are made of soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

P. S.—Have things so arranged that, should you want to move suddenly on the enemy, you can put your spare baggage and public property under cover of a small guard in the fort.

NASHVILLE, *April* 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Fleet left this morning. Telegram from Clarksville says:

Paroled prisoners of Second Michigan Cavalry just arrived, and report that Sunday

morning rebels, 800 strong, with four pieces of artillery, were encamped at Cumberland Furnace, 15 miles back from Palmyra.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1863.*

The State of Illinois is hereby constituted a district of this department, to be known as the District of Illinois.

Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159. } WAR DEPARTMENT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 7, 1863.*

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II. Maj. Gen. G. L. Hartsuff, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty on the general court-martial instituted by Paragraph VIII, of Special Orders, No. 152, current series, from this office, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Burnside, commanding Department of the Ohio, for duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *April* 8, 1863—11.35 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your telegram of 5th, through War Department, has been received. I will be in Nashville in a few days, and will immediately thereafter meet you at any point that may be indicated, for the purpose of conferring with you fully and freely upon the subject and matter of your telegram. This, I think, will be more satisfactory to both. There has been nothing, there will be nothing desired by me but harmony and concert of action to put down this rebellion and restore to the people of Tennessee all their legal and constitutional rights; of this you know I have given assurance both in action and words.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Two hundred carbines for the Thirty-ninth Indiana have been ordered to Governor Morton, as requested by you.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

APRIL 8, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General MCCOOK:

The general commanding directs you to hold two divisions of your corps in readiness to march to-morrow morning, with three days' rations. It is probable that Franklin will be attacked and Triune threatened to-morrow. Van Dorn is reported to be concentrated at Spring Hill. Should these reports be confirmed, you will be ordered to move out on the Versailles road toward Eagleville.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

The general commanding directs you to start early to-morrow morning, with all your available cavalry, by the most direct route to Triune, and there, in concert with General Steedman, advance to the support of General Granger. It is reported that he will be attacked to-morrow morning. Should this prove true, you will come in on the flank of the attacking column. Whether Van Dorn attacks or not, the general commanding desires to destroy his forces in the direction of Columbia. Your movement will be supported by an adequate force of infantry. Your command should take five days' rations. Keep up constant communication with us by couriers and by the signal corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that information received from General Steedman, at Triune, of the probable intention of the enemy to attack Franklin to-morrow makes it desirable that your cavalry should start promptly at early dawn, and that the different brigades should follow each other as closely as possible, instead of later in the day, as was intended. Should Van Dorn attack Granger, it will be the business of yourself and General Steedman to fall on the enemy's flank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEEDMAN,
Commanding Third Division, Triune:

The movement of the enemy reported by you yesterday p. m. goes to confirm information, received at department headquarters by scouts

sent out from this place, that Van Dorn is concentrating a force at Spring Hill to attack Granger or you. Be constantly on your guard.

General Rosecrans last night told me he would send General Stanley with a force to Triune, and, with your force, be prepared to attack the enemy in flank should he march against Granger. Should you receive any orders from department headquarters, obey them promptly, report ing to me what orders have been given you.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: I send Colonel Ducat, inspector-general of the army, to confer with you on the subject of future operations. I have explained to him the points which it is desirable to occupy, and the number of points will be your right and center. The movement I suggest for your right has in view, first, the question of subsistence; next, security of our communications; next, facility for your right combining with your center, in East Tennessee, and, lastly, adding four brigades to our strength, without reducing yours.

The great difficulty in occupying East Tennessee is the barren region for subsistence, and an expedition to break the railroad is almost of the first necessity. I would advise the erection of fortifications at all important points south of the blue-grass region. You can get plenty of negroes.

The points of permanent occupation should be fortified enough to secure these immediately, and strengthened afterward. This secures them from cavalry enterprises, and enables them to put their baggage and stores in safety, so as to be more free to make expeditions. Louisville ought to be strongly fortified.

Please communicate to Colonel Ducat your views, and what you will be able to do, and anything else that you may desire to communicate in reference to our future operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

One of the movements that will be explained to you by Colonel Ducat is the breaking of the railroad north of Knoxville; or, if that cannot be done, to seize and hold, if possible, if not, destroy, Loudon Bridge.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, April* 8, 1863.

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IV. Brig. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty

to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, *April* 9, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Hurlbut directs me to telegraph you the following information from Corinth, April 7, received from General G. M. Dodge's scouts, from Decatur, Florence, and Tuscumbia:

Left Florence April 3. From Decatur to Florence, at every ferry, they are building a large number of flats, and have several finished. At Florence, they have 50 men at work building flats. General Wood at Florence, with battery and one regiment of infantry; at Waterloo, Colonel Debugee's [Dibrell's ?] regiment of cavalry; at Tuscumbia, Dodge's [?] cavalry, Colonel Harrison's command, and one battery; at Bear Creek, one regiment cavalry.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *April* 9, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Scouts in from Decatur report the enemy very active at every ferry between Florence and Decatur, with one heavy gun and about 1,800 men—800 infantry, rest cavalry. They expect more force there, at Tuscumbia the same number as at Florence, with a regiment at Waterloo and another at Bear Creek. Cox at Ferryville, and Van Dorn at or near Columbia. Scout left Decatur the 5th. Please inform me if you want to make the Tuscumbia move. If not, I want to use my force in another direction.

G. M. DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

General Dodge, with 3,500 or 4,000 good troops, will co-operate with your movement on Tuscumbia. It is important that gunboats should cruise from mouth of Duck River up to Tuscumbia during this march. Ellet's Marine Brigade ran by me yesterday without reporting, and are now within your reach. Use them either on Tennessee or Cumberland Rivers. Let your boats take up extra supplies of commissary stores to Tuscumbia, so as to avoid drawing from Corinth.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

Since my dispatch of to-day, I learn that Ellet's Marine Brigade are ordered up the Tennessee, to report and co-operate with Dodge.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *A. A. G., Young's Point, La.:*

SIR: I inclose copy of dispatch from General Rosecrans.* I have answered that Dodge will be ready to co operate with him with 3,500 good troops. Brigadier-General Ellet ran by this place yesterday without reporting. I do not know for what point. I have advised that he be sent to the Cumberland or Tennessee to aid in this movement. If it is possible for a force from Helena or Greenville to get in below Panola, it would be advisable so to do. There is a rumor of the fall of Charleston, not credited.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *April* 9, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

General Judah is at Bowling Green, Ky. Lebanon is 16 miles from here in Wilson [County], Tennessee, across Cumberland River. I have three ferry-boats at our landing. Can cross after dark and wake up the citizens of Lebanon at daylight. I will mount my infantry.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *April* 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: Your instructions of to-day are received, among which are the ollowing, to wit:

> You will destroy all depots of supplies for the rebel army, and all manufactories of army ammunition, equipments, and clothing for their use.

The destruction of manufacturing establishments engaged in manufacturing directly for the use of the rebel army I consider a duty which I would have no right to leave undone, when in my power, even in absence of any instructions. Every cotton mill, tannery, or other manufacturing establishment, and all quantities of corn, bacon, salt, or other supplies necessary for the use or subsistence of an army within rebel lines is indirectly, if not directly, supporting the enemy. Now, while humanity would dictate that such necessaries of life as were intended only for immediate family use should be spared, yet it is clearly my opinion that all large quantities of anything necessary for the use of an army, as well as factories producing such articles, should be destroyed, whether such be private or public property. I think I fully understand the course you desire me to pursue in relation to this matter; nevertheless I would prefer you send me written instructions.

Second. The rebels not having regular uniforms, would it be violating the rules of war should I see fit to dress any number of men, say two companies, after the promiscuous Southern style? Something of this kind might be advantageous, should you not think it an improper course to pursue.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. D. STREIGHT.

P. S.—This was to be sent by railroad, but orderly missed the train.

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*See Rosecrans to Hurlbut, April 5, p. 215.

NASHVILLE, *April* 9, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

We can start within three hours from the time of receiving orders, provided Colonel Taylor sends the paulins in time. I was informed they were here, but it seems they are not. Does your news from Corinth indicate the enemy in stronger force than you expected?

A. D. STREIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, April 9, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department, &c.:

GENERAL: Have not received any report from Steedman this morning, but the officer commanding a party of cavalry I sent to Triune yesterday returned this morning, and has just reported to me that Steedman told him this morning about 6 o'clock that he had been on the lookout for the enemy. Had his cavalry to the front ever since 1 o'clock, and that he was ready for them. This party came the direct road by Lizard's. Saw no sign of the enemy on that road, but heard the firing, which he thought was at Triune, about half an hour after meeting with the Third and Fourth Regiments Ohio Cavalry. These regiments were about 6 miles from Triune when the firing commenced. It was rapid for a short time, and then ceased entirely.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

P. S.—Signal officer reports, "Can't see the station at Triune on account of fog, but will report first opportunity."

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., April* 9, 1863.

I. Capt. J. H. Young, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, is announced as commissary of musters for this department. The following-named officers are announced as members of the department staff: Capt. Hunter Brooke, additional aide-de-camp, acting judge-advocate, and First Lieut. W. H. Harris, ordnance department.

II. All officers traveling within the limits of this department are ordered to wear their side-arms.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

It would seem, from the best information we can get here, the enemy's raid into Kentucky was more a ruse than a reality. If you find it so you will mass your troops as much as possible to assist General Rose

crans. Do not allow them to be scattered into useless garrisons. You will be much urged to do so by local authorities. Keep me advised of your own and the enemy's movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN, *April* 10, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

My opinion is that a vigorous movement upon Van Dorn and the left of the rebel army should be made instantly, leaving the details to the man upon the ground.

Yours,

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, *April* 10, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I bivouacked on the direct road from Triune to Franklin, 4 miles east of the latter place. At 7 o'clock this morning Van Dorn was still at Spring Hill. Steedman thinks he has 18,000 men. Granger put it at 12,000. I think this latter probably about right. With one of our old divisions we could whip them out of their boots. I do not know whether it would be judicious to attack with this green force, but if you think "the game is worth the candle," we will slap away at them. To make the move, Mitchell should send a brigade, Steedman nearly his whole force, and one brigade, say Harker's, should march to Triune. Van Dorn is in his strong position, and must be approached with judgment and in force.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 10, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Col. J. T. WILDER,
Commanding First Brigade, Fifth Division:
(Through General Reynolds, Fourteenth Army Corps.)

The general commanding directs that you order your two mounted regiments to prepare at once to march, with three days' rations. He directs you to be ready in an hour and a half, if possible. Give your orders, and then report in person at these headquarters for further instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 10, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

It is very difficult to supply large guns for fortifications. Such requisitions must be reduced as much as possible, or they cannot be filled. If you fortify too many places, you will destroy the mobility of your forces.

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Immediately upon arrival at Lexington, you will assume command of all troops in that vicinity, relieving General Gillmore. You will gain from him all the information possible as to the position of the troops, the means of transportation, its distribution, and the amount of supplies on hand, and report in regard to these matters to these headquarters by telegraph this afternoon. Order a brigade from Camp Dick Robinson to report to General Carter, at Stanford. Concentrate all Walker's cavalry at Winchester, also the two battalions of the Second Ohio which came down to Mount Sterling by way of Maysville.

You are authorized to have any number of scouts that you may deem necessary. It is particularly desirable to have good scouts out in the direction of Jackson, Prestonburg, and Paintville. These scouts should be started out at once, and frequent reports during the day made to these headquarters. The regimental supply and ammunition trains should be organized as rapidly as possible, and the whole command put in condition to march at short notice.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
April 10, 1863.

Col. C. J. WALKER,
Commanding at Sharpsburg, Ky.:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that upon the receipt of this order you will bring your entire command back to Winchester, without delay, including the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, which may not yet have joined you from the Kentucky River ferries. Send couriers in the direction of Maysville, to meet Colonel Kautz, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with instructions from these headquarters to bring the two battalions of his regiment approaching from that vicinity also. Report your arrival at Winchester to these headquarters, and give the effective strength of your command. Leave instructions with Colonel Kautz to report his arrival at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

FRANKLIN, *April* 11, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I agree with General Stanley as to the force necessary to successfully attack Van Dorn—Steedman and Wilder. I will withdraw a portion of the force at Brentwood to garrison this place during our absence. When can Steedman and Wilder reach here? My plan of attack is, to march the infantry on the Columbia pike, and maneuver the cavalry as circumstances may direct, to turn either or both flanks and get in his rear, if possible. I am opposed to separating my forces, and having them beaten in detail.

G. GRANGER.

FRANKLIN, *April* 11, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Van Dorn has fallen back. He had his whole force. Everything indicates that it was an attack in earnest, and not a reconnaissance. With all of Steedman's force, I do not think we could whip him in his chosen position.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *April* 11, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The reason of Van Dorn's attack was, to the best of my information, that he believed that all of the troops from this place had fallen back, except a small force of cavalry. General Stanley reconnoitered the Columbia and Lewisburg pikes to-day, and found that the enemy had fallen back to his old position, near Spring Hill. The effect of his repulse has been simply to convince him of our formidable position, and that we were here in greater force than he anticipated. If this attack means anything other than the anticipated capture of Franklin, I don't know what it is. You can probably judge better than myself. I have already telegraphed you what I thought best to do, so far as this flank is concerned.

G. GRANGER.
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Franklin, April 11, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

I never have received any notification of the troops at Brentwood or Triune being under my orders. In a message received last night you propose sending the troops from La Vergne to Triune, in case of a movement from the latter place, but yet did not order Steedman under my command. Please notify me at once whether you propose placing the troops at either place at my disposal. General Stanley will be in from the front in a few minutes.

G. GRANGER.

WASHINGTON, *April* 11, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am informed that the four cavalry regiments from East Tennessee were to form a brigade, and be placed under the command of Col. Robert Johnson. His regiment (the First East Tennessee Cavalry) is the largest in the service. Can this be done and promote the public interest? If so, it would be gratifying to me as well as others. I shall proceed at once to raise 25,000 troops, cavalry and infantry.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

GALLATIN, *April* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

I shall send the command from here to Lebanon under Colonel Harrison, of the Seventieth Indiana. One thousand men, with one section

of artillery, crossed the river at dark. I have been told to-day that there are 4,000 rebels at Liberty, and a large force is soon to be in Lebanon. The rebels seem determined to hold Wilson County, on account of supplies. I am in the telegraph office. Send me word what United States force will be met at Lebanon by our troops, &c.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 11, 1863.

Colonel WILDER,
Commanding Brigade:

The general commanding directs that you start this morning on your proposed trip, in accordance with verbal instructions already given. Rebels crossed at Dobbs' Ferry, on old Lebanon road, near Couch's Mill.

The commanding general directs that you shorten your trip, so as to reach Franklin, via Nolensville, by Sunday evening, when you will report your command to Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley. You will take your available force, and leave the balance to get their horses shod and proceed to Triune, there to join Steedman or proceed to join you at Nolensville, as may be thought best. Please report often, and particularly at La Vergne.

Respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I am concentrating the troops as rapidly as possible, with advanced posts at London, Somerset, Liberty, and Glasgow, with scouting parties as far as Selma, on the Cumberland. I am at a loss to determine upon a plan of diminishing the garrisons at Bowling Green, Munfordville, and other important points on the railroad, but think I shall be able to take considerable of the force from General Boyle's district, and concentrate them at or near Tompkinsville. The force at Louisa, in Eastern Kentucky, is as small as it ought to be. In fact, there ought to be more men in front of Pound Gap. There is no enemy of any moment now this side of Cumberland River, and, if the forces are not diverted by cavalry raids, I hope to be able to concentrate a considerable column to move in co-operation with Rosecrans. I am expecting a staff officer here from him to-day for consultation, and will report to you the result. What we most lack now is cavalry. The enemy is in considerable force in Wayne County, Pegram having been re-enforced by a brigade of cavalry, under Jackson, from East Tennessee. They number in all between 4,000 and 5,000. I shall move against them in two or three days unless there is something else to be done of more benefit to Rosecrans. He telegraphs me Morgan is coming up to join that force, and that they are going to attempt a crossing at Bucksville and Selma. The rebel forces in the Gap and at Knoxville are very small.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 11, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

Reports have been received here that Senator [Lazarus W.] Powell, candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has acted in a disloyal manner, and advocated the secession of that State from the Union. You will cause his conduct to be closely observed and reported to these headquarters.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 11, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch received, and I will look out for Mr. Powell. There is nothing new this morning. No enemy north of the Cumberland, but a considerable force in Wayne County, with headquarters at Mill Springs. Hope to attack them in two or three days. A messenger from General Rosecrans is now here, and I will write you the result of the interview. There is nothing very definite as to the capture of trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. General Wright telegraphs that the train reported captured has arrived at Nashville. Will telegraph again today. I move to the interior Monday or Tuesday. Have ordered court to try Major Prentice as a spy.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The fortifications about Cincinnati are now nearly completed, and it would seem advisable not to stop their armament. I have assigned an infantry regiment for practice at the guns, and ask authority to make an artillery regiment of it, in which case it can readily be filled up to its maximum number, which will be sufficient to man the forts. A report has just been sent with reference to fortifications at Louisville, which I respectfully request permission to have erected at once by hired labor. The plan is to build eight small, inclosed works, all of which can be done within two or three weeks. These two very important points will then be perfectly secure, and a repetition of last summer's stampede avoided in case of any reverse. Instead of rendering the force in this department less mobile, it will enable us to concentrate large bodies to operate in the field without having to look so much to the rear. Shall I commence the works?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The system of fortifying was adopted by General Wright, and I have not had time to look into the matter fully. He seems to have adopted it with a view to holding points with small forces.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, April 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I have received the following dispatch from General Wright:

I learn from General Judah that General Rosecrans has ordered the Third Kentucky Cavalry, now at Russellville, to Murfreesborough. This leaves that section without mounted force. This regiment was sent into Kentucky some time ago by General Rosecrans, and it was the understanding with him that it was to remain if certain other mounted force was sent him from Kentucky. I may have misunderstood his agreement. Let it remain permanently, but this dispatch will show what his understanding was. At any rate it should not be removed without orders from you, and such orders should pass through me.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

I will retain the regiment until I hear from you, and if you then want it, I will send it. Answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 11, 1863.

I. Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, having been relieved from duty at these headquarters by the Quartermaster-General, and assigned to duty at Louisville, Ky., Capt. John H. Dickerson, assistant quartermaster, will be recognized as chief quartermaster at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. The troops serving in the Department of the Ohio will hereafter be known as the Army of the Ohio. The general headquarters of the Army of the Ohio will be at once removed to the field. The following directions are given in reference to the heads of departments in this city:

1st. Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, inspector-general, will continue his headquarters in this city, and will be specially charged with the duties of his department in relation to the organizing, equipping, and forwarding troops.

2d. The positions and duties of Lieut. Col. C. L. Kilburn, chief commissary of subsistence; Maj. F. F. Flint, commissary of musters, and Capt. T. Edson, ordnance officer, will remain as they now are, with offices in this city, they having duties to perform for other departments.

3d. Surg. L. H. Holden, U. S. Army, will continue his headquarters in this city, and have immediate superintendence of the hospitals now under his charge.

4th. Maj. J. H. Simpson, chief of engineers, will for the present continue his headquarters in this city.

5th. Capt. J. M. Cutts, aide-de-camp, is announced as judge-advocate of the Department of the Ohio, to date from March 25, 1863. He will continue his office in this city.

6th. A branch office of the adjutant-general's department will remain in Cincinnati, under the charge of Maj. N. H. McLean, with the officers now attached to it, to whom all official communications relating to States in this department north of the Ohio River will be addressed.

7th. All these departments will remain subject to the orders and instructions of the commanding general, except in cases where their duties do not appertain to the Department of the Ohio.

8th. The heads of departments at Louisville will remain unchanged.

III. The following officers are assigned as staff officers at general headquarters, to date from March 25: Lieut. Col. Lewis Richmond, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. Charles G. Loring, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. E. R. Goodrich, chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. William H. Church, medical director. Aides de-camp—Majs. William Cutting and J. L. Van Buren and Capts. P. M. Lydig, D. A. Pell, G. R. Fearing, C. G. Hutton, and R. H. I. Goddard

IV. The following officers, who have reported for duty in this department, will report as follows: Surg. H. W. Rivers to Surgeon Church; Capt. D. R. Larned, assistant adjutant-general, to the commanding general; Capt. W. H. French, commissary of subsistence, to Lieut. Col. E. R. Goodrich; Capt. J. A. Morris, assistant quartermaster, to Capt. J. H. Dickerson.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 12, 1863—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The enemy's cavalry has returned in force into the Peninsula, from Liberty to Lebanon. General Burnside had better send down toward Tompkinsville a couple of brigades, one of which, occupying Carthage, would give us two for advance toward McMinnville. We only want our battery and cavalry horses, and the return of our spare baggage, and we shall be ready to move; but I regard it as a matter of great importance, if it can possibly be done, to send an expedition up the Tennessee, making their first depot at Eastport, their second at Tuscumbia. I have concerted with Hurlbut an expedition on Tuscumbia, and to cut the Georgia Railroad. Sent 1,900 picked men. If this succeeds, rebels must be driven into Georgia. River low and falling; weather fair.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 12, 1863—11 p. m.
(Received Memphis, April 16.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Streight, with near 2,000 picked men, will probably reach Eastport by Thursday next. Dodge, with the Marine Brigade and the gunboats, can occupy or whip the Tuscumbia forces, and let my force go directly to its main object—the destruction of the railroads. This great enterprise, fraught with great consequences, I beg you to commend to Dodge's care, enjoining on him to dispatch Streight by every means to his destination. Nothing, if possible, should for a moment arrest his progress.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *April* 12, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

My opinion is that if we move on Van Dorn with force enough to crush him, he will scatter and run. If he has the stronger force and position,

and is sure of beating us, it is no use to drive him across Duck River, unless we have sufficient force on this flank to keep him there; otherwise he will return to near our front, wherever that may be. This point is quite as far from our base as it is safe to push troops, considering our communication with the base and center. You do not seem to understand why it is so difficult to surprise and crush Van Dorn. In the first place, he keeps every road and lane and hill-top for miles picketed; the country people are his friends and are always ready to give information. His policy is to fight when he is sure to win, and always run when his success is doubtful. The nature of his troops, being mounted, without baggage or transportation, enables him to do this with great facility; besides, a portion of his troops were [raised] here, and know every road and by-path. If my force here had always been sufficiently large to cope with and beat Van Dorn, he never could have gained any advantage over us; but the truth is, I have been kept here with a force about one-half as large as his, of new and inferior troops, working night and day on fortifications and doing arduous guard duty. When it becomes necessary to punish or move against Van Dorn we are compelled to bring troops from distant points, which, of course, becomes at once known to him. He holds himself in readiness to run, and the golden opportunity is lost before they arrive. In case we move against Van Dorn, and he gives us battle, I can defeat him. I think it will amply pay for the needful movements and risk. I am extremely anxious to whip Van Dorn, and settle up accounts with him contracted at Thompson's Station and Brentwood.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *April* 12, 1863—11.50 a. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I am confident that there is, at least probably, 15,000 men in Lebanon and roads toward Baird's Mills and Liberty. They told a rebel, who told my detective, that word was given out yesterday morning and Friday that, by God, they would hold Lebanon, if it took all of their army. I shall draw out my ferry-boats, and, if driven to it, destroy them. The rebels must hold Lebanon or fail in supplies.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *April* 12, 1863—2.10 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Another scout has just come in who saw at least 1,000 men on the other side of the Cumberland, 16 miles from here, with some artillery. A rebel told him, supposing the scout to be a rebel, that they would hold Lebanon; that they intended to swim over enough to take the couriers coming from General Crook with the mail. I have no cavalry force to send, and it 's too far for infantry and too late.

I am going to the river this evening to haul out my boats or destroy them.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, *April* 12, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Marine Brigade will leave here to-night or to-morrow morning; it is not composed of gunboats, but of river boats, musket-proof. Brigade consists of one regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery, four guns, and is intended to act promptly against small bands near river banks, and in co-operation with gunboats. General Ellet has special instruction for his guidance from Admiral Porter. Have given General Ellet a copy of your dispatch.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., April* 12, 1863.

The following allowance of tents is prescribed for the troops of this army, in active service in the field:

For the headquarters of an army corps, division, or brigade, one wall tent for the commanding general, and one for every two officers of his staff; for the field and staff officers of every regiment, three wall tents; for the sick of every regiment, one hospital tent; for regimental hospital stores, one wall tent; for every company of infantry and cavalry, one wall tent; for every battery of artillery, two wall tents; for every commissioned line officer, one shelter tent; for every two non-commissioned officers, soldiers, officers' servants, and authorized camp followers, one shelter tent.

There will be allowed for office purposes—for the headquarters of an army corps, one hospital and four wall tents; for the headquarters of a division, four wall tents; for the headquarters of a brigade, three wall tents.

Where regiments are supplied with other than wall tents, the allowance prescribed by this order for companies and for hospital stores will be retained from the tents belonging to the regiment.

The allowance of tents to companies and batteries is prescribed, in order to provide a place in which the company books and papers may be properly kept. Commanding officers will, therefore, see that these tents are not used for any purpose which will interfere with that contemplated in these orders.

All the tentage of this army, in excess of this allowance, will be immediately packed and made ready for storage. Each tent will be plainly marked with the name of the regiment to which it belongs, and packed in such a manner that the mark can be readily seen.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 12, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

It will not be possible to furnish at present armaments for all the forts contemplated by you. Fortifications must, as a general rule, be constructed by the troops and contrabands.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch in reference to the fortifications at Louisville is received. There are no soldiers at Louisville available for labor, and but a limited number of contrabands, and as there will be a difficulty in furnishing the armament, I shall not commence the work without further instructions from you.

There is nothing new from the front, save vague reports of a large concentration of troops on the river, said to be for the purpose of invasion, but there is nothing reliable as yet.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 12, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

The four regiments you ask for will be sent to you as soon as possible Ducat will leave early to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 13, 1863—1 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Dodge says his scouts along the Tennessee report great activity along the river in building flat-boats and collecting forage between Florence and Decatur.

It may mean preparations for temporary ferriage, but it may mean crossing of troops. Whether Vicksburgers this way or Bragg's forces the other, remains to be seen. You may know things to help solve the question.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *April* 13, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

My assistant adjutant-general has just returned from Tuscumbia. Two brigades and one battery have been added to their command since last Sunday a week ago. Under general reconnaissance it appears that they expected a move by way of the Tennessee River by Major-General Rosecrans. They have now there 6,000 men and eleven pieces of artillery. This is certain. I sent full report to General Oglesby, with request for him to send to you. At Tuscumbia they had a telegram of the 11th from Charleston, saying our forces were advancing upon them by land.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Commanding Corinth, Miss.:

I send you the following dispatch, received this day:

MURFREESBOROUGH,
April 11, 1863.

My expedition leaves Nashville by river to-day. It will probably reach Hamburg six days hence. Dodge should move as soon as your orders can reach him. Should communicate with my force by messenger at Hamburg, so that each may know the whereabouts of the other. My force will probably land at Eastport.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

You will move on Wednesday, as agreed.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *April* 13, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Henry's [?] force at Tuscumbia and Florence, 5,800. Over 5,000 of them are cavalry; eleven pieces of artillery—six at Tuscumbia and five at Florence. Dodge moves from Florence to Iuka to-morrow. Nothing heard yet of gunboats or Ellet's Marine Brigade. Dodge takes 5,000 men. If you come up, affairs will be settled.

HURLBUT.

FRANKLIN, *April* 13, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

The railroad between Columbia and Decatur is not used, though I believe in repair. Have no information from the Tennessee. The enemy in this vicinity is stationary, so far as I know. Sent General Baird with flag of truce yesterday about exchanging our wounded at Columbia. General Gilbert went out to-day to receive Van Dorn's reply. The matter has been referred to Bragg. Baird and Gilbert, who met Cosby and Armstrong, report the rebels much dejected. Much reason to be; the bottom is about knocked out of the Southern Confederacy. When will Crook be here? I need him badly.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *April* 13, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

My troops are on the way back, by the direct road. I have given them orders to retaliate for the attack on the train. I intend to burn down every house that has a rebel member in Dick McCann's force. Will be at Murfreesborough to-night.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 13, 1863.

The commanding general publishes, for the information of all concerned, that hereafter all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country will be tried as spies or traitors, and, if convicted, will suffer death. This order includes the following class of persons: Carriers of secret mails; writers of letters sent by secret mails; secret recruiting officers within the lines; persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy; persons found concealed within our lines belonging to the service of the enemy, and, in fact, all persons found improperly within our lines who could give private information to the enemy, and all persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of our country. The habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy will not be allowed in this department. Persons committing such offenses will be at once arrested, with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends.

It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department.

All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General

FRANKLIN, *April* 14, 1863

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch received. Will send official report as soon as possible, and hope to be able to finish up Van Dorn at an early day, although it is impossible to catch him with infantry or whip him with my small cavalry force. No news from the front. Can't you spare me two or three more regiments of cavalry? Who is responsible for Brentwood? I learn that Morgan's forces are not judiciously posted. I am compelled to keep one of my strongest and best regiments of cavalry there. Please hurry up guns for fortifications. It is quite certain that Van Dorn was badly wounded in the head by a piece of shell, and carried from the field.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 14, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington:*

General Wright telegraphs that his scouts from Lebanon report that a regiment of rebels (cavalry) passed through Columbia at 8.45 last night.

Tell Colonel Runkle to be on the alert, and to move on them if they are there.

What do you hear?

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
April 14, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following orders have just been sent to General Wright:

Carter confirms the report that the enemy were at Columbia last night. Move your cavalry force from Lebanon on Columbia, via Campbellsville, to co-operate with Carter's force from Hustonville to Columbia. Let the commanding officer keep his scouts well out, to avoid being surprised, in case the enemy should be moving with his whole force on Lebanon. Hold the infantry force at Lebanon, and all the forces at Glasgow, ready to move at a moment's notice, with three days' provisions.

Send me frequent reports, and tell Carter to send full information of the movements of the enemy.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department of the Ohio.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 14, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. John S. Mason, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the District of Ohio, and assigned to the command of the United States forces at Columbus, Ohio.

II. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 14, 1863.

All the troops in this command will at once provide themselves with shelter tents, and turn in the others. Only the regulation allowance of wall tents will be allowed to each regiment. Regimental trains must be brought down to regulation allowance, and all the remainder of the wagons will be organized into ammunition and supply trains, and move at the shortest notice.

Forty rounds ammunition will be kept in cartridge-boxes all the time, and 20 additional rounds will be carried in the pockets of each man, to be kept ready for issue before starting on the march.

Sufficient supplies will be kept on hand to fill the wagons with ten days' hard bread and small rations, and three days in haversack.

Beef-cattle for fifteen days' supply will be kept on hand at safe and convenient points, to be driven with the troops. From ten to fifteen days' forage for all the animals should be accumulated as early as possible.

The ammunition trains should contain at least 60 rounds per man, and the batteries should have a full supply on hand all the time.

The baggage and camp equipage of officers must be kept within limits that will allow them to be transported by regimental trains, and the men's knapsacks must not be overloaded.

Prompt requisitions should be made for any deficiencies in clothing, and each man should be provided with one extra pair of shoes.

Horses of all the mounted regiments and batteries must be kept well shod.

The troops will habitually be kept in a condition to break up camp and move at the shortest notice.

The attention of the responsible officers is called to the necessity of a prompt obedience of this order.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that reports have reached here that a considerable force of rebels intend to attack our outposts on Stone's River to-night. The rebel force is reported to-day as being between Cainsville and Milton, and were to come in in the direction of the latter place. The general commanding directs you to send out three brigades immediately, two on the Lebanon and the other on the Las Casas pike, to strengthen these outposts. The cavalry will be held in readiness to go out in the morning, if necessary. Your men should take three days' rations, and be in readiness to make an expedition against the rebels beyond Stone's River to-morrow.

The general desires to consult with you in person as soon as the above order is delivered.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

It is reported that the rebels design to attack our outposts on Stone's River to-night, on the Lebanon or Liberty pike. They are reported in considerable force between Cainsville and Milton to-day. The general commanding directs you to be in readiness to go against them in the morning. Three brigades have just been ordered out to support the outposts. Please come to headquarters when you have given the necessary orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

Brisk cannonading is now going on in the direction of Readyville. The general commanding directs you to hold your command in readiness, with two days' rations, to march, if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CLARKSVILLE, *April* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I have barricaded the ferry-boat Excelsior with hay, and used it as a gunboat. Convoyed fleet above the Shoals with it; recovered the starboard gun from the wreck of the Sidell; dispersed rebel band at the Shoals, who were waiting to fire on unprotected boats. Captured several of the men belonging to Woodward's command.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *April* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I sent three regiments to Rome day before yesterday to protect the boats by that point. They returned by way of Middleton yesterday morning. They came upon the enemy there in force; skirmishing ensued without much result on either side. I sent General Spears with his brigade last evening as re-enforcements, thinking he could only drive them away without catching them. He returned during the night, leaving the rebels there. The rebel force is estimated from 6,000 to 10,000. From the most reliable information, I think they have nearly 4,000, with one battery of artillery. From prisoners captured, they state that the force is composed of Wheeler's, Wharton's, and Morgan's commands, and that Wheeler and Wharton are in command; also that part of this force captured the cars at La Vergne. This force came from the direction of Lebanon, where they had a forage train. I think this demonstration is to cover some move, as they are not foraging.

I have a secret expedition between here and Gallatin. I have but one boat (Fisher) here. I cannot send it to Nashville until some boat takes its place. The river is rising, and probably this will be the last opportunity to get supplies here by water. My requisitions for the necessary supplies have been sent. Will there be any cavalry here soon? When will the gunboats be sent here? We need them.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, *April* 15, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

It is reported that rebel cavalry are concentrating on Hardin pike, near Harpeth. I have ordered out scouts early in the morning to find out. It is possible they intend to make a circuit of our positions, passing

between Nashville, Brentwood, and La Vergne, and out toward Lebanon, intercepting and destroying the trains on both railroads.

G. GRANGER.

GALLATIN, TENN., *April* 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

The freight train ran back with the news that the track is torn 5 miles north of here, and the rebels are at the tunnel. Shall leave here in fifteen minutes with 600 men on the cars.

E. A. PAINE.

COLUMBUS, KY., *April* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,

Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to orders communicated in my report under No. 1178, to search the house and neighborhood of one Henderson Wright, south of the Obion River, in order to capture the rebel Captain Scales, with his band, Captain Hutchens, commanding Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, started on the morning of the 9th instant, and, crossing the Obion, after a ride of 43 miles reached the plantation of Wright, occupied by the rebel Captain Scales as his headquarters in his organization of a battalion.

A body of cavalry received our men with a volley of musketry, but Captain Hutchens ordered a charge, resulting in the death of 4 of the rebels and capture of 26 men, with 13 horses, and the complete dispersion of the band.

Among the prisoners, a list of whom is herewith inclosed,* are Captain Scales, the commander of a rebel battalion, and Lieutenant Vorheis, with their appointments as officers of the rebel army in their pockets; also Henderson Wright, a most dangerous rebel.

From positive information, I would state that there are yet several bodies of conscripts, under Captains Parks, Carter, and others, appointed by Pillow and Forrest, south of the Obion, and I only await the return of my informant with guides to make a combined cavalry movement on them, as the Fourth Missouri Cavalry has arrived, and will be in a few days ready for duty.

Reviewing the presence of rebel parties on the Obion, at Paris, and Mussy, Tenn., and another at Dresden, Tenn., in connection with the avowed and published intention of Pillow to conscript in the counties of my district, I must regard as most opportune the decision of the General-in-Chief in permitting the Fourth Missouri Cavalry to remain in this district.

Adjutant-General Thomas, on his late visit to this post, also admitted the necessity of more cavalry here. I therefore respectfully solicit the exercise of your influence to prevent the projected removal of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry to the Department of the Cumberland, and as it is urgently required to send more cavalry to Fort Heiman, and form a connecting chain of cavalry posts between the Mississippi and Tennessee, also to control properly the railroad and telegraph, I would request that an additional regiment of cavalry be ordered for duty to my district.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,

Brigadier-General.

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* Omitted.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The enemy attempted to cross the Cumberland at Robertsport last night, but retreated as soon as our forces made their appearance. All quiet this morning.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 15, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

In the absence of more definite information from Wolford, the disposition of the troops can remain as they are for the present. If it should prove that the enemy have really crossed in force, you must concentrate our forces at a point where we can meet them. The forces at Lebanon are held in readiness to co-operate with Carter at a moment's notice. It may become necessary to move the whole of Sturgis' division down to Richmond. If the emergency arises, give such orders as you may deem necessary, and you will be sustained. Keep your operators on the alert, and instruct your officers in the advance to send you frequent reports, which you can transmit to the headquarters. I cannot believe that the enemy is crossing in a force equal to what we can concentrate to meet them.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry:*

The general commanding has determined to drive the rebels from the country between Stone's River, Caney Fork, and the Cumberland. To effect this purpose he places under your command the following forces: Two brigades of infantry and Colonel Wilder's force of mounted infantry now at the crossing of Stone's River, on the Lebanon pike, and two brigades of infantry now 5 miles from this place, on the Las Casas pike. These forces have been supplied with five days' rations, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow morning. In addition to these, you will take your available cavalry force. The general commanding suggests that a column should be sent by way of Baird's Mills, and from there by Statesville to Liberty, or by way of Lebanon and Alexandria to Liberty, as may seem best. From Liberty you will push on rapidly to McMinnville, and, if possible, destroy the rebel forces or drive them from that place and its vicinity. Destroy the cotton mills there, and all depots of supplies for the rebel army. The general desires you to make thorough work this time, so there may be no need of another expedition. General Morton has been ordered to be ready with his pontoon train at daylight to-morrow morning, to throw two bridges across Stone's River, one on the Lebanon and the other on the Las Casas pike. You will send a staff officer to communicate any orders to the forces on these pikes that you may desire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Dodge is now on Bear Creek. Nothing heard of your expedition.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Comdg. Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Jackson, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The following telegram has just been received:

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 12, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Colonel Streight, with near 2,000 picked men, will probably reach Eastport by Thursday next. Dodge, with the Marine Brigade and the gunboats, can occupy or whip the Tuscumbia forces, and let my forces go directly to the main object—the destruction of the railroads. This is a great enterprise, fraught with great consequences. I beg you to commend to Dodge care, enjoining on him to dispatch Streight by every means to his destination. Nothing, if possible, should for a moment arrest his progress.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

General Dodge will act according to the instructions in the above telegram.

By order of Major-General Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTHAGE, *April* 16, 1863.
(Via Gallatin, *April* 17—5 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Enemy are between Liberty and Alexandria, apparently recruiting their stock. I think they could easily be entrapped by forces coming from Lebanon and Murfreesborough pikes simultaneously with a force from here. Should you wish me to move them, give me two days' notice, and I will be there at any hour you appoint. There are a lot of soldiers belonging to this command at Nashville and vicinity, some skulking and some have got themselves detailed, &c., producing a very demoralizing effect on this command. Will you please give me an order so I can get these men whenever I can find them?

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Cincinnati, April 16, 1863.*

General HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

Your proposition for movement of cavalry to Celina and Burkesville is approved, but I think the number of men should be larger. Send the whole cavalry force from Lebanon as near to Columbia as possible, and order all the country scoured in the direction of Creelsborough and

Jamestown. I shall order General Willcox to increase his cavalry forces at Somerset and London, and to scour the country in his front. You can issue the orders at once. Ascertain from your advance what means we can have for crossing at Creelsborough and Burkesville, with a view of getting in the rear of Monticello at the same time that a cavalry force is crossed at Waitsborough and Mill Springs.

I send a copy of dispatch sent to General Willcox, and this dispatch will be repeated to him.

I inclose a copy of dispatch sent to General Wright. I understand you that you sent the Second Ohio Cavalry to Somerset. Have Garrard's regiment ready to start, and ascertain from Wolford what [means] he can have for crossing at Waitsborough and Mill Springs. The dispatch to General Wright will explain to you the object of this movement. There is no reason why we should not capture the force at Monticello, or break them up, if we can cross the river. The Forty-fourth Ohio can scour the country in front of London, and Wolford in front of Somerset. What artillery has Wolford in front?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *April* 16, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following memoranda, showing the present military wants of the district under my command, according to the best of my judgment, viz:

The troops within the district should be increased to an aggregate of at least 4,000, requiring an addition of 2,500 men, all of which addition should be infantry.

A double line of fortifications (earthworks), the rear of secondary line placed opposite the intervals of the front or advanced line, and distant from each other not more than a day's march for infantry—at most not over 30 miles. This line should be extended on both sides of the boundaries of the district, communication with the forces on either side maintained, and co-operation, when necessary, required.

The erection of a telegraph line from Gallipolis to a point opposite Catlettsburg, on the Ohio River, with a lateral line to such point as may be determined upon as headquarters of the district.

Two full batteries of artillery (sixteen pieces), smooth-bores and howitzers, two of the latter to be 12-pounders, the remainder 6-pounders. Four mountain howitzers exclusive of the above.

Enfield or Springfield rifles for the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, with slings and without bayonets. The arms now in possession of that regiment to be deposited with my ordnance officer, for the use of citizens when called into camp, but not to be carried to their homes.

A commissary of subsistence, Captain [William L.] Mallory, lately on duty with me, having been relieved and ordered to report to General Rosecrans, his successor should be a vigorous, energetic man, as well as thoroughly informed in his duties.

A competent engineer, to locate and design the fortifications contemplated at such points as may be designated.

Subsistence for six months should be taken up by water (Big Sandy River) during the spring, and field transportation, except between the posts or stations at and near the front, dispensed with entirely, periodical supply by wagon trains being attended with great difficulty, hazard, and expense. Most of the supplies should be held in reserve at the most convenient point, for distribution to the outposts, and strongly guarded.

These things have been already discussed, and are respectfully submitted as a reminder only, not as suggestions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Eastern Kentucky.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 17, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Please authorize me to suspend the execution of General Orders, No. 86, current series, from the War Department,* until thorough examination can be had and report made to you. All the general officers here will concur in saying that its immediate execution will strike a severe blow at the spirit and discipline of the army, and would deprive me of the services of many able and experienced officers, who will be greatly needed when regiments are filled up. I fully concur in these views, and think the framework of most of the regiments should be preserved and filled with conscripts, which will greatly expedite the increase of our military force. On the contrary, the immediate execution of this order will greatly impair our present strength, and by and by give us new regiments wholly made up of raw material. We have already had a sad experience in regard to the inefficiency of such a force. The order will fall with peculiarly disastrous weight on our batteries. I earnestly solicit an early response.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 17, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General in-Chief:

No advices from those two regiments of Michigan cavalry. Will they be sent? I repeat what I have often said, the true objective for us being the enemy's forces, not a locality, our fundamental want is mounted forces sufficient to control the country, and, in case we beat them, to follow and destroy them. I have been urgent in asking for horses since October last. We have 3,500 dismounted cavalry. If horses cannot be purchased, they should be pressed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *April* 17 [?], 1863.

Major-General OGLESBY, *Jackson:*

Captain [George E.] Spencer, my assistant adjutant-general, has just returned from Tuscumbia; succeeded in getting through all the enemy's camps and obtaining valuable information. The forces are posted as follows: Colonel Dibrell, 900 men, at Tuscumbia Landing; Colonel [Josiah] Patterson, 1,000, at Florence; Colonel [M. W.] Hannon, 1,800,

* Of April 2, 1863, which directs the consolidation of regiments, &c., and the mustering out of supernumerary officers. See Series III.

at Tuscumbia; Colonel Roddey's old regiment, 800, at Tuscumbia Landing; Baxter Smith, 350, 10 miles this side; Colonel Hampton [?], 300, at same place; [W. R.] Julian, 300, at Grey's, 6 miles this side, and Smith, 100, at Big Bear. The above all cavalry. Between Courtland and Tuscumbia, one brigade of infantry, under Colonel Wood, as follows: Colonel [A. H.] Helvenston, 400; Colonel [J. B.] Bibb, 500; Colonel [W. B.] Wood, Sixteenth Alabama, 400. The last brigade, and one brigade of cavalry, under General Roddey, arrived at Tuscumbia last week. This more than doubles their force. They have also five pieces of artillery at Florence and six pieces at Tuscumbia.

Please forward this immediately to General Hurlbut, as it may change his movements. It is reliable, Captain Spencer having been sent there to ascertain the facts.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *April* 17, 1863.

Captain SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Capron arrived in Glasgow at 10 a. m. Colonel Graham, with 1,200 men, started for Celina at 1 p. m.; is satisfied he can compete with any force he may meet on the march. He reports 150 rebels at Tompkinsville, instead of 2,500, and not exceeding 1,000 at Burkesville.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, April* 17, 1863.

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XIX. Brig. Gen. John M. Schofield is assigned to, and will assume, command of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

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XXI. Brig. Gen. J. B. Turchin is assigned to, and will at once assume, command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

XXII. The Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John Beatty commanding, is hereby transferred to the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and will hereafter be known as First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

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XXV. Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, chief of cavalry, will proceed at once to Louisville, taking with him all dismounted cavalrymen in his command. On arriving at Louisville, he will make arrangements for mounting the men as speedily as possible, reporting progress from time to time.*

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Detailed instructions omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following points with regard to the position of forces in West Virginia:

1st. The enemy's force in front of Newbern to the Tennessee line is a unit, and acts as one body; hence, whether they make aggressive movements through Eastern Kentucky or West Virginia, they can only be properly met when there is an intimate connection between the troops on the Kanawha and on the Big Sandy.

2d. The Kanawha Valley has its natural base of supplies at Gallipolis, in Ohio, and must draw its stores from the Department of the Ohio, while its connection with the East is remote, roundabout, and precarious.

3d. The Lower Kanawha region will always be unsafe, unless the Kentucky flank is guarded by a plan perfectly understood between the commandants of the two districts, and lack of this mutual understanding makes great liability to raids, such as that lately made to Point Pleasant. If connected, it will be easy to establish a chain of outposts across the entire front, while the supports at central points, like Charleston and Louisa, will be available at any part of the circumference. What would seem to be the natural boundary of that part of Virginia which should be attached to this department is the ridge between the Little and Great Kanawha, with the left of the West Virginia forces connecting with General Schenck, at Somerville Court-House.

Without any desire to increase the limits of this department, I would respectfully suggest that the good of the public service seems to require that the forces of Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia should belong to one command.

A copy of this communication has been sent to General Schenck.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

CINCINNATI, *April* 17, 1863.

General WRIGHT:

I wish your forces to cross with a view to getting in rear of Monticello, but want Willcox to make a co-operating attack in front. Before giving the order, it is necessary, to avoid confusion, to know just how your cavalry force from Lebanon and Glasgow will be situated to-night, with number of men and amount of artillery; in fact, an exact statement of the orders you have given is needed. I will inform you accurately of orders given to Willcox.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 18, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The Quartermaster-General has instructed his officers to furnish you with all the horses they can procure. You have full authority to seize

all horses in the enemy's territory, but we cannot impress them in loyal States.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 18, 1863—10.50 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Orders, No. 86, does not require you to make the consolidation immediately. The time must depend upon the circumstances of each case, and is subject to your discretion.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fifth Division, Fourteenth Corps:

The general commanding has determined to drive the enemy's forces from the country between Stone's River, Caney Fork, and the Cumberland, and has designated you for that duty, and has placed under your command for that purpose the following forces, in addition to your own division: First, Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, Brigadier-General Wagner commanding; second, Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Colonel Hambright commanding; third, 1,500 cavalry, Colonel Minty commanding. With this force you will proceed to Readyville on Monday, the 20th instant. From there you will march rapidly to McMinnville, leaving two infantry brigades at Glasscock's, with orders to proceed from there to Half-Acre, and subsequently to join you at or near Mrs. Beckwith's, on the Smithville and Liberty pike. With your cavalry, mounted infantry, and one brigade of infantry you will push forward directly to McMinnville, destroying or capturing any rebel forces you may find there, and destroy the cotton mills and railroad trains, as well as all depots of supplies for the rebel army. From Glasscock's you will send such a force of cavalry as you may judge sufficient for the purpose, to move southward by way of Jacksborough, and cut the railroad near Vervilla and rejoin you at McMinnville or on your journey northward. Your work at McMinnville and vicinity being accomplished, you will proceed to Liberty, having on the route formed a junction with the infantry force sent out by way of Half-Acre.

You are expected to reach Liberty on the 24th instant, at which time and place provisions will reach you from here, under guard of one brigade of infantry. General Crook will also communicate with you at that place from Carthage.

On the following day send a portion of your cavalry back to Smithville, to ascertain if the enemy be following you, and, if possible, draw him into an ambuscade. This done, you will send to their respective camps such portions of the force under your command as you may not need for the prosecution of your work, and with the remainder proceed to Lebanon, where you will establish your temporary headquarters, and completely scour the country in the Peninsula, secure or destroy the supplies of rebels, and arrest and bring into camp all persons whom

you may regard as dangerous to the interests of this army. You are authorized to modify any particulars in these general instructions whenever circumstances shall render it clearly necessary, or any considerable advantage is to be gained by a departure from them.

The general commanding desires you to do this work so thoroughly that another expedition will not be needed in that direction. Report your progress as often as practicable. The commanding officers of the forces placed under your command have been ordered to report to you in person for orders. Make a report of the number of rations and amount of ammunition you will require to be sent you at Liberty. The brigade sent to escort it you are authorized to assume command of, if you need it. You can also take the wagon train with you to Lebanon, if you think proper. Finish your work in that direction, and return to camp as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scout in at Corinth reports Lieutenant Fitch, commanding Lexington, with two boats, went up river at daylight yesterday morning; thinks they reached Eastport last evening. Lieutenant Fitch has four of his best boats; can carry about 2,000 infantry. Two of his boats waiting at Fort Henry to convoy transports. River rising slowly. At dark last night, Seventh Kansas had not reached Chewalla. Dodge took all cavalry from Corinth and Glendale, leaving small detachments at Camp Davies and Chewalla. Part of this has been used as escort to messengers to Dodge.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Colonel Fuller sends following dispatch:

A scout from Bear Creek says he saw one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry cross Bear Creek at Mann's Ferry on Wednesday, and plant twelve guns on the west bank. Another scout from Booneville brings rumor of 16,000 rebels, and adds that Forrest, Morgan, and Roddey, with part of Van Dorn's force, are also between us and Tuscumbia.

I have directed Fuller to send same dispatch to Dodge.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Savannah, Tenn., April 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE:

Yours of the 14th is before me. I will move up the river at daylight to-morrow morning. We have 130,000 rations on board for you. Will halt at Hamburg for messenger from you, and if I do not hear from

you there, I will proceed to Eastport, where I shall endeavor to open communication with you. Ellet's Marine Brigade and four gunboats are with us.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. D. STREIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, April 18, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following dispatch has just been received from General Wright:

APRIL 17.

Colonel Bramlette, district attorney, gives the following as disposition of rebel force in Wayne County: One regiment at Hale's, 4 miles from Monticello, on Albany road; one in Monticello; one on Somerset road, 5 miles above Monticello; one or two 1 mile from Mill Springs; one 12 miles above Monticello, on Somerset road; one on Coffey's place, near Monticello; and that there are nine in all; two not located; all mounted, and estimated not to exceed 3,000 in all. Another estimate by scouts sent out by General Rosecrans, and furnished by them to General Manson, puts number at 5,000, with five guns. The two regiments from Lebanon will not probably pass beyond Columbia to-night, and the third did not leave Lebanon until near 8 p. m. to-day. Force from Glasgow moved at 1 p. m. to-day, 1,200 strong.

Another, dated 11.40 p. m., says:

Colonel Jacob, with two regiments and two pieces, has arrived at Columbia, and sends reports that three rebel regiments are across the Cumberland at Burkesville, and other regiments are said to be at different points on that river.

I have sent him the following order:

Close up your command, and move on rebels at Burkesville to-morrow, unless you find them in too strong force. We ought to be able to attack them Sunday morning with fresh horses and troops. Leave order at Columbia for the Eleventh Kentucky to proceed to Creelsborough, unless the rebels are in too strong force there to be met by Holeman's small command. Any movement toward Jamestown will be deferred till further orders.

I have replied to General Wright as follows:

Your dispositions of troops, as advised by your last dispatch, seem to be correct, and are approved. Let the movement as to crossing the river remain discretionary with the commanding officer at the front. There will be time to order it peremptorily to-night if circumstances to-day seem to warrant it. Willcox has been ordered to attack any force that may be on this side of the river near Somerset to-morrow morning.

This last dispatch has just been sent to Wright. You will, therefore, direct your forces at Somerset to concentrate, so as to make an attack to-morrow morning on any rebel forces that may be on the north side of the Cumberland in that neighborhood. The crossing will be left discretionary with the commanding officer. He is supposed to move carefully, so as not to be attacked by the whole rebel force at once and overwhelmed. There will be time to order the crossing peremptorily to-night if the developments of to-day should warrant it.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, April 18, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Wright's dispatch, a copy of which I sent to you, indicates his points of attack. About 1,200 cavalry will attack at Burkesville, and the forces from Glasgow will attack at Celina.

I have heard nothing from Wright to-day, but am expecting information very soon. Your force, which is to attack in front of Somerset, will not cross until further orders, unless the commanding officer should discover that his force is large enough to cross and beat the enemy.

I will communicate with you again when I hear from Wright.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jackson, Tenn., April 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *A. A. G., Memphis, Tenn.:*

SIR: The following dispatch was received this morning from Corinth by messenger:

U. S. GUNBOAT LEXINGTON,
April 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Commanding United States Forces, Corinth, Miss.:

I have received your dispatches of the 1st and 3d instant. There will be two or four boats on the river all the time as long as there is water. Our coal depot is below; therefore the boats will have to make trips down for fuel, but will return as soon as coaled, unless urgent necessity compels me to send them off on short temporary trips elsewhere. I would have been back here before this had it not been that my presence was required up the Cumberland. I regret to say that the river is too low just now, and has been for some time, for my boats to get over Coulter's Shoals, but I am anxiously awaiting a rise. The river is now rising slowly, but whether there will be water enough for a week yet to let us get over or not I cannot yet say. I trust, though, there will. I will be ready to take advantage of it. I have on this river at the present time four of my best boats. This, I trust, will be sufficient, as the remainder of the fleet is required to convoy transports on the Cumberland. Should necessity require it, I could, for a short period, have more boats here. With these four boats, I can carry about 2,000 infantry. If the water will rise sufficiently to let us over the shoals, I will guarantee to cut off their re-enforcements from the Florence side. We can soon drive them off or capture their entire force on the Tuscumbia side. I do not think, from what I can learn, that there is a very heavy force now at Tuscumbia Landing. I am expecting some transports up with troops from Nashville, and left two of the gunboats at Fort Henry to give them convoy. I will let you know as soon as I can get over the shoals, and if the troops do not arrive from General Rosecrans, I would suggest that, if you can send 2,000 infantry on the gunboats and cavalry by land, we make a move without waiting, as the river is not likely to remain long at a sufficient stage. I do not think there will be over one more rise this season, and by waiting too long we may lose our only chance at Florence with the gunboats.

Many thanks for your kindness.

Very respectfully,

LEROY FITCH,
Lieutenant Commanding.

P. S.—I will try to keep you informed of my whereabouts, and will also send you all the information I can gather. I expect to be between Duck River and Chickasaw for several days yet, unless the river again commences falling rapidly. My instructions from Admiral Porter are, "Go down as the river falls," and, of course, I ascend as it rises.

Respectfully, yours,

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jackson, April 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 16th Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I inclosed the dispatch of Lieutenant Fitch, commanding gunboat Lexington, to General Dodge, by mail. The Seventh Kansas ar-

rived last night at Corinth; one company detailed this morning to carry dispatches to General Dodge. May I ask if Captain [Charles] Wills has been detailed on my staff as aide-de-camp?

I place no reliance upon the exaggerated reports of scouts yesterday as to forces of enemy on the line of Bear Creek and Tennessee River, nor as to movement at this time to cut railroad between Jackson and Bethel.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following [dispatch] of this day just received from Colonel Fuller:

Have just heard from Colonel Streight and General Ellet. Streight says he would stop at Hamburg this morning. If he found no messenger there, would go up to Eastport, and would try to communicate there. Ellet fears can't go above Hamburg; his boats draw too much to reach either of the places Dodge designated. I have forwarded this news to Dodge.

J. W. FULLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863—late p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Fuller's forces will leave at 6 to-morrow. He will wait until my arrival there at 9. He says he leaves about 800 men; unable to march 200. Convalescents organized into three battalions. The outposts are about as they were before. In place of the 2,000 from here, I have ordered 600 infantry from Bolivar. I have ordered no cavalry from here. I think Dodge will have his hands full if he crossed Bear Creek again.

OGLESBY,
Major-General.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I send following dispatches from Fuller, just received, dated April 18 and 19:

Refugees, just in at Glendale, report heavy cannonading on Thursday near Tuscumbia. Another scout reports hearing five or six shots near Chickasaw, or Bear Creek. I think it was rebels firing on our cavalry far in advance of infantry. As it was so long after the general expected the Kansas cavalry, I am of opinion that it would be better for all to take the shortest route to Dodge. They have orders to start at 6. If you think best, I will countermand orders sending main body via Jacinto, and let all go through to Dodge. The scouts who destroyed railroad bridge report only three companies and one battery at Mann's Ferry. Scouts have scoured the country beyond Kossuth. Report nothing this side of Hatchie. I hear nothing south nearer than Verona.

J. W. FULLER.

I have just sent the following to Fuller in reply:

Colonel FULLER:

You had better follow order of Dodge, unless you clearly see it impracticable to do so. I see no reason why cavalry may not go by Jacinto. If Dodge wishes them to come direct, I think he would let you know.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

Brisk cannonading is now going on in the direction of Readyville. The general commanding directs you to hold your command in readiness, with two days' rations, to march, if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 19, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Colonel Ducat just arrived. Rebels appear active. Concentrate your west column near Glasgow or in front, and arrange for a grand depot at Bowling Green. Use your river. Massing rapidly near Glasgow highly advisable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH,
April 19, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Please tell Colonel Swords to let General Stanley have 2,000 horses for cavalry as soon as they can be purchased.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 19, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

You are where you can get horses; I am not; consequently, you should send me the Second Ohio Cavalry. You will have to mount infantry, as I do.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Ky., April 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. MITCHELL:

SIR: I had authorized and directed Colonel Lilly, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, to mount his dismounted men from the horses of avowed or notoriously disloyal citizens. Fearing, however, that his agents were not collecting the horses according to the spirit or letter of his orders, I have directed him to discontinue his operations. You will please, therefore, take steps to procure a number not exceeding 150 horses—serviceable cavalry horses—from the avowed or notorious secessionists in this country. In doing this, you will please bear in mind that it is important that farming operations should not be broken up. Persons who

are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States should be presumed loyal; in short, the weight of inconvenience that may arise to the community should fall as much as possible on the wealthy, who are receiving protection from the Government while sympathizing with our enemies. In regard to payment for these horses, you will please be guided by my letter to Colonel Lilly, a copy of which has been sent to you.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *April* 19, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

I don't clearly understand the object of building a bridge at Rutherford, but will try to find out as early as possible. It will require two weeks' labor to build the bridge, and stores are being brought to this side of Duck River constantly. If they attack Nashville on this flank, it must prove a failure; but if their object is to cross the Lower Cumberland, it may cause us much trouble. I am inclined to believe that the bridge is for their own safety, and to procure a safe retreat. Unless Van Dorn is largely re-enforced, nothing can be accomplished against this flank. When our forts are done and the guns in position, 2,000 men can hold them against five times their numbers. Russell is home, and swears you are the greatest man living. The fortifications will be hurried to the utmost.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 20, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I send for your information the following dispatch, sent by me:

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 20, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The enemy at Tuscumbia has been largely re-enforced by infantry. The delay in Streight's coming up compelled Dodge to attack. He did so, and drove them from Bear Creek to Caney Creek with heavy loss. Our loss 100, and one piece of artillery disabled, but saved. Streight is now in Eastport, in communication with Dodge and the gunboats. I re-enforced Dodge to-day with 2,000 men, and with instructions that, if he finds the enemy too strong to be dislodged from Tuscumbia, that Streight should proceed in rear of Dodge, by Tupelo, and then across the country. I sent cavalry on Friday to cut the Mobile and Ohio Railroad below Tupelo, and also to push down to the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad and cut that. I recommend a strong demonstration on the enemy's left, to relieve the movement on Tuscumbia. I shall keep you informed of anything further that I learn.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Colonel Streight, in command of General Rosecrans' expedition, did not come up until four days after the time agreed upon for the movement to commence.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *April* 20, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Arrived here at 12 m. Colonel Fuller has sent his forces to Glendale, and will now follow on train. Some dispatches from Fuller have been lost, but none of any importance, he thinks. The enemy are threatening Dodge's right, at Mann's Ferry, as reported by scout. Fuller will carry dispatches to Dodge; go within 5 miles of Iuka to-night.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *April* —, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have waited until last moment to hear from Dodge. Have received nothing to-day. Scouts report no movement from below, nor from Mann's Ferry, toward Dodge or Corinth. I have no cavalry here. Have ordered squadron to-night from Jackson, and Hurst from Bolivar to-morrow. Your last dispatch was sent by Colonel Fuller, now marching to Dodge's support. Will be there to-morrow. It is probable Dodge will have to meet 15,000 before Tuscumbia.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *April* 20, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General HURLBUT:

I have no doubt Dodge was joined by Streight and Ellet yesterday. I send messenger to Hamburg to-morrow; to Ocono certain. I expect message from Dodge to-night or morning by Seventh Kansas. I have 2,000 troops. I can call in outpost, 1,000 more, for defense of Corinth. Will hold, of course. Gunboats can't reach Tuscumbia before to-morrow, if then.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Jackson, Tenn.:

Move up to Corinth as you indicate. Push Fuller forward. Communicate with Colonel Streight, and let him move up to Dodge at once. Order Ellet's Marine Brigade as high as they dare go. Dodge will find rations on the boats. I fear that dispatches sent to Dodge have been captured and the plan become known. The gunboats should be able to reach Tuscumbia.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 20, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: My attention has frequently been called to the enormous expense to the Government of your telegrams, as much or perhaps

more than that of all the other generals in the field. I have avoided writing to you on the subject, lest you might misconceive my motives, but as the habit with you seems to be increasing, and is really injuring you in the estimation of the Government, I feel it my duty to you as a personal friend to call your attention to the matter. The truth is, you repeat again and again the same thing by telegraph, at a very great expense to the Government, without the slightest necessity. For example, you have telegraphed at least a dozen, and, perhaps, twenty times in the last few months that you require more cavalry. The Government is fully aware of your wants, and has been doing all in its power to supply them. It certainly was not necessary to remind it every day and every hour of its duty.

Again, you telegraph continually about matters which require no immediate action or reply, and which might be communicated through the mails without any delay or injury to the public service and with great saving to the public treasury.

The Secretary of War directs me to call your attention particularly to one peculiar feature in your telegrams and reports. You are very particular in mentioning all your successes and all captures from the enemy, but you do not inform the Government of your defeats and losses. These we learn only through the reports of the enemy and your requisitions for re-enforcements and supplies. A moment's reflection will convince you of the impropriety of this course. In order to act understandingly, the Government should be advised of your losses as well as your gains.

This letter is not written in a spirit of fault-finding, but from a sense of duty to you and to the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY,
Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to put your brigade in readiness, and march to-morrow at 2 o'clock, with five days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition.

Captain Stokes will report to you and accompany you with his battery; also one regiment from Colonel Harker's brigade.

You will proceed toward Nashville, and take a position near Scrougeville, for the purpose of resisting any attempt of the enemy's cavalry to cross Stone's River or to attack Nashville or La Vergne. You will, on the way, consult with Colonel Este, commanding at La Vergne, in regard to the best points to occupy to effect your purpose. It may be policy for you not to retain one position very long, but change from time to time, so as to watch the various avenues of approach, and also deceive the enemy as to your whereabouts and strength. You will neither take your tents nor camp equipage. Report by telegraph from La Vergne anything of importance, and report daily, whether there be any news or not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 20, 1863—7:15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Corps:

The general commanding directs you to send one brigade immediately on the Lebanon pike to Stone's River. The enemy appears to be demonstrating toward La Vergne, and your brigade is designed to attract his attention this way. Colonel Palmer's cavalry will report to you, to accompany the brigade. Direct them to build a considerable line of fires in their front, and make an ostentatious display of force. The cavalry may feel out cautiously beyond the river in the morning. The whole force will take two days' rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 20, 1863.

Major-General MCCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to send one brigade, with three days' rations, out on the Shelbyville pike to-morrow morning; also a brigade, or such part of a brigade as you may deem sufficient, with three days' rations, to go out beyond Salem 4 or 5 miles, toward Versailles or down the Middleton road, as you may think best. The design of these movements is to cover an expedition of General Reynolds to McMinnville, by threatening the enemy in front. Direct these forces to advance cautiously, as if desiring to conceal their movements, but to go far enough to create the impression that we are preparing an advance on Shelbyville. Of course, it is not desired to engage the enemy, unless he attacks, but it may be well for you to be in readiness to support these advanced forces should it become necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 20, 1863.

Col. W. J. PALMER, *Commanding Anderson Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs you to report with the whole of your available force to Major-General Crittenden immediately, to accompany a brigade from his corps out on the Lebanon pike to the crossing of Stone's River. He directs me to say that he wishes you to make as much display of your force as possible, to induce the enemy to believe that we are moving in large force. It is not intended that these troops shall cross the river to-night.

You will receive further orders from General Crittenden, to whom you will report in person as soon as you have given the necessary orders to your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

The general commanding directs you to send a brigade, with three days' rations, to-morrow morning out on the Manchester pike 5 or 6 miles, or far enough to engage the attention of the enemy. He desires it to move cautiously, as if desiring to conceal its advance; the purpose being to cover the movements of General Reynolds by a diversion in their front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CLARKSVILLE, *April 20, 1863—11.15 a. m.*

General JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Woodward's force, 600 strong and two pieces of artillery, left Van Lew's furnace Saturday midnight, upon Van Dorn's order, for Columbia, traveling by way of Centreville, for fear of being cut off. All quiet.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

LA VERGNE, *April 20, 1863.*

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Reports from citizens are that General Wheeler, with all his command, is within 6 miles of Charlton's Ford, 5 miles down Stone's River from here; also a large force of cavalry between Baird's Mills and Lebanon. They report that the rebels say they will attack La Vergne and clear out the force here. Don't think the rebels can do it. Our patrols have had slight skirmishing across Stone's River, 8 miles from here.

GEO. P. ESTE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
April 20, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I will do all I can to assist General Stanley to horses. The Second Ohio is now on the Cumberland above Burkesville, and will be sent to you as soon as I can relieve it. In sending this regiment, and giving you all the horses that are purchased, I necessarily delay my own move ments, but you can rely upon as early a co-operation as possible. We now hold Tompkinsville, Celina, and the entire line of the Cumberland. Above there is about 4,000 of the enemy's cavalry, in and about Monticello. The gaps are held by very small forces. The other troops that are in East Tennessee are along the line of the Clinch River, with General [D. S.] Donelson in command. He has with him [W. G. M.] Davis, Gracie, and A. E. Jackson. I will either return you the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment or send another in its place. I will be glad to send you the Seventy-first Indiana when it is ready to leave Indianapolis, if it can

be spared. My only fear is, that in sending so much of the force from here I will not be able to make a proper diversion in your favor. Our cavalry attacked the enemy at Creelsborough and Celina on Saturday, with good results. No enemy north of the Cumberland now. I hope to break up the force at Monticello in two or three days.

The two English officers came to me with a letter of introduction from a friend of mine in Chicago. I do not know how they are accredited to him, but think they are all right. I gave the pass, perhaps, without proper consideration.

I shall concentrate the west column, under Hartsuff, as soon as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 20, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Our advance posts are now on the Cumberland, from Celina to Somerset, with strong pickets as high up as Barboursville. There is no rebel force in Kentucky now north of the Cumberland except some strolling bands and guerrillas, and very few of them. There is a considerable force at Monticello which we hope to break up to-morrow, unless events should transpire during to-day demonstrating that that movement would embarrass us in a more important contemplated movement. I will inform you of the result to-morrow. It is very important that the troops that were in this department when I came should be organized into a corps. If they were attached to the Ninth Corps it would be too large, and, besides, in operating in the direction of East Tennessee, it will be necessary to move in two columns at least. General Hartsuff is here, and I would be glad to have him assigned to that corps. Please let me have an answer to-day, if possible. General Rosecrans' requirements for animals are so large that I find it very difficult to organize the supply and ammunition trains for this department; but I hope to send you a definite statement of my plans very soon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 20, 1863.

General WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The following reliable information is received:

The whole rebel force in East Tennessee does not exceed 10,000. Nearly all the forces in the gaps have been withdrawn, and the line of defense is now along Clinch River. General Donelson is in command, and has with him Generals Davis, Gracie, and A. E. Jackson. Humphrey Marshall is still in Southeastern Kentucky, in a position to fall back to Cumberland or Pound Gap. His force is variously estimated from 1,500 to 4,000. The forces about Monticello are disposed as follows: Cluke, with 800 men, 4 miles east of Monticello; [J. J.] Morrison, with 400, near Robertsport; Ashby, with 400, on Meadow Creek, 10 miles from Monticello; [James E.] Carter, with 400, at Hernon Valley, 6 miles from Monticello; Chenault, in Monticello, with 350, and three battalions or regiments between Monticello and Burkesville, and two other regiments

between Monticello and Albany, say, 4,000 men in all. The attack of Colonel Riley was very creditable, and I hope to hear from Colonel Jacob before morning.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, April 20, 1863—10.35 a. m.

General HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

Say to Colonel Jacob that if he feels that he can cross at or near Burkesville or Creelsborough, and make a successful attack on the rear of the enemy early to-morrow morning, I will order the force at Somerset, some 1,500 men, to cross at the same time and attack him in front. It would not be right, at this distance and with the limited information I have, to issue a peremptory order for a crossing, which should depend upon the nature of the fords, the strength of the position of the enemy, and the route through which our forces would have to pass to attack them. I have, therefore, determined to leave the discretion with the commanding officer in front, simply saying that, whilst it is very desirable that the force in and about Monticello should be captured or scattered, it would be very unfortunate, in view of other movements that I am contemplating, to have our forces meet with any serious reverse just at this time. If Colonel Jacob decides to cross to-morrow morning at daylight, he should at once send a messenger to the telegraph office at Columbia, to forward the dispatch to you, in order that General Willcox may order the force in the neighborhood of Somerset to cross at the same time. Please hurry this to the front, in order that we may get the message back by night. In case he decides not to cross the river, the main body can return to Columbia, with strong advance posts and pickets in the direction of Jamestown, Creelsborough, and Burkesville.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

LEXINGTON, KY., *April* 20, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following meets with my approval. I would recommend, in addition, that Wright's forces co-operate below:

General WILLCOX:

From Wolford's dispatches, I find he does not deem it advisable to cross the river with his present force.

Will it not be well for me to have Gilbert move the Forty-fourth and One hundred and fourth from Mount Vernon to Somerset, while I take the Second Tennessee and Twenty-seventh New Jersey to same place, together with Wilder Battery, and drive rebels from Wayne County? When Gilbert moves, I will send the One hundred and third Ohio from this to Mount Vernon. This movement can be made if I can gather rations and forage here in a day or two. If successful, all the troops, except a small force, should return here, owing to difficulties in supplying forage and rations at Somerset. This movement, I think, is entirely practicable; whether advisable, therefore, [before] a general advance is to be made, I leave with you to determine.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., April 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Comdg. District of Western Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have recently had my attention directed to the condition of affairs at and in the vicinity of Franklin, in this State, and have a mass of evidence going to prove that the population is not only generally disloyal, but has been actively so. At the same time their proceedings have been so cautiously conducted that I have been unable to acquire sufficient proof to convict of any overt act. Its vicinity has been the favorite locality for the operations of the small predatory bands so difficult to capture and capable of mischief.

In view of these facts, and that from its position it is indicated as an advantageous outpost to this post, and a proper base for scouting parties in all directions, I respectfully suggest that a mounted force of, say, five companies be stationed there, subject to my orders.

I am satisfied that at few points in this section of the State could a force be more profitably employed, not only as far as military operations are concerned, but as a check upon contraband trade with the enemy. I would, under my instructions, assume the responsibility of sending a portion of the mounted force at this point could I spare them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, April 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: Having made a study of the routes from Kentucky to Eastern Tennessee, I have thought that I might be able to assist you somewhat, and therefore write you this note.

The best route is from Lebanon to Columbia, thence to Creelsborough, on the Cumberland, thence to Albany, thence to Livingston, thence to Crossville, thence to Kingston. This road is generally smooth, except the hills in the vicinity of Wolf and Obie's Rivers.

The next best road is the same as the former as far as Albany, thence to Jamestown, 26 miles over a very rough road, from Jamestown to Montgomery, and from Montgomery to Kingston. On this road a considerable quantity of forage can be procured. The people are generally loyal, and there are more natural obstacles for an enemy to overcome on your right flank than on the route through Livingston. You can also make use of Lebanon, Nicholasville, and Lexington as depots, and transport supplies to the Cumberland at Jamestown and at Waitsborough, first, by a route from Lebanon, leading up the Rolling Fork, good in summer and fall; by Bradfordsville to Liberty, at which place you branch off to either Jamestown or Somerset; second, from Lebanon and Nicholasville, by way of Danville, to Somerset, through Hustonville, Middleburg, or Coffee's Mill and Doughtry's Store, or through Stanford, and by still another through Lancaster and Crab Orchard; third, from Lexington to Somerset, through Richmond and Crab Orchard, average road, or through Richmond, Lancaster, and Stanford, a

very excellent road. From Somerset you can get into the road from Albany to Kingston, by Waitsborough, Monticello, and Jamestown. There is also another excellent road from Somerset to Montgomery, going up the east side of the South Fork of the Cumberland to Huntsville, from Huntsville to Montgomery, and from Montgomery to Kingston or Knoxville. The great advantage of this route is that your right will be entirely protected by the South Fork as far as Huntsville, and the road from the Cumberland to Huntsville will be good at all seasons. Also on this route you can take the left fork of the road at Chitwood's, about 12 miles north of Huntsville, which will take you to either Clinton, over a passable road, or to Grantsborough and on to Knoxville.

I suppose you have studied carefully the advantages and difficulties of the route from Lexington to Knoxville, by way of London, Barboursville, and Cumberland Gap; therefore, it will not be necessary for me to mention it. I will, however, say that the only advantage in the Cumberland Gap route consists in its passage through a barren region, which, if the Gap or Cumberland Ford were strongly held by our forces, would be inaccessible to the rebels. There is another route to Knoxville from London, by way of Williamsburg and Jacksborough, which I should select in preference to the Cumberland Gap route, as it passes over a more practicable country, and is more conveniently situated for obtaining forage.

Several persons living in Lexington and Nicholasville are engaged in the transportation business, and would gladly enter into an arrangement to haul supplies. Among them I can recommend Mr. H. B. Crow, of Nicholasville, both as a business man and a man of the strictest integrity.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 20, 1863.

Capt. H. G. Gibson, Third U. S. Artillery, is announced as chief of artillery for the Army of the Ohio. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 21, 1863—11 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Thrice has notice directly come to me that some complaint has been lodged in the minds of persons high in authority, or in records in the War Office, against the working of my army police, or that there was a conflict of authority between civil and military. Each time I have stated that I know of none, and asked for the specifications, that I might remedy the evil. No reply has been given, no information of what this all means. If there be anything wrong I want to know it,

and appeal to you to please order the complaints to be communicated to me fully. If the fox is unearthed, I will promise to skin him or pay for his hide.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *April* 21, 1863—2.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have just received the following dispatch from Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, my chief of cavalry, who was sent to Louisville to see about horses:

LOUISVILLE, KY., *April* 21, 1863.

In the horse line we stand thus: Burnside says he will do all he can. Horses at Indianapolis go to Hooker. Horses are also going west, to Saint Louis. They come slow here. I think the price too low, $110. Contract expires on the 31st. Should be closed and price raised. Please consult at Washington.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

Respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to keep the infantry and cavalry sent out to Stone's River, on the Lebanon pike, last night where they are for the present. They are designed to observe any movement the enemy makes in consequence of General Reynolds' expedition to McMinnville and Liberty. It is possible the rebels may attempt to escape by crossing Stone's River and making their way toward the Harpeth. Colonel Palmer's cavalry should keep a sharp lookout toward Baird's Mills.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, April 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication inclosing report of Colonel Bradley. There was no especial news that caused the retrograde movement to-day. The position of the troops on the Shelbyville, Middleton, and Salem roads was reported to-day, at 2 p. m., to the general commanding, and the retrograde movements made were at his direction. It is believed that General Reynolds entered McMinnville to-day, and, as stated in a previous communication, these movements were intended to be a feint to confuse the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

CORINTH, *April* 21, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Received dispatch from Dodge this morning, dated the 20th. The Marine Brigade and Colonel Streight's forces joined them on the night of the 19th. It will take Streight two days to get ready. Only half of his forces are mounted; will have to be mounted in the country. Ellet has no orders to report to Dodge. He is under orders, posted, but will co-operate. Dodge will move Wednesday morning, to strike the enemy at Tuscumbia on Friday. Streight is to move on this night, and go on his work if Dodge will not require his support. Dodge will have to remain there two weeks, to cover Streight's operations. Gunboats have not been able to get over the shoals yet. Dodge had a spirited fight on the 19th on his front, but reports no loss. Enemy are very shy of him; has plenty of rations at Eastport; gets forage from the country; will destroy what he does not use. He thinks the enemy will strongly re-enforce. Will know to-morrow if gunboats can go over shoals.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF CORINTH, DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Corinth, Miss., April 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE:

Your dispatches of the 20th all received this morning. Fuller will join you to-day. The movements you propose are satisfactory. Of course, you are untrammeled as to your movements in the field. Have Ellet go as far up the river as you wish to use his forces in conjunction with your own. Regret the gunboats cannot aid you in the attack on Tuscumbia. I send you six boxes, caliber .52; also more on pack mules. Can you not arrange to receive messages at Hamburg, and relieve my escort there? I have but small cavalry force here; shall have more to-morrow. I have asked for cipher operator to send to you, so that all dispatches falling into the hands of the enemy will be valueless to them. Will send him to-morrow if he comes.

Mrs. Dodge sends you packages. I believe I have informed her when escort starts. So far as I can learn to this time, everything is quiet south of you. Colonel Burke has been instructed to scour the country every day on your right as near to Bear Creek as possible. Have no special news here. General [John G.] Foster, at Washington, N. C., has been re-enforced, and is safe. On the night of the 16th, seven gunboats, three transports, and some flats ran the batteries at Vicksburg. No more fighting at Charleston. I send by messenger a dispatch to Lieutenant Fitch; of no importance, however. I shall support you from this place all I can. Will remain here until you return.

The cavalry force between Iuka and Burnvsille will be driven out by Fuller to-day.

Respectfully, yours,

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

P. S.—Captain [James M.] Irvin reports it impossible to send ammunition on pack mules. I have directed him to send all by ambulance to Hamburg, and trust to getting it from Eastport. I send all men and horses to Major Gilbert to-day, as requested; some 14 to 20 in all.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., April* 21, 1863.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, Thursday, the 30th day of the present month, will be observed in this army as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

The general commanding desires, in thus ordering the observance of this national fast, to impress upon the minds of the officers and soldiers of this army the fact that if we expect the blessing of Almighty God upon our efforts to suppress this rebellion, we must place our trust in Him. Let us acknowledge our entire dependence on Him; let us, by this public and solemn act of humiliation, confess the truth that we have often outraged the rights of conscience, and disregarded the authority of the God of truth and justice. Let us, then, as reason and religion dictate, arise from our humiliation with a firm resolution that we will hereafter avoid blasphemy, impurity, and every kind of wrong toward God, our neighbors, or ourselves, humbly hoping and trusting that God in his mercy will aid us in keeping our good resolutions, and that He will deliver us from the unjust and cruel enemy, who, with lying lips and malicious hearts, seek to destroy us and the nation. If we do this we shall surely conquer peace and liberty for ourselves and our children, both North and South.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The latest information from East Tennessee indicates that the force there does not exceed 10,000, nearly all of which is along Clinch River, the gaps being held by small forces.

Humphrey Marshall is still in Southeastern Kentucky, beyond Goose Creek salt-works, ready to fall back to either Cumberland or Pound Gap. His force is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 4,000 (nearer the former), and, I think, in bad condition.

There are about 4,000 cavalry in and about Monticello. The cavalry sent out from Glasgow attacked the enemy near Celina, killed 30, wounded many, captured their camp, and was in full pursuit when last heard from. The command sent out from Lebanon attacked the enemy near Creelsborough, broke them up, and was also in pursuit when last heard from. Our forces now occupy the line of the Cumberland, and a small advance guard crossed at Williamsburg, and drove a rebel regiment within 6 miles of the Tennessee line.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, KY., *April* 21, 1863.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

SIR: I deem it my duty, as it certainly is my pleasure, to represent to the general commanding the department the strong, ardent, and confiding attachment which everywhere prevails throughout this beau-

tiful country for the cause of the Union. The sympathizers with rebellion (and, of course, these must be many) are extremely quiet and subdued, and your Orders, No. 38, has acted like a charm upon them. I do not think, however, that a politic or even just course has been pursued toward the loyal portion of this (Madison) and Clark Counties. I can only speak from observation of these two counties. In the absence of our force they (the loyal people) have suffered greatly by guerrillas of the enemy, and when our own troops have been here they have been furnished with supplies of corn, hay, &c., for which they received, in numerous cases, mere slips of paper setting forth the fact of the purchase, which receive no consideration from the quartermasters to whom they are presented. In other cases regular vouchers have been given; yet, so far as I can learn, not one dollar has been received therefor. This course, I need hardly say, produces a bad impression as regards the good faith of the Government toward loyal and faithful citizens, and is causing much forage to be held back (and, no doubt, in many cases concealed), which is now greatly needed for our animals. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that steps be taken to settle up such claims as early as practicable, and to furnish means to the quartermaster's department, so that cash may be paid for necessary purchases as often as possible. I have heard complaints, too, in various parts of the country where I have been, and from the most respectable and loyal gentlemen, against the post quartermaster at Lexington, Captain [Henry J.] Latshaw. Everywhere I hear of the rough and cavalier treatment received by gentlemen of high standing in society, when business has called them to his office. It is even said (I will not be responsible for the truth of the statement) that he has refused payment on regular vouchers, pleading the absence of money, when the money has been paid to a third party buying these vouchers at a discount of 10 per cent. This officer is not personally known to me; but, whether these things are true or not, I am satisfied that he is deservedly obnoxious to the community in general, and ought to be cautioned or removed.

I have taken the liberty of addressing this note direct to department headquarters, for the reason that its contents are out of the usual routine of business, and of such a character that the suggestions could not well be met by the district commander.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 21, 1863.

I. The traffic carried on in Confederate scrip, by some persons in this department, is recognized as a direct violation of General Orders, No. 38, and all parties detected in engaging in it will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of that order.

II. The consolidation of regiments in this department, under General Orders, No. 86, from the War Department, will, by authority from the War Department, be suspended during the discretion of the commanding general.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, *Comdg. Twenty-first Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to order the four regiments of infantry and Colonel Palmer's regiment of cavalry, now at the crossing to Stone's River on the Lebanon pike, to march to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock by way of the pike on the farther side of Stone's River to Milton, and take up a good position for defense of that place. The object of this movement is to cover the flank of a brigade of General Thomas' corps which goes out to-morrow morning with a supply train for General Reynolds at Liberty. This brigade goes out on the Liberty pike, crossing the river near Hall's Mills.

On arriving at Liberty, Colonel Palmer will detach about one-third of his cavalry force to report to General Granger (commanding the brigade from General Thomas' corps), and accompany him to Liberty and back to Milton. Your force will remain at Milton till General Granger returns, when it will move back and occupy its present position. Should it be attacked while at Milton, direct it to send word to General Cruft, at Cripple Creek, or to General Hazen, at Readyville, for assistance. Inform these two officers of this movement, and direct them to open communication with Milton. You will send two regiments of infantry to hold the position at the crossing of Stone's River on the Lebanon pike, in the absence of the force now there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, April 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, *Commanding Fifth Division:*

The general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy are reported as having taken a position in the cedars on the right and left of the Lebanon pike, from Baird's Mills toward East Fork of Stone's River, and are awaiting an opportunity either to attack the railroad or any body of our troops marching in an unguarded manner through that portion of country.

A brigade of General Crittenden's corps has been ordered to Milton, to co-operate with you, and the brigade which escorts the rations can be halted at Milton on its return, for one day, to strengthen the brigade ordered there, if you think it necessary.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. P. WILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

(Indorsed on envelope): General Granger will direct this to be delivered on his arrival at Liberty.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Triune, April 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that I have made a careful examination of this posi-

tion and its approaches; also of the defensive works completed and in progress. The position is naturally a good one, and may be made very strong by a few days' labor, in addition to that already expended. The chief difficulty arises from the fact that the natural extent of the position is too great for the number of troops now here. The line must be extended beyond the proper limits of strength for my present force, or else the flanks must be quite imperfectly protected. One additional brigade of troops would, I believe, remove this difficulty, and enable me to make a sure defense against greatly superior numbers, at least long enough for the main army to be brought into action in this position. Considering that the proximity of the enemy is such that he may reach me by a single night's march, and that my position may be easily turned, an attack against my present force might result in the loss of my baggage and possibly of my artillery.

I express thus freely my views without intending to suggest whether, in view of all the circumstances, my force here should be increased or not. I am proceeding upon the supposition that it will not be increased.

I have determined to limit the defense to the heights on the north side of Wilson's Creek, and will extend the works on either flank so as to make them as secure as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 23, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of the 21st received. I really cannot say that I have heard any complaint of you. I have heard complaint of a police corps at Nashville, but your name was not mentioned in connection with it, so far as I remember. It may be that by inference you are connected with it, but my attention has never been drawn to it in that light.

A. LINCOLN.

CARTHAGE, TENN.,
April 23, 1863.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I have positive information this morning that the enemy have withdrawn with their artillery wagons and the greater part of their force on the Sparta pike, leaving behind only a few hundred as pickets, rear guards, &c. Each man carried with him half a bushel of shelled corn, which they said was to cross the mountains with; that they were going into Kentucky, and also that Bragg was going there, and that he has already commenced withdrawing part of his force via Chattanooga. I will send a force so as to be at Liberty to-morrow.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

LA VERGNE, *April* 23, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

My patrols report all quiet along the river. Citizens report a part of Wharton's command, from 300 to 800, in the vicinity of Rural Hill. Wheeler, Morgan, and Wharton they report as near Alexandria. The citizens all seem to believe that the rebels will attack us. I guess not. Is the road from Jefferson up sufficiently guarded? There are good fords in that vicinity.

GEO. P. ESTE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 23, 1863. (Received 6.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On the 20th instant I sent the following dispatch to General Halleck:

It is very important that the troops that were in this department when I came should be organized into a corps. If they were attached to the Ninth Corps it would be too large, and, besides, in operating in the direction of East Tennessee, it will be necessary to move in two columns at least. General Hartsuff is here, and I would be glad to have him assigned to that corps.

I requested an immediate answer, but I see by the papers that General Halleck has gone to Suffolk. I am very desirous to have the work commenced at once. I hope I may receive the necessary authority to organize another corps at the earliest possible moment.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 23, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

The Secretary of War has refused three applications to make the troops in Kentucky a distinct army corps, for the reason that they are not combined into a single corps, but act by detachments. Should these troops gain some important victory, he may make them a distinct corps as a reward.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, April 23, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dist. of Western Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: A few days since a squad of 7 soldiers, belonging to the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, made application to these headquarters for transportation to Louisville, *en route* to Camp Chase, representing themselves as paroled prisoners, and exhibiting paroles given by assistant adjutant-general Second Brigade, Morgan's division, C. S. Army. The men say they were captured near Liberty, Tenn., on the 8th day of March, 1863, while with a foraging party of about 50 men, under the commissioned officers sent out by General Crook, commanding at Carthage. The whole foraging party was captured by a greatly superior force, as these men state. The officers were retained as prisoners, and the men paroled.

What shall be done in this case? I desire the decision of the general commanding this district as a precedent.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY,
Louisville, April 23, 1863.

Col. HORACE CAPRON,
Commanding Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry:

COLONEL: Four howitzers, with implements and ammunition, and 367 Burnside carbines and accouterments shipped, April 21, via Cave City and Glasgow. Your last requisition for extra wagons cannot be granted, General Burnside's orders being peremptory.

I heartily congratulate you and your command for their conduct on your fighting the very night of your arrival. Went to the Louisville Journal this morning; a true and good account will be published. Will send you a copy.

I am, and have been, very much engaged. For everything you require send me your orders; I will do my best to oblige you. My respects and best compliments to all your officers, and once more many thanks for your and their kindness. I would have been pleased to come and see you. Unfortunately I am duty bound to remain here. I have been inspecting horses here four days in succession. I received a kick at Oakland's stables; I am lame.

I am, and remain, colonel, very truly, your obedient servant,

JULIUS FASSES,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General of Cavalry.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *April* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Stanley went to Louisville, with 1,000 men, after horses. He telegraphs there are none. That market is furnishing horses for Saint Louis, Department of the Ohio, &c. Will not our necessities compel us to take horses from Western Kentucky?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *April* 24, 1863.
(Received April 25—12.05 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Cavalry horses are indispensable to our success here. We have always been without the control of the country, except for a short distance beyond our infantry lines, and all the horses and forage the country could furnish have thus fallen into the hands of the enemy. They subsist upon the country by having five to our one of mounted force. Out of our nominal cavalry force, we have not more than forty per cent. available, for want of horses. The fruits of victory, when

gained, will be lost, for want of mounted force to pursue. This has been stated and reiterated to the Department, but horses have not been obtained. No saving in prices paid by the contracting system can compensate for the losses we have thus sustained and are sustaining. Prices should be paid that will give us good horses, and that rapidly. Authority might wisely be given to our chief quartermaster to purchase at reasonable prices wherever he can obtain them. General Stanley is now waiting in Louisville with 1,200 dismounted cavalry to bring down horses. None there.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 24, 1863.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

General MEIGS:

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of promptly supplying this army with additional horses for mounted men. I have lost the control of the country between my infantry and that of the enemy, and all the forage and stock which they have consumed since I arrived here, for want of an adequate mounted force. The fruits of victory have been wrested from me through the same inexorable necessity. Money will hardly represent this loss. If there are any horses in the country we ought to have them at once. General Stanley was sent to Louisville with 1,000 men to bring horses down. He informs me that horses are being sent from Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville to the west, and even to General Hooker. Prices are so low that they are sending horses to Saint Louis. Money is thrown away buying the kind of horses we have bought. Prices should be realized for better stock. Cheap horses for service absolutely necessary is the worst possible plan, and this is tenfold worse when service is military. The cost of feeding poor horses and bringing them here is as great as that for good ones. The difference between them is greater than can be represented.

What has been said of purchasing horses is still more applicable to purchase of mules. Those sent here were too cheap; pecuniary loss on them before they get into service has been more than would buy good mules.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *April* 24, 1863—8.20 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch received. If you can send to Louisville some trusty officer of cavalry, to aid in the inspection of horses and mules for your army, who will not be accessible to temptation, the quartermaster's department at Louisville will be glad of his aid. The quartermasters of experience are too heavily burdened to personally inspect all the stock. Its quality should be brought at once by rigid inspection to the printed specifications, which are sufficient, if enforced, to secure good horses. Hired inspectors too often yield to the temptation offered by contractors. Have ordered Colonel Swords to take post at Louisville, because I heard such serious complaints of the quality of horses and mules accepted. Captain [Charles N.] Gould ng's mules are particularly ill reported. Have written to you about the charges against him, and have also directed Colonel Swords to investigate the matter. Capt. W.

B. Royall, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, was on duty at Louisville for a time by General Burnside's order, and I believe introduced some reforms. I have procured orders assigning him to this duty, from which he had been withdrawn.

The law requires contracts and public competition. They must be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The care is only in the personal supervision of the inspection by a trusty officer. I have none to spare for that purpose, and have always asked assistance from cavalry and artillery officers, and seldom gained it. There must be some officers, good judges of horses, honest men, with professional pride enough to do this duty well, and yet suffering from wounds or disability, who would gladly undertake the duty; and if no disabled officers can be found, there is no duty which you could assign such an officer in which he could render greater aid to the efficiency of your operations. If the inspection is rigid, the dishonest contractors will break; if the inspection is careless or dishonest, no price will improve the stock. The quartermaster at Louisville has had orders to supply you; and if the price is too low, it is due to the fact that contractors have offered at such prices and it was impossible to award contracts at higher prices. Inspection by faithful cavalry officers is the only remedy I can find, unless General Burnside will, under martial law, hang one or two bogus and bribing contractors. That would improve the stock, I think.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Triune, April 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, the results of a reconnoitering and foraging expedition, from which I returned this evening.

I went forward this morning with a brigade of infantry, one battery, and some cavalry as far as College Grove, and thence with the main force westward and southwestward about 3 miles. A regiment of infantry was left at College Grove, and a force of cavalry sent down the pike as far as Jordan's, from which place it drove the enemy's pickets and scouted the surrounding country, remaining in that vicinity until about 3 p. m. A small body of cavalry was also sent from the main force toward Bethesda. No enemy was met in this direction. About 500 rebel cavalry had passed through the day before, taking off all the horses they could find. A Union man was found near Bethesda, who had just returned from Spring Hill. He stated that all the sick and convalescents had been sent from that place to the rear, and that Van Dorn and Wheeler were certainly preparing for some important move. It was reported in camp that they had been ordered to some place in Alabama, but it seemed to be believed by the soldiers and by my informer that they were about to advance. The soldiers were sure of a "big fight" very soon. In the afternoon I went as far down on the Chapel Hill pike as the position held by my cavalry, and returned to camp with the command at sunset this evening. We obtained 130 wagon-loads of good forage.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 24, 1863.*

The general commanding, finding that the War Department objects to the organization of the light battalions from the rolls of honor, as contemplated by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 19, current series, from these headquarters, directs:

That those whose names appear on the rolls of honor remain on duty with their respective commands, and that they be distinguished, when on military duty, by wearing a red ribbon, tied in the button-hole or attached to the coat over the left breast.

The issue of first-class arms, provided for in General Orders, No. 19, will be made as soon as practicable.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *April 24, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

Up to this hour nothing from Dodge to-day. I sent out dispatches with escort to Hamburg at 2 to-day. I expect something to-night. Three privates of Second Iowa Cavalry came into Camp Davis to-day (cut off from regiment), and report your cavalry at Okolona. On Wednesday last, burned barracks of enemy at that place; also report seeing large fires at Tupelo, and suppose enemy were burning their supplies there to avoid your cavalry at Okolona; also report that Burton's [Barteau's], Harris' [Ham's], and Smith's forces had got in rear of your cavalry, and were harassing them. As soon as the men come in, I will send you anything additional they may say.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati:

Your dispatch in relation to the organization of a new corps has been received, and directions given to issue the order immediately according to your request.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, *April 24, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following dispatch was received from General Hobson at 1 o'clock this morning:

Dispatch from Colonel Graham says that rebels burned the court-house at Tompkinsville on Wednesday evening [April 22], killing several Union men, and lights seen in different directions, and is supposed they are burning those of Union men. It is of the utmost importance that an expedition of about 2,000 men, with section of battery, be sent to that point at once. It is reported that the enemy are in some force at Celina.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

I have ordered Colonel Graham, with his regiment and the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry and one section of artillery, to move at once to Tompkinsville, and attack and destroy the enemy, if possible.

I have also directed General Manson to send Colonel Jacob, with the Ninth and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, to co-operate with Graham, leaving the Eleventh Cavalry at Columbia. Nothing new from the other posts.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *April* 24, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following telegram just received from Lebanon:

Colonel Jacob telegraphs, as reliable information, seven parts [?] of regiments still in Wayne County; one at Monticello; three at Baker's Mills, on Beaver Creek; one at Cook's, near the mouth of Beaver Creek, threatening. He expects larger force to attack stores and wagons at Columbia. He has started his train back to Lebanon. I hear nothing from scouts sent toward Jamestown.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

I have directed General Manson to send two regiments of infantry at once to re-enforce Jacob, with orders to attack the enemy, if he is not too strong and is on this side of the Cumberland.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 25, 1863—3.20 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

You will immediately report the number of animals (horses and mules) in your army when you assumed command, and the number you have received since from every source.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, April 25, 1863.

Capt. W. JENKINS, *Assistant Quartermaster, Louisville:*

General Rosecrans complains that horses are provided at Louisville for Saint Louis, while his requisitions are not filled. Is this so? His wants are urgent, and you have had orders to supply them. Spare no exertions to do so, and send no horses to any other army until he is supplied.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

LOUISVILLE, *April* 25, 1863.
(Received April 26—2.35 a. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS:

No horses have been sent from here to Saint Louis. General Rosecrans is supplied as fast as practicable. I will report the number furnished, as soon as I can ascertain.

T. SWORDS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, April 25, 1863.

Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

Report the total number of horses and mules, separately, supplied to the army under General Rosecrans since he took command, whether from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, or elsewhere. Report by telegraph this morning. He complains that his requisitions are not complied with.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., April 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. W. TAYLOR,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough:

Report, by telegraph, this day, total number of horses issued to the army under command of General Rosecrans since he assumed command, stating, as nearly as practicable, the number received from the depots of the Department of the Ohio, and the number captured, impressed, seized, or purchased in the Department of the Cumberland. To-morrow send same information as to mules.

Report also total number of horses for cavalry, mounted infantry, and transportation (each separately), and of mules now in the service of the Army of the Cumberland and at its depots.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

McCOOK'S HEADQUARTERS,
April 25, 1863. (Received April 26—11.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Commanding:*

All quiet in my front. Sheridan has two brigades ready to move in case Crittenden is disturbed at Salem, one brigade to go direct to him, and one to move down the Middleton dirt road. The 12,000 men that attacked Crittenden when last out, at Salem, were 9 mules and 4 negroes. None of my guards have been killed. I have heard nothing of it.

A. McD. McCOOK.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., April* 25, 1863.

It having been found that the flags prescribed by General Orders, No. 41, from these headquarters, December 19, 1862, to designate the headquarters of the various brigades, divisions, and corps of this army, are not sufficiently marked to be readily distinguished from each other, those herein described will be substituted.

General headquarters.—The national flag, 6 feet by 5, with a golden eagle below the stars, 2 feet from tip to tip.

Fourteenth Army Corps.—A bright blue flag, 6 feet by 4, fringed, with black eagle in center, 2 feet from tip to tip, with the number "14" in black on shield, which shall be white.

Twentieth Army Corps.—A bright red flag, same as that for Fourteenth Army Corps, except the number on the shield, which shall be that of the corps.

Twenty-first Army Corps.—A bright red, white, and blue flag (horizontal), same as that for Fourteenth Corps, except the number on the shield, which shall be that of the corps.

First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.—The flag of the corps, except the eagle and fringe, with one black star, 18 inches in diameter, point 2 inches from staff.

Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.—The flag of the corps, except eagle and fringe, with two black stars, each 18 inches in diameter, inner point 2 inches from staff.

Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.—The flag of the corps, except eagle and fringe, with three black stars, each 18 inches in diameter, set equally along staff, the inner point being 2 inches from staff.

Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.—The flag of the corps, except eagle and fringe, with four black stars, each 18 inches in diameter, three of them along staff as before, the other set equally on the flag.

Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.—The flag of the corps, except eagle and fringe, with five black stars, each 18 inches in diameter, three of them along the staff, the other two equally distributed on flag.

The division flags of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps will correspond with the above, that is, the corps flags (without eagle and fringe), with one, two, three, &c., stars, according as they represent the first, second, third, &c., divisions.

The headquarters flags of all brigades will be the flags of their divisions, with the number of the brigade in white, 8 inches long, in center of each star.

The Regular brigade will have the corps and division flag, but the stars shall be golden instead of black.

Artillery reserve.—Two bright red flags, each 4 feet by 2, one above the other.

Batteries.—Each battery shall have a small flag, corps colors and arrangement (but 1 foot 6 inches on staff, by 2 feet fly), with the letters and numbers of the battery inscribed thereon in black, 4 inches long, thus, "B, First Ohio."

Cavalry headquarters.—A bright red, white, and blue flag, 6 feet by 4, colors running vertically, red outermost.

First Cavalry Division.—A bright red, white, and blue flag, 6 feet by 4, like last, with one star, 18 inches in diameter, black, the point 2 inches from staff.

Second Cavalry Division.—Same as last, except two black stars, each 18 inches in diameter.

As for infantry, the headquarters flags of brigades will be the flags of divisions, with the number of the brigade in black, 8 inches long.

Engineer Corps.—A white and blue flag, blue uppermost, and running horizontally, 6 feet by 4.

Hospitals and ambulance depots.—A light yellow flag, 3 feet by 3, for hospitals and the principal ambulance depot on the field of battle, 2 feet square for the lesser ones.

Subsistence depots and storehouses.—A plain light green flag, 3 feet square.

Quartermaster's depots or storehouses.—Same flag, with letters Q. M. D. in white, 1 foot long.

Ordnance department, general headquarters.—A bright green flag, 3 feet square, with two crossed cannon in white, set diagonally in a square

of 3 feet, with a circular ribbon of 6 inches wide and 3 feet greatest diameter (or diameter of inner circle 2 feet), with the letters "U. S. Ordnance Department," in black, 4 inches long, on ribbon, and a streamer above flag, 1 foot on staff by 4 feet long, crimson color, with words "Chief of Ordnance" in black, 6 inches long.

Division ordnance.—Same flag, with cannon and ribbon, but no streamer.

All these flags will be made according to a pattern to be furnished from the quartermaster's department.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 25, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington:*

Fourteen hundred cavalry from Glasgow are moving upon Tompkinsville, which I will, if possible, move to Burkesville, and I will also move 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry, with some artillery, to either Burkesville or Jamestown, with instructions to cross Monday morning. If this force has not already moved too far, I will have it cross at Jamestown.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 25, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Tell Graham to look out for a move by Morgan in the direction of Glasgow, and to threaten Burkesville and Celina from Tompkinsville. Inform both Jacob and Graham that Carter will cross the Cumberland at Waitsborough or Mill Springs early Monday morning, with infantry, supported at the crossings. If they can make diversions in his favor it will be well. If Jacob can cross at Creelsborough or Jamestown, and move carefully in the direction of Albany, it will help Carter very much. Where is Jacob now? Send Colonel Morrison's brigade, now at Lebanon, to the crossing of Green River, between Campbellsville and Columbia, with a strong infantry and artillery guard at Columbia. We must occupy the enemy, and keep them from flanking Rosecrans. Tell garrisons on the railroad to keep sharp lookout. Please answer at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Ky., April 25, 1863.

Col. N. BOWEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Central District of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

SIR: Information having reached me that the inhabitants around Mount Sterling are being thrown into a state of consternation and alarm (both loyal and disloyal) on account of an indiscriminate seizure of horses by our troops and a party of citizens, and knowing that I had authorized no such (or any) procedure, I directed the commanding officer to inform me by what authority he was acting. To my great surprise (and I may say regret), he inclosed me a copy of an order grant

ing authority to seize horses, under certain restrictions, written (by order) by Captain [William W.] Van Ness, assistant quartermaster, of your staff. I need hardly say that I was surprised and chagrined. Since I am responsible for the efficiency and good condition of the troops under my command, it would appear reasonable that orders of so grave a character should pass through my hands, if issued at all from other headquarters than mine.

I had inaugurated a system of seizure of horses (when necessary), and of their appraisement, which has thus far worked well, without tending in any degree to the demoralizing of the troops making the seizures. This system could easily have been extended to Mount Sterling, if necessary, and the control of that matter, I submit, should be under my entire direction.

When in Lexington, on the 23d instant, I submitted to the general commanding my reasons why I thought it injudicious to authorize the seizure of horses at Mount Sterling, and he concurred in my views, and I left him with the impression that no such authority would be granted, yet this order (referred to above) bears date of the 18th instant, five days before our interview.

Every moment of my time is devoted to rendering my command efficient for the field, and to bring them up to such a high point of discipline that they can be used with credit to themselves and to the country when called upon to act; but I would respectfully submit that I will be wholly unable to attain this desirable result if my authority is to be weakened by their communicating direct to your headquarters, and their communications entertained and answered without any reference whatever to me, their immediate commander.

I will not, of course, undertake to dictate the course to be pursued at district headquarters, but I may be permitted to say that the custom and courtesy of the service, as well as the printed regulations of the army, all require that all intercourse between my command and higher authority than myself should pass through my headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 26, 1863—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

Inform the General-in-Chief I have it from a letter of Colonel Hill, commanding brigade in rebel army, that Joe Johnston has got 18,000 re-enforcements, of which 5,000 had already arrived on the 19th instant, and that he would have 30,000 in all by the 7th proximo. He says it is the intention of the rebels to advance on us, if we do not advance on them. If we retire into fortifications, they will cross into Kentucky, will seize Columbus, and so on. They intend to get here before General Grant can arrive. Our expedition to cut the Georgia Railroad promises to succeed. Dodge took Tuscumbia on the 24th, and was to take Florence on the 26th. Bragg has occupied the line of Duck River. His re-enforcements hold Tullahoma. My expedition to McMinnville succeeded. Report by mail, under late instructions, to save expense.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, Washington:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 20th instant is received.

If I have used the telegraph freely, it has been through an anxious desire to do my duty, and to insure that by no fault of mine should things go unattended to, which my experience has shown may be the case even with the most able and zealous officers, without reminders.

That I am very careful to inform the Department of my successes and of all captures from the enemy is not true, as the records of our office will show. That I have failed to inform the Government of my defeats and losses is equally untrue, both in letter and spirit. I regard the statement of these two propositions by the War Department as a profound, grievous, cruel, and ungenerous official and personal wrong. If there is any one thing I despise and scorn it is an officer's blowing his own trumpet, or getting others to do it for him. I had flattered myself that no general officer in the service had a cleaner record on this point than I have. I shall here drop the subject, leaving to time and Providence the vindication of my conduct, and expect justice, kindness, and consideration only from those who are willing to accord them.

Accept for yourself, personally, my cordial thanks for your kindness, both personal and official.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *April 26, 1863.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In commencing the work in this department, I have designated new chiefs of the quartermaster's and medical departments, without reference to their rank. Both General Meigs and Surgeon-General Hammond take exception to this action. I sincerely hope that I will be allowed to keep men of my choice as chiefs of departments. It is a well-established principle that they need not necessarily be ranking officers in the department. They simply convey the orders of the commanding general. I have suffered, in one famous instance, from not making such change of officers as I thought ought to be made. The work here is difficult, and I should have men about me that I am thoroughly acquainted with.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 26, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following dispatch from General Boyle is sent to you for the information of General Carter. It should be sent to him at once:

General BURNSIDE:

General Hobson telegraphs from Munfordville that Colonel Graham was at Tompkinsville last night. His scouts were near Burkesville. Scouts report Pegram, with his force, between Burkesville and Albany. Scouting party were near Gainesborough; captured 16 of Morgan's and Hamilton's men. Hamilton's and Johnson's forces are in the vicinity of Celina. Wheeler and Morgan are reported near Gainesborough, with

6,000 men and batteries. This information is regarded as reliable. Colonel Graham will move his main force to Celina; will keep sufficient number at that point to prevent rebels crossing river. Reconnoitering parties will be kept on roads leading to Bennett's Ferry and Gainesborough. I have instructed him to blockade all the passes, if rebels advance in large force, and, if he is compelled to fall back on Glasgow, to give me information, by courier, of his own and rebels' movements. I have ordered General Manson to cross the river, if safe and practicable.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

It appears by this that Graham's force at Tompkinsville and Celina will have all it can do to watch Pegram and Morgan, and that Manson's force, commanded by Jacob, will cross at or near Creelsborough, if he can. I am inclined to think that Pegram will fall back on Morgan, at Gainesborough, when Carter pursues. He (Carter) must move carefully, and be ready to join Jacob's force in pursuit of Morgan, in case Morgan should succeed in forcing a passage at Gainesborough, moving toward Glasgow.

I shall probably receive other dispatches from Boyle before morning, which will be forwarded to you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 26, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Tell Carter that I find great difficulty in getting definite information from the forces moving on Creelsborough and Burkesville, and I cannot learn positively that they have received my orders. He can take the Forty-fifth Ohio across with him, and I think he will have sufficient force to fight the enemy, even if the rest should not cross with him. I will give you the earliest information of their movements.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 26, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Please hurry up the telegraph report from Columbia as to the whereabouts of Jacob. I am anxious to let Carter know if he can cross at Jamestown or Creelsborough. Give also as early report as possible of the position of Graham. Carter will cross at daylight to-morrow morning. I understand that quite a number of contrabands are to be sold at La Grange in a day or two. Please take quiet measures to stop it until my order obtains publicity; it will be published in to-morrow morning's papers.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN KENTUCKY,
Catlettsburg, Ky., April 26, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I am about to advance some 30 miles up the Big Sandy River, probably to Paintville. I have the honor to request that one regiment of infantry, the Sixty-fifth Illinois, if possible, and one battery be sent to report to me at Louisa at once. There is now a boating stage

of water in the Sandy, and my movements must be made at such time as will enable me to avail myself of water transportation. Without at least another regiment, my rear will be without proper protection. Please direct the troops you send to proceed by water to Louisa, and to come with shelter tents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General H. G. Wright, lately commanding this department, being about to take his departure for the East, the commanding general wishes to publicly express to him his thanks for his cordial co-operation in the movements of this command, and for the assistance he has received from his clear and thorough knowledge of the various interests of the department.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *April* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I report in reply to your telegraphic order: This army had, December 1, 1862, 8,709 horses and 11,519 mules, received from the Department of the Ohio. Procured by capture or purchase since, 18,450 horses and 14,607 mules. Sent off, unserviceable, 9,119 horses and 1,149 mules. On hand, March 23, 19,164 horses and 23,859 mules. A great mortality in team animals has resulted from the want of long forage, not procurable, for want of means of transportation. The cavalry horses, always overworked, consume rapidly. It is reported by the chief quartermaster that one-third of the animals now on hand are used up and unserviceable.

Yours, truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, April* 27, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

You already have full authority to seize horses in the enemy's country. To seize horses in the loyal States is a very different affair. There is no power here to authorize such a proceeding. The law regulates the purchase of horses, and every possible authority has been given to the quartermasters of your army and of the Western depots to purchase animals for you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, *April* 27, 1863.

General MEIGS:

Seven thousand three hundred and fifty-seven horses and 11,692 mules have been sent to the quartermaster at Nashville, and 6,706 horses and 150 mules furnished to troops of General Rosecrans' army since November.

T. SWORDS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

[MURFREESBOROUGH], *April* 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

This army has been so scattered that it has been impossible until recently to procure accurate reports. I reply to your telegram of 25th as fully as possible:

Received from Department of Ohio, since November 1 [1862], 8,212 horses, 11,197 mules; 9,119 unserviceable horses and 1,159 mules have been returned to Louisville to be recruited. Issued to Army of Cumberland since November 1, 10,305 horses and 7,492 mules. Reports for March 31 show in the army and at depots 3,939 artillery horses, 11,478 cavalry horses, including those used by mounted infantry; 2,942 draught horses and 805 extra, and 23,859 mules. At least one-fourth of the horses now in use are worn out and unfit for service. Mules have been substituted for a large part of the draught horses reported above.

J. W. TAYLOR,
Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Town Creek, Ala., April 27, 1863.

Colonel MORTON,
Commanding Second Brigade:

In pursuance of Special Field Orders, No. 17, the order of march to-morrow will be as follows: First, Fuller's brigade, and train; second, Second Brigade; third, Third Brigade, and, fourth, General Sweeny's command.

The troops will be in readiness to march at 5 a. m., but will await the order for so doing.

All teams now with their respective brigades, except ambulances, will move in front of brigades. Ambulances in the rear of brigades to which they belong.

Brigade commanders are hereby notified, in obedience to instructions from the general commanding, that at daylight to-morrow morning a movement will be made on the enemy in front, if he is found to be in force; the passage of the creek will be made in force, otherwise the movement will result in throwing a strong cavalry force over to destroy corn-cribs, bridges, &c., as far as possible, after which the troops will take up the line of march in return. All inquiries of the inhabitants will be answered with the idea that the column is falling back on Tuscumbia for re-enforcements, and great pains taken to impress them with that idea, the object being to mislead them as to our intentions. Keep them employed with watching this column, in order to give time to Colonel Streight's command to reach the mountains. Brigade com

manders will instruct the regimental commanders to use their utmost efforts to prevent any stragglers from dropping to the rear of their regiments.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny:

R. K. RANDOLPH,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 103. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 27, 1863.*

The President directs that the troops in Kentucky,* not belonging to the Ninth Army Corps, be organized into the Twenty-third Army Corps, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. G. L. Hartsuff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati:

In reply to your telegram of the 26th, I would repeat the assurances frequently made that the Department has every disposition to gratify you in any particular that you may deem important to the success of your operations. I will see the Quartermaster-General and Surgeon-General, and direct them to waive any objections they may have to your selections. The objection, I apprehend, is more to the form of your proceeding than to any actual change. It is not admissible by the rules and regulations of the service for department commanders to make such assignments as you propose to make, and they are only to be made by the chiefs of the respective bureaus; but if you were to designate to the chiefs of bureaus those whom you desired to fill the posts of chiefs of your staff, it is not likely that any objection would be made, and I would suggest to you the propriety of your conforming to the rules of the service in that particular. In respect to Captain [John H.] Dickerson, complaints have been made to this Department of such a nature that I have deemed it necessary to relieve him from duty, in order that the operations at Cincinnati may undergo a thorough investigation. This, I think, had better be done before he is assigned to duty with you. It is of importance that no one should occupy that responsible position in your army against whom there is any reasonable ground of complaint, so that if you can make a different selection, even temporarily, it would be expedient to do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, April 27, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received. I see that my course in assigning staff officers without consulting the heads of the departments was improper, and feel sure that my recommendations would have been respected.

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* See Halleck to Burnside, June 8, 1863, p. 400.

In speaking to General Meigs and Surgeon-General Hammond on the subject, please mention this dispatch with the other. In relation to Captain Dickerson, I will say that I am quite confident that the charges against him are of a partisan character, and that he is an honest, capable, and loyal officer, but suffers from the misfortune of having a rebel wife; but he cannot suffer from an investigation, and your order will be cheerfully obeyed. I would like to keep him as chief quartermaster, even during the investigation, but shall not unless you so direct. He has already been assigned as such.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 27, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Orders have been given to constitute the troops under Hartsuff into an army corps. I fear the enemy are concentrating on Rosecrans. You must give him all the assistance in your power.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, *April 27, 1863.*

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Your dispatch, dated 3.25 p. m., relating to Carter, has been received. Tell him he must use his discretion in crossing.

The following was received from General Boyle:

Colonel Jacob left Columbia at 6 a. m., for mouth of Greasy Creek, and will cross at that place, if river is not too high and enemy too strong. Manson says he has the utmost confidence that the move will be successful. Manson's brigade left Lebanon at 5 a. m. this morning for Green River. He will send one regiment to Columbia. Reports from other parts represent all quiet. Nothing new from Glasgow.

BOYLE.

Colonel Carter should communicate with Colonel Jacob as early as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 28, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough Tenn.:

GENERAL: I regret very much to notice the complaining tone of your telegrams in regard to your supply of horses. You seem to think the Government does not do its duty toward your army. You have been repeatedly informed that every possible authority has been given to the quartermaster of your army, and to all quartermasters in the West, to purchase all the animals they possibly can for you. If any of them have neglected to do their duty in this respect promptly and thoroughly, why do not you report them for dismissal or other punishment? As you have reported none, it is presumed that they have all done their duty. Indeed, it appears from reports that you have been furnished since you took command of that army thirty-odd thousand additional horses, and this has been done to the neglect of other points but little, if any, less important than your own position. For example, horses

intended to mount troops in West Virginia have been sent to you, notwithstanding the earnest protestations of the authorities there. But you ask for authority to go into loyal States and seize horses which the owners will not sell, or to purchase them at any price and in any manner. I do not precisely understand why you so often urge me to give you authority to violate the law. If you wish to violate the law, you certainly should not throw upon me the responsibility of your illegal acts. That certainly would be very unfair, to say the least. I have never found it necessary to do anything contrary to what I deemed the law authorized me to do. If I shall ever find it necessary to do what I consider an illegal act, I shall expect to assume the responsibility myself. But you will say that you want the especial authority of the Government. The Government gives you, and has given you, all the authority in its power. It cannot violate a law of Congress in regard to purchases, nor can it authorize any officer to violate such a law. The authorities here have done all in their power to supply your wants, and I venture to say that for no other army has greater care and solicitation been felt or given. Indeed, I think the returns will show that you now have a larger number of animals in proportion to your forces than any other general in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, April 28, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor, assistant quartermaster, has called on Colonel [Osborn] Cross, quartermaster, Pittsburgh, to send 400,000 bushels of coal to Nashville, over 10,000 tons. The river will soon fall. Can so much coal be needed? It is difficult to keep the Mississippi fleet supplied, and so many coal-boats and tow-boats have been taken by the Government that there is a coal famine throughout the West. Advise me what is absolutely needed. No more than this should be ordered.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 28, 1863—4.35 p. m.
(Received April 29—10.45 p. m.)

M. C. MEIGS:

Our consumption of coal for boats, hospitals, and shops will be near 500 bushels per day, and we must expect none by river after the water falls before next January. We want to insure a needful supply. The Government can judge from this.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati:

You can retain Captain Dickerson as your chief quartermaster if you desire to do so. Colonel [Thomas E.] Bramlette has been appointed

brigadier-general, and ordered to report to you. Definite orders in regard to the raising of troops will be transmitted to you shortly.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, April 28, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND:

The following just received:

General BOYLE:

The rebels moved from Wayne to Clinton last week. They are stationed as follows: Chenault at Cook's, near mouth of Beaver Creek; Morrison's Georgia regiment on the Ellis farm, on the road from Monticello to Burkesville, 6 miles northwest of Albany; a regiment at Cilton's, near 76, as picket; regiment at Howard's Mills, 4 miles from Albany, on the road to Burkesville; Johnson's regiment on Henry Johnson's farm, on Wolf River. They are devouring everything. Can be cut off without difficulty. Not over 2,500 in all, and so disposed as not to be able to co-operate, if attacked promptly.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *April* 28, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The following dispatch has just been received from Carter:

HALL'S FERRY.

General WILLCOX:

The river is too high to cross either infantry or artillery. Cavalry can cross by swimming their horses. For some distance no rebels can be seen on south side of the river. I have sent Captain [Francis N.] Alexander with 60 picked men and horses across just now, to scout the river between Waitsborough and Mill Springs, to capture any pickets that should be on south side, and to look after boats, so as to enable me to cross infantry and artillery, provided the enemy has not left Monticello and vicinity. The prospects are we shall have more rain and the river keep up. Do you desire the force to go back to Stanford, as originally designed, or have you other plans? No forage along this side of the river for some distance. Have dispatched courier to Colonel Jacob, who, I believe, cannot cross the river.

CARTER,
General.

I have ordered General Willcox to have Carter communicate at once with Colonel Jacob, and to co-operate with him. You can send word to Jacob to move carefully, and not attempt to cross his whole command till he is satisfied that Carter will co-operate with him. You are quite right in ordering down infantry and artillery to protect him in case he has to recross under fire.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 28, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington:*

The following dispatch has just been received from General Boyle:

APRIL 28.

General BURNSIDE:

Manson telegraphs that "Jacob has crossed 200 men at mouth of Greasy Creek, drove the rebel pickets, and took possession of the Narrows, which will enable him to protect the crossing of the remainder. Jacob has not heard anything from Carter

It is of the utmost importance to know whether Carter has succeeded in crossing the river. If he has failed, Jacob will be unable to hold his ground. I am of the opinion that the regiment of infantry sent to Columbia, and which will arrive to-day, together with section of artillery at Columbia, should be ordered to mouth of Greasy Creek to support Jacob, should he meet with reverses. Have sent 150 cavalry to Columbia to-day, and will encamp at Green River to-night."

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

It is very important that Carter should communicate with and co-operate with Jacob.

It would be very unfortunate to have Jacob cross with his force and be met by the entire force of the enemy without being supported. Shall send your last dispatch to Boyle.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

LEXINGTON, *April* 28, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch received. I have telegraphed to Carter the importance of communicating and co-operating with Jacob, and to do all in his power. I am sure he will do all he can; but if the river is too high to cross his artillery and infantry, the distance is very great from Somerset to Greasy Creek.

I do not believe the enemy will make much fight unless my scouts deceive me.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Boyle.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 28, 1863.

I. In accordance with the spirit of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1, 1863, it is ordered that all persons belonging to or following the army in this department are forbidden to interfere with or impede the operation of any civil process in the State of Kentucky having in view the recovery of slaves of citizens of the State, and they are likewise forbidden to aid or abet in their escape from their homes, or to employ such persons against the consent of their owners, except in cases where military necessity requires their impressment, which impressment must be made in accordance with regulations governing such cases.

II. All slaves made free by the war measures of the President of the United States, by Congress, or by capture during the war, are entitled to their freedom, and no one in this department has a right to interfere with that freedom. Any sale of such persons in this department is void. The rights of citizens must be respected by the army, and the war measures of the Government must be sustained.

III. Any person willfully violating this order will be at once arrested and reported to the headquarters of General Boyle, at Louisville, for trial.

Regulations to prevent confusion and injustice in the execution of this order will be published.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *April* 28, 1863.
(Received April 29—9.15 a. m.)

Brigadier-General THOMAS:

Will the Fourth Missouri and First Wisconsin Cavalry come to me? Cannot I have the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry? Without necessary cavalry this army is like a six-horse team and wagon which wants linch-pins to enable it to move.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 29, 1863—12.30 a. m.

LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General:*

Brig. Gen. Green C. Smith having been taken ill, I must beg a cavalry general. General W. L. Elliott would add 2,000 to our cavalry force. I don't think he can be worth this much at Winchester; therefore I once more beg he will be sent to me. Honor to him and benefit to the service will result.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 29, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received April 30—12.35 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

I ask you, should it be possible, to send me a few more infantry regiments. They are needed to complete the organization of the divisions of this army, which have been weakened by detachments to Kentucky of some five or six regiments. A few unattached regiments, such as Colonel [Charles F.] Taylor's Pennsylvania Bucktails and others, sent here, will be of great use in two ways.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 29, 1863—12.30 a. m.
(Received April 29—9.35 a. m.)

General MEIGS:

I am satisfied that present contract prices of horses at Louisville are too low to get good horses or get them rapidly. Do alter that, and give authority to purchase in the open market for this emergency.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *April* 29, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch of 12.30 a. m. received. I have not limited the price of horses at Louisville; the offers of dealers fixed the price. I can't break contracts on the ground that the prices offered are low, but must insist on fulfillment of contracts. Send a good cavalry officer to Louisville to aid and supervise inspection. This will improve the quality of stock more than offering higher prices. Colonel Swords has orders to spare no efforts to supply your wants. It is not necessary for me to give

authority to purchase horses in open market in Murfreesborough or Nashville for the emergency. The Secretary's letter of 18th of January gave you this authority, which has not been recalled. Of course, the purchase must be made according to law, that is, with public notice and immediate delivery. Department of the Ohio has supplied your army since November with 14,063 horses and 11,842 mules, of which 7,357 horses were sent from Louisville to Nashville, and 6,706 horses delivered to troops of your army. You need more, and the officers are still buying and shipping to you. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor reports one-fourth of your horses worn out. Is efficiency gained by service which breaks down horses, tasking them beyond their strength? Three cavalry regiments have been broken down by long return marches, without necessity marching 50 miles a day returning to camp.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 29, 1863—5.20 p. m.
(Received 8.49 p. m.)

M. C. MEIGS:

What I learn is that only 29 horses per day are coming in since the new inspector began to be vigorous. We must have speed of delivery as well as quality. Had I 10,000 more mounted force, I could have all the stock and forage the rebels have taken under our noses; with 20,000, I could have cut off the enemy's subsistence from Middle Tennessee and commanded it myself. Our cavalry is one to their five; yet, by hard work, we whip every time. You speak about liberty of buying in my department. I take and buy everything here without money or hesitation. You must conceive the exigency. We can do nothing without horses.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, April 29, 1863.

Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Louisville, Ky.:

Secretary of War directs that no effort be spared to fill General Rosecrans' requisitions for horses. General Rosecrans complains that he is not well supplied by the department, and his chief quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, telegraphs that one-fourth of his horses are worn out.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., April 29, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 27th instant I informed you that 7,357 horses and 11,692 mules had been sent to the quartermaster at Nashville, and 6,706 horses and 150 mules furnished to the troops of General Rosecrans' army since November. The figures are made up as follows: 6,872 horses and 11,529

mules sent from this city, and 485 horses and 163 mules from Evansville, direct to the quartermaster at Nashville, and 5,015 horses and 150 mules furnished from this city, and 1,691 horses furnished from Indianapolis for the troops. In addition, 913 horses and 42 mules were furnished the First Tennessee Cavalry at Cincinnati. Total 14,976 horses and 11,884 mules.

On the receipt of General Rosecrans' telegram, stating his great want of horses, I directed Captain Jenkins to purchase in the open market, limiting the price to what was being paid the contractors, who had about 800 to deliver before the close of the month, viz, $102.75 for cavalry and $106.75 for artillery. To have offered higher would have been injustice to them, and I thought might interfere with their filling their contracts promptly, and further directed him to advertise for proposals for 2,000 cavalry and 500 artillery. After opening the bids on the 1st proximo, the prices can be again fixed, and I will make every exertion to supply General Rosecrans' wants as rapidly as possible, either by contract or by purchase in the open market. Horses for some time past have been coming in very slowly, which may be attributed to the fact that the supply is becoming exhausted; that the inspections are more rigid than formerly, and that higher prices are, as I am informed, being paid elsewhere. The business of purchasing horses and mules throughout this section of country should be placed in the hands of one officer. It sometimes now happens that Government agents or contractors are buying at the same place at the same time for Washington, Saint Louis, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the Government thus competing against itself, and consequently running the price up, and it would be well that a limit, beyond which no animal should be purchased, should be fixed. There being but little demand for horses and mules beyond what is required for Government use, the raisers should be willing to sell their stock at a fair price, and the speculators kept out of the market.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. SWORDS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 29, 1863.
(Received April 30—12.45 a. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS, *Washington:*

Quartermaster [Henry C.] Hodges estimates the probable want of the post at Nashville, from now till the river again becomes navigable, at 600,000 bushels of coal. Please direct Colonel Cross to send 400,000.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 29, 1863—5.10 p. m.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Maj. J. D. KURTZ,
Corps of Engineers, Assistant Chief Engineer:

The general commanding this department has expressed his wish that the negroes employed upon the fortifications at Nashville be paid wages, and so enabled to support their families. Their case being at present a very hard one, I respectfully ask your attention to the letter I wrote to the Department on this subject, I think in November last I will shortly

prepare and forward estimate to put this matter in definite shape. At present the commanding general directs me to request you officially to give it your consideration. The chief difficulties are, of course, the ob taining the money and the doubt as to propriety of paying slave negroes of loyal and of rebel owners not present, or free negroes who cannot prove their being free.

I remain, very respectfully, truly, your obedient servant,

J. ST. C. MORTON,
Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer, Army of the Cumberland.

[Indorsement.]

The necessity for paying them is, that from want, say, nine-tenths have deserted, and I think justly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough:

Dodge is at Tuscumbia. Streight was to leave on Saturday. He is short of horses and mules. Have had no message from Dodge since Saturday. Marine Brigade left Hamburg on Friday; had a sharp skirmish at Dutch River. Gunboats and transports left to-day. Grierson's Sixth Illinois Cavalry have destroyed 20 miles of railroad, between Jackson and Meridian. They have not yet returned.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati:

A telegram from Louisville, published in the National Intelligencer of this morning, contains the following paragraph:

During the sale of a lot of negroes at the court-house this morning, the provost-marshal notified the owners that four were free under the President's proclamation. They nevertheless went on, when the matter of the four contrabands was turned over to the district judge, who will take measures to annul the sale.

The President directs me to say to you that he is much surprised to find that persons who are free, under his proclamation, have been suffered to be sold under any pretense whatever; and also desires me to remind you of the terms of the acts of Congress, by which the fugitive negroes of rebel owners taking refuge within our lines are declared to be "captives of war." He desires you to take immediate measures to prevent any persons who, by act of Congress, are entitled to protection from the Government as "captives of war" from being returned to bondage or suffering any wrong prohibited by that act. A detailed dispatch, with instructions, will be sent to you to-day. Your vigilant and earnest attention to this subject within your department is specially requested.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 29, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

If you have any available troops that can be temporarily detached to assist General Schenck, throw them into Parkersburg and Wheeling. I do not mean that you shall withdraw troops from Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 29, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have ordered all the troops that can possibly be spared from the different camps, and have made an arrangement with the naval authorities here to send two gunboats, one from this place, which leaves to-night, and one from Cairo.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 29, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Arrangements have been made to cross the Cumberland at Waitsborough, Horse Shoe Bottom, and Celina, but the late rise in the river has delayed us. A considerable force of the cavalry have crossed, and I hope to get more over to-morrow. I am moving the Ninth Corps in the direction of Tompkinsville. If General Hooker's movements should cause the withdrawal of a portion of the force in front of Suffolk, I hope you will send me my other division from there. They are very much needed here.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 29, 1863—9.53 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Considerable skirmishing at the line of the Cumberland yesterday and to-day, with the results in our favor. Colonel Graham captured some 30 near Bennett's Ferry. Generals Morgan and Wheeler are in the vicinity of Gainesborough. Pegram is near at hand. It is said that Maney's brigade, from Vicksburg, has reached Knoxville.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 29, 1863—9.20 p. m.

General BOYLE:

Colonel Graham's movements are very satisfactory. Let him remain in the neighborhood of Tompkinsville, but look out that he is not caught. Order Morrison's entire brigade to Glasgow at once. Use your judgment about the route. If you conclude to send them by railroad from Lebanon, it will be well to order the cars for them down to-night. I don't know exactly where they are. If they are at the crossing of

Green River or at Columbia, it will be better to march across. At any rate, get them there at the earliest possible moment. Their transportation can go with them.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 29, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Tell Carter to use his discretion. If he can cross with safety and whip the enemy, let him do it. I hope to hear from Boyle, as to Jacob's movements at Greasy Creek, very soon, and will transmit dispatch to you. Colonel Graham is at Tompkinsville, with outposts at Bennett's Ferry, Celina, Burkesville, and other crossings on the river. He has been skirmishing yesterday and to-day, with results in his favor. Morgan and Wheeler are at or near Gainesborough. You can send a mounted force, as you desire, to Williamsburg, if you can do so without interfering with Carter's movements. I have directed a telegraph office to be opened at London.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 29, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

You can let the Twenty-fourth Kentucky remain where it is, and order the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry to Owingsville, one battalion of the Fourteenth to Mount Sterling, one battalion to Irvine, and one battalion to a point on the Kentucky opposite Proctor. Please make these movements as quickly as possible, so that the Ninth Corps can be put in motion at once. The New Jersey regiment with Carter can be marched across from Somerset to Columbia when Carter gets through with it, and have its transportation join it. It is important that the Ninth Corps should get to Columbia, with a view to moving to Glasgow or Tompkinsville as early as possible. If any portion, or the whole of it, can be sent to Nicholasville, Lexington, or Lebanon, to take cars to Cave City, let it be done if it will expedite the movement. The wagons can go across the country with proper guards. I am inclined to think it will be better for the whole corps to march. Let no time be lost.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 29, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington:*

I want the Ninth Corps concentrated at Columbia, with a view to moving to Tompkinsville or Glasgow, except the Second Maryland, which will remain at or in the neighborhood of Frankfort. You have facilities for learning the nature of the roads, and you will please send a plan for the movement as early as possible. I would propose that the main body move via Stanford, Middleburg, and Liberty. It may be advisable, however, to move them by way of Lebanon. Where are Sturgis' headquarters? Order all the troops to be ready to make the movement at once. I will give definite orders as soon as I hear from you. Send the Twenty-fourth Kentucky to Mount Sterling, and Fourteenth Kentucky to Irvine.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *April* 29, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Following just received from Carter:

Your dispatch received. I am near Waitsborough. I wish to cross in the morning, if possible. One boat, I think, is all we can get. Five hundred cavalry are to cross to-night at Smith's Shoals, to move along south bank of the river to Waitsborough to protect our crossing. It is raining, and the river rising.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., April 29, 1863.

General S. P. CARTER,
Commanding Fourth Division, Stanford, Ky.:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires to have a more efficient organization of your division, and he would suggest the following brigade organization as one to be adopted to correspond with the Ninth Corps:

First Brigade (senior colonel commanding).—Twenty-fourth Kentucky, One hundredth Ohio, One hundred and third Ohio, One hundred and fourth Ohio, and Forty-fourth Ohio, mounted.

Second Brigade (senior colonel commanding).—One hundred and twelfth Illinois, Thirty-second Kentucky, Second Tennessee, and Forty-fifth Ohio, mounted.

First Cavalry Brigade (Colonel Kautz commanding).—Second Ohio Cavalry and Seventh Ohio Cavalry.

The First Kentucky Cavalry and all the artillery of your command to be attached to the division, and afterward distributed as may seem best, the senior officer of artillery acting as chief of artillery for the division. The regiment of cavalry attached to division headquarters also to be disposed of as occasion may require.

The Twenty-fourth Kentucky will not move to Mount Sterling until the general hears of Colonel Grigsby's application, forwarded to you. If it should be detached, it will still be considered a portion of your division, but reported on detached service.

The Second Brigade, Colonel Christ commanding (First Division, Ninth Army Corps), is still considered as belonging to its old division, but on detached service under you, and will be so reported on your returns as Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

The above organization will much simplify your returns, and will be more easily controlled.

The general commanding would like to hear your views upon the subject if you disapprove of it; otherwise the organization will go into effect.

The First Brigade should be commanded by the senior colonel of the two brigades; so, perhaps, their designation should be changed. The artillery should be so distributed that batteries may not be broken, if possible to avoid such contingency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICOLAS BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—All the troops of the Ninth Corps will always be considered as retaining their original designation in that corps, unless it may be ordered otherwise by the proper authority.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 30, 1863.

General PALMER:

The information I conveyed to you on the morning of the 28th concerning the movements of the enemy at Beech Grove, threatening your encampments at Cripple Creek and Readyville, was written hastily during the night. It was indefinite at the best, and I write now with the view of expressing my wishes more explicitly to you and your post commanders in the event of an emergency. In the first place, they must never forget that they are outposts of my command and for the Army of the Cumberland; that it is not contemplated to bring on a general engagement at either station, and, therefore, that in an engagement they must not look for re-enforcements, but fall back to my lines for protection.

In the event of a formidable attack on Readyville (and which, from information previously received, might prove fatal to our position there), it would be better for General Hazen to fall back on Cripple Creek, fighting, if need be, than for General Cruft to advance to Readyville, for should a general engagement take place in the vicinity, Readyville in itself will be of no value to us.

In this event, General Hazen will destroy, so far as practicable, all works that might be of value to the enemy. Should the posts be attacked simultaneously and with a force and energy that might cut off or capture either, both must withdraw, General Hazen through the woods on the new road indicated by you. I can conceive of no circumstances whereby General Cruft should retire without communicating with or notifying General Hazen. Should authentic information reach these commanders of a general fight going on (or the sound thereof) on any other approach to Murfreesborough than that guarded by them, they will unite as speedily as possible to rejoin my command. Whilst instructions contemplating an attack by an unknown force, and time and plan of the enemy alike unknown, must necessarily be very imperfect, yet, relying as I do on the good judgment, discretion, and valor of my commanders, I feel that with these suggestions you, sir, with Generals Cruft and Hazen, will fully realize and appreciate my views, and that in the hour of trial the best interests of the cause will be subserved in your hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Brigadier-General Hazen.

This letter was prepared by the corps commander, at my request, that we might have his views in definite shape for the government of Generals Cruft and Hazen and myself.

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *April* 30, 1863—9.20 a. m.

General ROSECRANS:

The rebel advance turned out as I predicted. It was their ox that was gored by our bull. They were sure that we were advancing on

them, and moved their stores and baggage back 20 miles behind Shelbyville. Forrest went to Florence and Decatur. All quiet in front. Rebels mighty vigilant and mad since our last rampage.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *April* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

A gunboat and four transports were coming up the river this morning; the rebels fired into them, and one transport ran on a log and sank. One-third of her cargo can be saved. I shall go to her relief immediately. There were 200 men, with officers, on the fleet, and only 30 armed, and when they arrived here they were out of ammunition. I shall supply them. The fleet was going to Carthage.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *April* 30, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

I have just returned from the wreck. The boats were fired upon by soldiers and citizens, with muskets and rifles. The gunboat returned the fire. The rebels had no artillery. The pilot or some other officer must have been frightened, and carelessly ran the boat on a log. It was loaded with bread mostly. I think I can save one hundred boxes. I sent one regiment across the river, to go down, and sent down my flat-boats to unload the wreck. I expect a fight on this side. The gunboat was out of ammunition. I furnished what was required from the magazine.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 30, 1863.
(Received 1.18 p. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES:

The light-draught gunboats James Thompson, Exchange, and Kenwood are about ready for service. They are very much needed on the Upper Ohio, Kanawha, and Big Sandy. Can you not authorize their use in these waters until some three or four others can be fitted up for that purpose, if you think the interests of the public service will authorize the fitting out of boats for these waters?

The naval department here states the work can be done at once if it receives the necessary orders, &c.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *April* 30, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Communication has been closed during the day from some cause. You can keep Morrison's brigade in the position it is now in, and instruct the garrison at Glasgow to hold the place if they should be at-

tacked. Carter has crossed the Cumberland, and probably now occupies Monticello. It would be well for Jacob to communicate with him. The expedition of Captain [Christopher C.] Hare is very creditable to him. The order for the military commission need not be changed. Colonel [Benjamin H.] Bristow can sign his name as colonel, late lieutenant-colonel, &c.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *April* 30, 1863—10.20 p. m.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: At the request of Major-General Curtis, I ordered, on the 28th instant, six companies of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry to co-operate with the New Madrid troops against Marmaduke,* and on their return to operate on the Obion against the two rebel captains—Porter and Cotler. I have not yet heard from the expedition, but Capt. Frank Moore, Second Illinois Cavalry, has just reported, with Captain Cotler and 25 of his men, captured in the vicinity of Eaton, Gibson County, Tennessee, after a six days' scout and pursuit through the swamps. Captain Moore nearly succeeded in capturing Captain Porter also, who escaped in a skiff across the Forked Deer River with Moore in hot pursuit.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans commanding, for the month of April, 1863; *headquarters Murfreesborough, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff	20	.....	24	33	30	.....	.....
10th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Burke	25	442	569	649	684	.....	.....
1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.	3	162	246	321	368	.....	.....
Total	28	604	815	970	1,052	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:							
Staff	7	.....	7	9	7	.....	.....
9th Michigan, Col. John G. Parkhurst	25	327	455	495	511	.....	.....
First Division, Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau.	325	5,252	6,836	9,380	12,249	.....	18
Second Division, Maj. Gen. James S. Negley.	272	4,206	5,489	8,182	9,364	.....	18
Third Division, Brig. Gen. John M. Schofield	412	7,700	9,315	11,409	11,038	.....	16
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan.	369	6,131	7,483	9,198	7,662	.....	12
Fifth Division, Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds.	252	4,011	4,986	5,850	6,443	....	16
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1,662	27,627	34,571	44,523	47,274	.....	80

* See Series I, Vol. XXII, Part I, p. 285.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Pieces of artillery. Field.
Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook:							
Staff	5	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis.	268	4,049	5,154	7,533	7,817	.....	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson.	338	5,214	6,520	10,132	10,341	.....	18
Third Division, Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.	264	4,248	5,467	8,019	8,247	.....	18
Total Twentieth Army Corps	875	13,511	17,146	25,689	26,410	.....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden:							
Staff	13	.....	13	13	11	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan.	274	4,081	5,042	8,467	8,747	.....	18
Second Division, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer.	302	4,676	5,849	8,088	8,441	.....	22
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve.	252	3,917	5,099	7,490	7,831	.....	18
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	841	12,674	16,003	24,058	25,030	.....	58
United States forces, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger:							
Staff (Franklin, Tenn.)	10	.....	10	10	7	6	.....
Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird's division	171	3,055	3,984	7,505	7,739	.....	12
Brig. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert's division	124	2,254	2,953	4,109	4,394	.....	6
Brig. Gen. George Crook's division	215	3,689	5,037	6,346	3,864	.....	6
Cavalry (escort)	6	117	133	172	93	.....	.....
Fourth Battalion Pioneer Brigade, Capt. William E. Merrill.	10	205	236	241	.....	.....	.....
Total Major-General Granger's command	536	9,320	12,353	18,383	16,097	6	24
Forces at Nashville, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell.	122	2,628	3,114	3,605	3,761	27	10
Forces at Gallatin, Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine.	143	2,388	2,968	3,655	3,741	2	7
Forces at Clarksville, Col. Sanders D. Bruce.	63	1,152	1,625	1,787	1,821	.....	4
Forces at Fort Donelson, Col. W. W. Lowe	108	2,172	2,769	2,979	3,097	.....	10
Engineers', Mechanics', and Pioneers' Brigade, General J. St. Clair Morton, commanding:							
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes.	21	491	670	843	854	.....	.....
Artillery attached to Pioneers	10	278	311	359	353	.....	19
Pioneer Brigade*	77	1,567	2,177	2,711	2,777	.....	.....
Signal Corps,* Capt. Jesse Merrill	43	131	177	186	122	.....	.....
Convalescents,* Lieut. Col. Frank P. Cahill	26	738	1,591	1,724	2,335	.....	.....
Anderson Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer	25	464	572	805	802	.....	.....
Cavalry Division, Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley	332	4,629	6,419	9,461	11,033	.....	2

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	20	.....	24	33	30	.....	.....
10th Ohio and 1st Battalion Sharpshooters	28	604	815	970	1,052	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,662	27,627	34,571	44,523	47,274	.....	80
Twentieth Army Corps	875	13,511	17,146	25,689	26,410	....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps	841	12,674	16,003	24,058	25,030	...	58
Major-General Granger's command	536	9,320	12,353	18,383	16,097	6	24
Forces at Nashville	122	2,628	3,114	3,605	3,761	27	10
Forces at Gallatin	143	2,388	2,968	3,655	3,741	2	7
Forces at Clarksville	63	1,152	1,625	1,787	1,821	.....	4
Forces at Fort Donelson	108	2,172	2,769	2,979	3,097	.....	10
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	21	491	670	843	854	.....	.....
Artillery attached to Pioneers	10	278	311	359	353	.....	19
Anderson Cavalry	25	464	572	805	802	.....	.....
Cavalry Division	332	4,629	6,419	9,461	11,033	.....	2
Grand total	4,786	77,938	99,360	137,150	141,355	35	268

* Not added in grand total.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside commanding, for the month of April, 1863; headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Department commander and staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	31	.....	31	32	.....	.....
District of Western Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle:						
Staff (Louisville, Ky.)	11	7	18	18	.....	.....
Bowling Green, Ky., Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah	134	2,039	3,047	4,512	.....	7
Munfordville, Ky., Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson	148	2,010	2,901	5,229	2	11
Lebanon, Ky., Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson	110	1,484	1,976	5,365	.....	12
In the field, Kentucky, Col. David Morrison	121	1,812	2,255	3,113	.....	.....
Henderson, Ky., Col. John W. Foster	74	1,438	1,923	2,469	.....	13
Total District of Western Kentucky	598	8,790	12,120	20,706	2	43
District of Central Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox:						
Staff (Lexington, Ky.)	20	.....	20	21	.....	.....
Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin (near Lexington, Ky.).	2	114	135	152	.....	6
First Division, Ninth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Thomas Welsh (Middleburg, Ky.).	119	2,090	2,558	3,028	.....	6
Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis (Winchester, Ky.).	227	3,318	4,144	6,094	.....	10
Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter (Monticello, Ky.).	404	7,505	9,204	12,281	.....	24
Lexington, Ky., Col. Joshua K. Sigfried	59	897	1,070	1,313	.....	6
Frankfort, Ky., Col. Thomas B. Allard	22	264	329	507	.....	.....
Paris, Nicholasville, Cynthiana, &c	109	2,343	2,774	3,366	.....	8
Total District of Central Kentucky	962	16,531	20,234	26,762	.....	60
District of Eastern Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Julius White:						
Staff (Louisa, Ky.)	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Troops in district	73	1,257	1,622	2,004	.....	6
Total District of Eastern Kentucky	78	1,257	1,627	2,009	.....	6
District of Illinois, Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen:						
Staff (Springfield, Ill.)	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Camp Butler, Col. William F. Lynch (near Springfield, Ill.).	41	826	1,221	1,586	.....	.....
Camp Douglas, near Chicago	9	217	268	292	.....	.....
Total District of Illinois	52	1,043	1,491	1,880	.....	.....
District of Indiana, Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall:						
Staff (Indianapolis, Ind.)	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Indianapolis	56	2,144	2,355	2,892	.....	.....
Evansville	5	54	69	80	.....	.....
Total District of Indiana	65	2,198	2,428	2,976	.....	.....
District of Ohio, Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox:						
Staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....
Columbus, Brig. Gen. John S. Mason	23	630	804	920	.....	.....
Camp Dennison, Lieut. Col. George W. Neff	18	402	578	688	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman	14	107	210	527	.....	.....
Sandusky, Ohio, Maj. William S. Pierson	10	240	331	384	.....	.....
Covington, Ky., Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson	26	492	601	609	.....	.....
Total District of Ohio	100	1,871	2,533	3,137	.....	.....
Newport Barracks, Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman	5	171	236	238	.....	.....

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Department commander and staff	31	.....	31	32	.....	.....
District of Western Kentucky	598	8,790	12,120	20,706	2	43
District of Central Kentucky	962	16,531	20,234	26,762	.....	60
District of Eastern Kentucky	78	1,257	1,627	2,009	.....	6
District of Illinois	52	1,043	1,491	1,880	.....	.....
District of Indiana	65	2,198	2,428	2,976	.....	.....
District of Ohio	100	1,871	2,533	3,137	.....	.....
Newport Barracks, Ky	5	171	236	238	.....	.....
Total	1,891	31,861	40,700	57,740	2	109
Grand total department return for April, 1863	1,881	30,916	39,285	56,288	2	89

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 1, 1863—11.35 a. m.
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General THOMAS, *Adjutant-General:*

Will the Fourth Missouri and First Wisconsin Cavalry come here from the Department of the West? It is of the utmost importance to us to know this; and, if they are coming, how soon?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have lately had much telegraphic correspondence with you in regard to horses. The Secretary of War directed me to report what had been done to supply you; hence the calls for reports. The fact is that our officers had orders and powers, limited only by the law, to fill your requisitions, and it is only lately that I have learned that the supply was insufficient for your wants. It is difficult to provide as many horses as you demand. When you obtained from the Secretary authority to mount a certain portion of your infantry, about 2,000 horses had been accumulated at Indianapolis. The officers at Louisville were authorized to fill your requisitions as fast as possible; to help them, the 2,000 at Indianapolis were ordered to you. I hoped that you would be speedily supplied. At that time, as I remember, from 6,000 to 8,000 infantry were to be mounted. Complaints began to come of the inferior quality of horses and mules purchased and forwarded to your army. The sudden demand for some 12,000 animals, the urgent pressure upon the officers to forward them promptly, had their natural effect of inducing officers and the inspectors to be less nice than when acting under less urgent orders, and they allowed horses to pass inspection which, when they reached the front, were condemned. I directed investigation, and, finally, Captain Royall, of

the Fifth Cavalry, was ordered by General Burnside to revise the inspection. His vigorous and rigorous inspection has checked deliveries, and in time, if sustained, will have the effect of raising the quality of the stock to the standard of the specifications.

The large number of horses you have sent back to Louisville to be recruited, over 9,000, shows that you have had more horses than your troops have been able to take care of. You say that there has been great mortality, for want of long forage, which could not be furnished for want of transportation. Were there then so many animals in the department that they could not transport their own food? When our army reaches this limit, what is the remedy? Is not every additional horse another subject for starvation? Or is the deficiency of transportation on the part of the railroad? Could it not transport enough food and forage to the depot of the army? How do the rebels, without water transportation, in a country destitute in a great measure of hay-producing grasses, support the immense mounted force which you report? Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor reports 11,478 cavalry and 3,339 artillery horses on hand on 31st March, say 12,000 mounted men. You say the mounted rebels outnumber you five to one, and this I do not take to be a careless expression, for I find it repeatedly used in your dispatches to the General-in-Chief and to myself. Have they 60,000 mounted men? How do they find food for them? How can long forage—corn-stalks, the only long forage of the South—be conveyed in bulk to this immense force? I cannot but think you are mistaken in your estimate, and that their activity, the result of the same necessity which keeps the buffalo traveling, makes them appear in various places, and thus causes their numbers to be exaggerated. A herd of buffalo resting for four months on a prairie in one place would starve. They must travel to feed, and so with the rebel cavalry.

You report to General Halleck that you have received, since December 1, [1862,] 18,450 horses and 14,607 mules—33,057 animals; nearly 7,000 animals per month. Is not this a large supply? Except in the first outbreak of war and enlargement of armies, has anything like it ever been done before? The animals cost, by the time they reached you, nearly $4,000,000. You had on hand March 23, 19,164 horses and 23,859 mules—43,023 animals in all; or, if I am rightly informed by General Halleck as to your strength, about one horse or mule to every two men in your army. You have broken down and sent off as unserviceable, in addition to these, over 9,000 horses, and report that one-fourth or one-third of the horses on hand are worn out. Now, all this, it seems to me, shows that the horses are not properly treated. They are either overworked, or underfed, or neglected and abused. The evil cannot be the quality of the horses, for if the horses are young they should be worked only in proportion to their strength. I have known a regiment here rendered useless by a long march returning to camp, a march of 60 miles in twenty-four hours, no enemy being in pursuit, and the only object to be gained being to get back to camp. The same regiment, after recovering from the effects of this march, was ordered on another expedition. Marched some 20 miles in the afternoon, and in the next thirty hours marched, it is asserted by its officers, 90 miles; rested a day or two, and returned home by a march of 50 miles in twenty-four hours. This expedition picked up a dozen stragglers, but saw no enemy in force; had no engagement. A few nights afterward it was desired to put it in motion again. The regiment, a new one, 1,100 strong, lately raised and fresh mounted, reported that for another march it could mount 350 men. Such marches destroy the horses, and no Government can keep one

hundred and twenty regiments of cavalry mounted while such a system is tolerated.

Cavalry cannot be supported if it is to be kept at constant hard work and the horses are not groomed and cared for by the men, and they will not be unless the officers personally attend to this duty. With great deference to your experience, would not the less costly mode of defending your communications from the rebel cavalry be to give them some occupation in protecting their own? One thousand cavalry behind an army will give full occupation to 10,000 in pursuit. Every cavalry expedition of any force on either side, so far as my memory serves, has been, in a great degree, successful. Our armies have been ridden round time and again; our trains captured, bridges burned, communications cut, and we never succeed in destroying or capturing the force which does the damage, and never will except by fortunate accident. Our raids have been less numerous, but, when made, always successful in doing injury and in escaping without serious loss. The country can be covered by small posts, well placed, well fortified, capable of holding out indefinitely against cavalry and infantry, and against field artillery until relieved.

The main body of the cavalry should, it seems to me, be thrown upon the rear of the enemy, to live upon the country, cut his communications, and harass the country generally; take every horse seen, good or bad; shoot all those that cannot follow, and thus put the rebels to straits while mounting your own men.

There can be no great bodies of troops at any interior points, and 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry could, it seems to me, force their way as far south as Jackson, and cut all the telegraphs and railroads from near that point to Milledgeville, not attacking the large towns, running from every large body of troops, but living on the plantations, destroying all military stores and railroads and common road bridges, and sickening the people of a war which made their homes unsafe—playing on land the Alabama's game on the sea.

We have at this moment Wheeling and Pittsburgh in a panic from 1,500 cavalry and guerrillas who left Woodstock a week ago, and have appeared in or near the southwest corner of Pennsylvania, causing the destruction of nine bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of which cost $800,000. General Schenck, who commands the Middle Department and over 40,000 soldiers, is not likely to catch them. The last reports are that they are returning safely into Virginia.

You have 11,000 or 12,000 mounted men, and say that if you had 10,000 more you could have taken the forage and stock which the rebels have taken under your nose, and that if you had had 20,000 more you could have cut off their subsistence from Middle Tennessee and commanded it yourself. See what forces you ask for. You have 12,000; you should have had 22,000 or 32,000 mounted men. Had it been possible to furnish so many men with horses, it would have been necessary to furnish more horses still to transport forage for these, and the difficulty of feeding would have been greater and greater. I doubt the wisdom of building up such masses, which crumble under their own weight. Our armies, it appears to me, are encamped too much in mass. How Napoleon divided his troops during every period of inaction, bringing them together only the day before or the night before a battle, and scattering them for subsistence the moment his blow was delivered! Look at the Army of the Potomac—a solid, inactive mass of men and animals for the last five months. How it has taxed the country to supply it! It has drawn nothing from the country it occupies, except wood.

I have written you a long dissertation on cavalry, which I dare say you will find contains nothing new to you; but the complaints which you make of deficient supply of horses have lately occupied much of my thoughts and time, and I have put on paper the considerations to which they have led me.

Colonel Swords, chief quartermaster of the Western District, has been sent to Louisville to expedite this supply of horses to you, and whatever can be done will be done, but it is not possible to pick up 10,000 horses in a morning, and it will be long before you can get any such addition to your forces. Five thousand more horses are called for here to supply losses of an inactive winter, though a constant stream of horses has poured into Washington since the war began.

I have advised you to send cavalry officers to aid in the inspection, and thus keep up the standard. The quartermasters will take all fit horses offered them, but as for buying in open market, I have tried that here, and did not get a hundred.

I then gave public notice and gave out contracts, and supplied McClellan's army between Bull Run and Yorktown, 225,000 strong, with nearly one thousand pieces of artillery.

Men will not bring horses from a distance on the chance of sale; they must have fixed contracts on which they can rely before they will incur the risk and cover the country with agents to pick up horses. The Government cannot employ these numerous agents, who would run off with the funds or bring worthless horses. I have not the officers, and I cannot get from the generals commanding in the field even competent officers enough to supervise inspections at the depots. How, then, can I get the hundreds who would be needed to overrun the country and buy horses directly from the farmers? I might as well undertake to purchase each bushel of oats or ton of hay or barrel of flour from the particular farmer who sowed the seed.

Compel your cavalry officers to see that their horses are groomed; put them in some place where they can get forage, near the railroad, or send them to your rear to graze and eat corn. When in good order, start them, a thousand at a time, for the rebels' communications, with orders never to move off a walk unless they see an enemy before or behind them; to travel only so far in a day as not to fatigue their horses; never to camp in the place in which sunset found them, and to rest in a good pasture during the heat of the day; to keep some of their eyes open night and day, and never to pass a bridge without burning it, a telegraph wire without cutting it, a horse without stealing or shooting it, a guerrilla without capturing him, or a negro without explaining the President's proclamation to him. Let them go any way so that it is to the rear of the enemy, and return by the most improbable routes, generally aiming to go entirely round the enemy, and you will put Johnston and Bragg into such a state of excitement that they will attack or retreat to relieve themselves; they will not be able to lie still.

You gained a great success at Murfreesborough by your persevering courage and endurance. The same qualities will enable you to conquer in the next struggle, but this long inactivity tells severely upon the resources of the country. The rebels will never be conquered by waiting in their front. Operate on their communications; strike every detached post; rely more upon infantry and less upon cavalry, which in this whole war has not decided the fate of a single battle rising above a skirmish, which taxes the resources of the country, and of which we have now afoot a larger animal strength than any nation on earth. We

have over one hundred and twenty-six regiments of cavalry, and they have killed ten times as many horses for us as for the rebels.

Wishing you every success, I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, May 1, 1863.

Brigadier General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Third Division:

In answer to your note requesting permission to destroy the flour mill at Chapel Hill, I am instructed by the general commanding to say that you have full permission to do so if from your present information you deem it practicable. It is needless to say to you, general, that the enemy are "watching out," and our late raid upon McMinnville has not lessened their vigilance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CARTHAGE, *May* 1, 1863.
(Received May 2.)

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Everything is quiet here. I am putting a sharp edge into this division, and expect to be able to do good service when called for. The enemy does not make his appearance here, but has gone up the river somewhere. I am expecting reports from there hourly.

When will the paymaster be here? Cannot a mustering officer be sent to this division? There are a great number of officers to be mustered into service.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
May 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Your telegram is received. The three gunboats named and other light-draught vessels have been purchased upon the urgent request of General Rosecrans for such vessels in the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers The Department would not like to divert them from this service without his consent.

Captain Pennock, senior naval officer at Cairo, has authority to provide steamers for the Western waters when the exigencies demand it. It is suggested that you communicate with him.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 1, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Barry wrote to General Tillson that authority had been given to organize two artillery regiments, but no such information has reached these headquarters. I am anxious to know if such is the case, and if it is the intention to make the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio one of them. Can we commence the organization of Kentucky troops? It is very important it should be done at once. The bearer of dispatches from the Secretary of War has arrived with your letter,* and the instructions will be strictly observed, and I will send by him a detailed account of the movement which I propose. I have crossed a force to the south side of the Cumberland of some 4,000 men under General Carter. They were near Monticello at last advices, with continued skirmishing, with results in our favor.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 1, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

We have had continued skirmishing along the line of the Cumberland for several days. I shall try to hold Monticello permanently. We hold Tompkinsville and Williamsburg, with guards at Bennett's Ford and below. Morgan and Wheeler are said to be at Gainesborough or near there. Hartsuff left here to-day for your camp to consult with you and bring back information. He knows my plans. If there is anything I can do for you, let him know.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MAY 1, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The following dispatch has just been received from General WILCOX:

Dispatch just received from Carter, 8 miles north of Monticello, April 30, 9 p. m.:

The infantry arrived at this point one hour ago. The mounted force is still crossing at Mill Springs; will be on this side of the river, about 1 mile from this place, some time during the night. The cavalry force that crossed above rested last night. Had several little skirmishes with rebel cavalry in our advance this p. m.; no loss on our side, except one man supposed to be captured. One rebel cavalry regiment has, as I learn, advanced 2 miles this side of Monticello, and is 6 miles from us. If you can communicate with Colonel Jacob, via Columbia, at which point he has a courier post to his camp, please advise him to cross the river and advance on Monticello.

CARTER.

You will order Colonel Jacob to cross the river and communicate with and co-operate with General Carter to the extent of his ability, keeping his flank well protected, leaving his infantry at the crossing to protect it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., May 1, 1863.

General CARTER, *Somerset:*

Your dispatch received. I have telegraphed General Burnside, advising Jacob's crossing. I have ordered commanding officer at Stanford

* Not found.

to send you two or three days' supplies, if he has that on hand; if not, it will be sent as fast as it arrives. It will be sent to Somerset. Welsh's division will probably concentrate at Monticello; another division at Williamsburg.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., May 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General STURGIS,
Comdg. Second Div., Ninth Army Corps, Winchester, Ky.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you concentrate your whole division at a point on the Richmond and Crab Orchard road, where it crosses Paint Lick. The destination of the Ninth Corps has been changed.

You will choose the route by which the Second Brigade will march to the point indicated. The cavalry should reach its destination before the Second Brigade is entirely withdrawn from Winchester and its vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
NICOLAS BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 2, 1863—2 a. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Van Dorn is probably not at Eastport. Forrest, with 3,000 or 4,000 men, is all that is there. Dodge had better stay at Iuka. Should Van Dorn turn out to be there, we will follow up his rear at once.

Yours, respectfully,
W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTEENTH A. C.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
La Vergne, May 2, 1863.

Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I returned to-day from a highly successful foraging trip across Stone's River. I started with the expedition yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, with three regiments of infantry, 100 cavalry, one section of artillery, and 90 wagons. We crossed Stone's River at Charlton's Ford, 4 miles northeast of this camp, moved in the direction of Lebanon, 8 miles from the ford, to Hugle's Mill, where we loaded 65 wagons with corn, and then moved on, in the same direction, to Logue's tannery, 2 miles from Hugle's, where we loaded, as at Hugle's, from the farms of active rebels, 25 wagons with corn. While the teams were being loaded at Logue's, a squad of rebel cavalry made a dash on the vedettes I had thrown out on the Lebanon road, but were driven off without doing any damage to my men.

From Logue's, I marched in a southwesterly direction, to Goodwin's

Ford, where I camped for the night, on the east side of Stone's River, returning to camp at 10 o'clock this morning, all safe, with ninety loads of corn and 2 prisoners, believed to be "bushwhackers."

I made an expedition through the same region of country on the 28th of April, bringing to camp eighty-five loads of corn and 2 prisoners (Captain [Wade] Baker, of the Twenty-eighth Tennessee rebel infantry, and a noted guerrilla by the name of Worl).

In making both these expeditions, I have patrolled a section which has been a place of resort and concealment for the rebels who have made the raids upon the railroad and pike between this post and Nashville.

On Monday I will go over the river again with a large train.

Respectfully.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 2, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

The Secretary of War authorizes you to commence the organization of Kentucky troops. You are also authorized to organize two artillery regiments, reporting to Adjutant-General the organization, for proper orders. Operations here are becoming interesting.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, *May* 2, 1863—11.40 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Colonel Jacob, with cavalry and two pieces of artillery, crossed the Cumberland, and is moving to co-operate with General Carter.

General Judah telegraphs the enemy threaten attack on Scottsville, and that, in co-operating with Generals Hobson and Paine, he will move upon them. I do not believe there is enemy there.

Citizens from Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky, report to me that some of the soldiers from Fort Donelson cross over into Kentucky and rob citizens of money, watches, &c., and pilfer and molest property, and threaten citizens, and run off negroes.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *May* 2, 1863—11.30.

General CARTER, *Monticello:*

Your dispatch of 11 p. m. last night received. Your discovery of enemy's force will govern you for the present.

Can your division and another of equal strength be supplied at Monticello, according to General Orders, No. 40, Department Headquarters, with view to an advance in that direction?

Please send extra telegraph operator, now with you, to Somerset, so as to keep lines working all night.

WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Henderson, Ky., May 2, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Western Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: I deem it proper that I should report to the general commanding one of the most brutal outrages which has been committed by the fiendish spirits of this rebellion. About midnight of the 24th of April last, a band of armed men came to the house of an aged man by the name of Cowan, a peaceable and inoffensive citizen of Union County, surrounded it, to avoid any escape, and forcibly entered it and dragged with violence from his bed the old man, and carried him hurriedly away into the woods, about 2 miles from his house. They then stripped him bare of his clothing, pinioned him securely to the ground, and, taking large green hickory withes, two of the fiends lashed his bare back until every portion of it was cut and lacerated into one bleeding mass, and continued the brutal outrage until they had worn out their lashes upon his bare body; and then, to finish the devilish and cowardly work, they turned the helpless old man over, and struck him several severe blows upon his abdomen, which have caused dangerous internal wounds; and thus, having vented their assassin-like passions upon the infirm victim of their traitorous malice, they abandoned him in the woods to the mercy of whoever might chance to find his mangled and scarcely breathing body. The only reason given by the armed band for this outrageous treatment was that he was suspected of having given to the Union troops some information of the supposed whereabouts of certain guerrillas, who had been annoying the whole country, and in whose capture every law-abiding citizen was interested. Their victim was a quiet and highly respected old man, whose only crime was loyalty to the Government of his fathers. These men have likewise threatened to visit other Union men of that county with like outrages. Such is the evil spirit of this wicked rebellion as it manifests itself among the lawless bands of Union County. They came in the darkness of midnight, and, following their cowardly instincts, carefully disguised their persons, so that it is difficult to detect them; but they are still, I have no doubt, at large, and harbored by citizens of the county. These outlaws are developing the legitimate results of the rebellion, and the public men of the county, who have raised the whirlwind of treason and encouraged these baser spirits in their earlier work, are still enjoying the protection of the Government and claiming the rights not only of living quietly in the possession of their homes, but aspire to hold the public offices and rule the affairs of the county.

I will do all I can to detect the villains who have committed this act, that they may be brought to early justice.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of War to the General-in-Chief, directing that Colonel Gillem's First Tennessee Infantry be detached from general service

and placed under the command of Governor Johnson, and indorsed by General Halleck for me to carry it into execution. I shall give the requisite orders, but it is my duty to express the apprehension that we shall thus lose the services of a regiment. I am also apprehensive that having a regiment within the garrison of Nashville not subject to the orders of the general commanding is far more likely to beget discord and trouble than anything else.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *May* 3, 1863.
(Via Gallatin, May 4—9.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD:

The boats arrived last night. The boat loaded with antiscorbutics sank just above Gallatin. Our men are suffering terribly for want of them. The boats will be sent back to Nashville immediately; cannot they be sent back at once with these much-needed articles? Very little clothing—some three hundred pairs of pants—came up. Blouses and pants are greatly needed; many of the men have none.

The rebels are again making their appearance in the Alexandria country, and scattering through the country in all directions. Nothing can be done with them from here without cavalry. It will be necessary to send some of our sick down, if these articles cannot be obtained here soon.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., May* 3, 1863.

In pursuance of a plan proposed by the assistant inspector-general of this army for the reorganization of his department, the following orders are published for the guidance of all concerned:

I. General Orders, No. 6, of November 6, 1862, and the inspection circulars of December 20, 1862, and January 23, 1863, are hereby abrogated.

II. Each division and brigade commander will immediately nominate from his command three energetic and capable officers as inspectors, and forward their names to the corps commanders, who will, from the three, approve and appoint one, whose name shall be forwarded to the general commanding for his approval as an inspector, who shall perform all the duties of his office in accordance with this order and the Army Regulations. The inspectors thus appointed will be of the rank of majors for divisions and captains for brigades, unless special authority, in particular cases, be given to appoint officers of less rank. They shall be known as division and brigade inspectors.

III. A monthly and semi-monthly report will be made as heretofore, and in accordance with the blanks to be furnished from the office of the assistant inspector-general of the department. The semi-monthly report will embrace the time to the evening of the 14th, and will be made by the brigade inspectors; and, after being approved by the brigade commander, will be handed to the division inspectors by the morning of the 18th. The monthly report will embrace the time up to the end of the month, and will be made and forwarded in the same manner.

Brigade reports will be in duplicate, and by regiments, giving the brigade total; one copy to be retained in corps inspector's office, and one to be forwarded by him to the office of assistant inspector-general of the department. Division reports will be in the same manner in duplicate, and by brigades, giving division totals, and will be made by division inspectors, immediately upon receipt of brigade reports, one copy to be retained in corps inspector's office and one forwarded to office of assistant inspector-general, as before. Corps reports will be in duplicate, and by divisions, giving corps totals, one copy to be retained and one forwarded, as before. All totals shall be in red ink. Brigades and divisions on detached service will report in the same manner, in duplicate, and through the corps inspectors. If such reports cannot be obtained in time for consolidation, they will be forwarded separately, and by him to the office of the assistant inspector-general of the department. Regiments that are detached, and cannot be reported upon by the brigade inspector, will be reported upon in the same manner as above described, and by their adjutants. Blanks will be furnished by corps inspectors to the infantry organizations in their corps, and the reports must be made full and in strict accordance with them.

Every report, whether regimental, brigade, division, or corps, will be accompanied by a letter of advice, which shall contain every information which may be of any importance to the general commanding the department. It must state briefly, but fully, all points which need attention, and recommendations, if necessary, on such points as the inspector may think proper. They must not be mere formalities. All letters of advice, or copies of them, will be forwarded, with the reports to which they belong, to the office of the assistant inspector-general, at department headquarters. The letter of advice of the corps inspectors should be very full, but concise, and touch on all changes and improvements, recommendations that have and have not been acted upon, or results obtained. Should inspectors find companies or regiments particularly deserving of praise or censure, it should be given fully and without hesitation. The commanding general directs this particularly.

Guards will be reported upon as to the number of men and average daily detail in brigade in "remarks" and letter of advice.

Hospitals will be reported upon as to the number of men and daily average number of sick in regiment or brigade in "remarks" and letter of advice.

Officers absent without leave will be reported in letters of advice.

IV. Inspectors will use figures, instead of adjectives, to express the condition of regimental books and papers, company books and papers, discipline, drill, sanitary condition of camps, and cooking; also arms, accouterments, and ammunition. With books and papers, 1 will represent "Neat, according to Regulations;" 2, "According to Regulations;" 3, "Not according to Regulations;" 4, "Bad;" 5, "Not kept up;" 6, "Totally neglected." With discipline, drill, sanitary condition of camp, and cooking, 1 will represent "The best;" 2, "Very good;" 3, "Good;" 4, "Only medium;" 5, "Bad;" 6, "Very bad," and 7, "Worst." Clothing will be reported as "New," "Worn," "Well worn," "Worn out," and "Ragged." Corps inspectors will receipt to the inspector-general of the department for the inspection blanks issued to them, and make a quarterly statement to said officers how and when they were disposed of.

V. All printed orders will hereafter be distributed by the assistant inspector-general of the department, and will be sent to corps inspectors

(in bulk), who will distribute them to their corps, including all arms of the service. The orders will be receipted for in bulk by the corps inspectors. All orders needed to fill out files in each regiment will be noted in letters of advice; also last orders received, both War Department and Department of the Cumberland. Particular attention must be paid to the proper distribution of orders, and inspectors will be in a measure responsible for the files, or show cause why they are not complete.

VI. Inspectors must ascertain if all the officers reported for duty on the morning reports are present for inspection. Should any be absent, they must be reported by name in the letter of advice. They will also inspect provision returns, and see if they are based upon the morning reports, which reports they will also examine, and ascertain that they are correct. If faulty, it should be reported promptly and fully at once. Inspectors will give particular attention to the treatment of Government animals, and report when they are not properly fed or cared for, and the names of quartermasters who are neglectful of them, or allow them to be ill-treated or ridden hard. No officer or man has a right to use a public horse except on the public service, and quartermasters are responsible that it is not done when in their department. Inspectors must see that officers have no more tents and baggage for themselves or others than is allowed by orders. Department Orders, Nos. 3, 10, 17, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, and 40, of 1862, and Nos. 5, 21, 32, and 33, of 1863, must be particularly observed, and, if not fully carried out, must be adverted to in the letters of advice. Inspectors will also report the capacity and zeal of officers in command of troops, staff officers, &c., mode of enforcing orders by officers. They will also report in all new localities upon the roads, communications, where forage can be obtained, and, in fact, all information which may be of use, or will aid to correct defects and introduce improvements.

VII. It is found that the duties of division and brigade inspectors are not distinctly enough divided. The brigade inspectors will in future be relieved from reviewing troops and inspecting by regiments or brigades, and it will be their duty, instead, to closely examine and inspect the arms, accouterments, ammunition, clothing, and general equipment and condition of their brigades, by companies, and specially report to the commanding officer of the regiment and brigade, in addition to their report to the division inspector, all evils, irregularities, and wants, of whatever nature, as well as those deserving praise. This does not relieve them from other specified duties and instructions under this order. The division inspectors will attend to the general inspection and reviewing of the troops in reference to drill, discipline, condition of camps, transportation, &c. The duties of division and brigade inspectors in reference to vedette and grand guard and other general duties to remain unchanged. On a march, they will assist the corps inspectors in all things pertaining to the inspector-general's department.

VIII. Inspectors must consider themselves always on duty, and perform their duties without favor or fear. They must have no friends to reward, or enemies to punish, through their official position. They stand as the censors of the army between the commanding general and all officers or men, no matter what their rank or standing may be. Officers who are habitually intemperate, neglectful of their duty, or ignorant and careless must be fully reported on. The duties of inspectors are not always pleasant ones, but they must be performed fairly, and any officer who seeks to find fault with them, or indulge in hard feelings, is both unwise and impolitic.

If inspectors do their duty, the efficiency and discipline of the army can be still more improved. It is hoped that they will not forget that their position is a responsible one, and that the general commanding looks to them for earnest and active work in helping him to make this army what it ought to be. Their appointment is a mark of appreciation of their soldierly qualities. It is hoped they will sustain the reputation that places them in their important position.

The inspectors are friends of both commanders and troops. Justice, good temper, a resolute impartiality, and the avoidance of a bitter and censorious spirit, should characterize their official reports and actions. The friends and aiders of the commanders, by observing all that is done amiss, left undone, or well done, they are equally friends of subordinates and soldiers, whose rights, interests, and honor are at stake—the just fulfillment of orders, regulations, and maintenance of discipline.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Louisville*, *May* 3, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The Sixty-third Indiana is stationed as guards along the railroad at bridges from New Haven to Shepherdsville. The Fiftieth Ohio garrisons the redoubts at Muldraugh's Hill, to protect trestle and bridge. They have guns in position, with only horses for two to move guns from one point to another. Colonel Williams, Twentieth Michigan, has returned to Columbia from Greasy Creek; reports Pegram's force 10,000 strong. Probably the force of Wheeler, reported at Gainesborough, has moved up and joined Pegram. Will it be safe to move Colonel Jacob with his force to Burkesville? A force larger than his is reported near Albany, on the route to Burkesville.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 3, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I arrived at 10 o'clock last evening; saw General Rosecrans, who could not decide immediately on the point submitted to him. Conference with him again to-day. Will have a final conference in presence of his corps commanders this evening, when a decision will be made. Would have reported before, but waited until I could give some information. Will send dispatch as soon as decision is made. Will start back to-morrow.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *May* 4, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have determined to bring one brigade (General Crook's) from Carthage to the front as soon as your corps arrives there. How soon will that be?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 4, 1863—12.45 p. m.
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Conference just ended. It was decided that it would be most advantageous to this army now for the Ninth Corps to come to Carthage immediately, via Glasgow, and relieve the force at Carthage. Reasons and particulars when I arrive. Can start from here at 2 p. m. tomorrow, and from Nashville the next morning. Please telegraph me immediately if any further information is to be obtained or given before starting.

HARTSUFF.

THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 4, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

Prisoners' reports of the enemy's infantry at Fall Creek, on the Shelbyville pike, are confirmed.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 5, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

McCown's cavalry, about 500 strong, were seen near Versailles again last night.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

CARTHAGE, VIA GALLATIN, *May* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy made his appearance on the other side of the river on the bluffs this morning. They are also between this and Gallatin in bands. They attacked the mail going down on the 3d, but were driven off. Those on the opposite side seem to be in squads.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, May 6, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding is of the opinion that the time is not quite ripe for sending a force to Baird's Mills, as suggested by General Steedman. He directs you to hold the forces of Steedman and Wilder quiet, but keeping watch of the enemy's movements, till General Crook can be relieved from Carthage to come through to the front, at which time the expedition can be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 6, 1863.*

General Orders, No. 78, current series, from these headquarters, are so amended as to allow four instead of three wall tents to the field and staff officers of each regiment of infantry, and five instead of three to the field and staff officers of every regiment of cavalry having twelve companies and the full number of field and staff officers prescribed for such an organization. Cavalry regiments having a less number of companies will be limited to the allowance prescribed by these orders for regiments of infantry.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
May 7, 1863. (Received 7.40 p. m.)

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

General Sheridan reports that he has news from Shelbyville to-day. The same condition of things there as heretofore. No arrivals. Polk in command. From the Rappahannock, Hill mortally wounded; Stonewall Jackson wounded; the fight yet undecided. Rumor says Forrest has made a large capture of our men in Alabama.

A. McD. McCOOK.

NASHVILLE, *May 7, 1863.*

General GARFIELD:

Elkins returned during the night from Wartrace, leaving there the night of the 4th, having visited all the headquarters. The active reenforcements received by General Johnston (—— brigades) estimated at about 9,000 or 10,000 in all. The inspector-general there informed him they were from Mobile. Small force at Tullahoma. Largest force at Wartrace. Considerable force at Manchester. General Johnston's entire force in and about Shelbyville mostly infantry. A force, all cavalry, at Columbia. General Cheatham, with his force, at Fosterville. Their sick and extra baggage, all think, sent to the rear by railroad. All think there will be a forward movement by them. It was reported on the 5th at Farmington that Forrest had cut off 1,700 Federal troops in Northern Alabama. Could not learn any particulars. Will send him up by first train to you, if you think it advisable. Will not go back any more.

WM. TRUESDAIL.

CAIRO, ILL., *May 7, 1863*—1.12 p. m.

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have returned from an attempt to ascend the Tennessee River a second time. The water is too low for me to get above the mouth of Duck River. I am now repairing damages that my boats sustained in the dangerous navigation. My orders from Admiral Porter confine me to the Tennessee River, making no provision for the present condition of the water. I cannot communicate with the admiral without great delay. Will you advise me what course to pursue?

ALFRED W. ELLET,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Mississippi Marine Brigade.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., May 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter (signed by Capt. A. J. Perry, assistant quartermaster), containing copy of dispatch sent me on 25th instant, is at hand. The dispatch was addressed to Colonel Swords, and received and examined by him.

I have never sent a horse to Saint Louis, and cannot imagine how General Rosecrans got any such information. I have supplied General Rosecrans as fast as I could get horses. At times I was ordered to issue horses to regiments *en route* to General Rosecrans' army, and also to regiments in Kentucky, but I have done the best I could to get horses. The purchase of horses at so many different points as Louisville, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Evansville, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., and Cincinnati and Gallipolis, Ohio, puts the Government in competition with itself, and results in getting a poorer class of animals, and great delay in getting them also.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JENKINS,
Captain and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, *May 7, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS:

I cannot fully agree with your opinion concerning the best position of my Ninth Corps. In respect to your proposed movement, I propose to move it to Jamestown Church, and to concentrate Hartsuff's corps in the vicinity of Glasgow, with a strong detachment at Tompkinsville. This will, I think, enable you to relieve all the force you could by the other movement, will protect your communication, and permit me to carry out at the first favorable moment my original design on East Tennessee. How does the proposition suit you?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, May 7, 1863.

General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

I mean Jamestown, Tenn. The reasons for this move are these: That force could be moved either to Knoxville or assist your left either at McMinnville or Sparta, while Hartsuff's corps can be concentrated at Glasgow or Tompkinsville, or possibly at Scottsville, instead of Glasgow. My last dispatch was worded more positive than I intended, in reference to my disagreement with your plan to move the Ninth Corps to Glasgow. My disposition is to do you the most service possible, and simply make this as a suggestion. Please answer fully. I will add that there is a very heavy pressure in favor of a movement on Knoxville.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May 7, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

On Tuesday morning last I caused the arrest of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. He is now in this city, undergoing trial before a military

commission for uttering sedition.* Some trouble was caused in Dayton on account of his arrest, but all is now quiet. I hope to maintain perfect order in other portions of this department. There is necessarily much excitement among his friends. We are all hoping to hear of the glorious and final success of General Hooker.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

In your determination to support the authority of the Government and suppress treason in your department, you may count on the firm support of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 8, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Thanks for your dispatch.† It relieves our great suspense. What we want is to deal with their armies. Piece for piece is good when we have the odds. We shall soon be ready here to try that.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Jamestown is too remote to cover my flanks from cavalry, or even an infantry advance, by Liberty, aid in battle, or succor in disaster. Thomas, with two divisions, occupied McMinnville when Bragg passed through Sparta. You would neither draw from the enemy nor strengthen me, unless you threaten or take Kingston and Loudon Bridge from Jamestown. If you can get supplies to Jamestown, a raid at least should be made in the Tennessee Valley, and the column should go as near Chattanooga as possible, and return only when obliged. To go to Jamestown is to go to East Tennessee. If you can supply yourself, and go soon, go, but if it will take time, let the Ninth come to Tompkinsville, and advance to Carthage; Hartsuff to Scottsville or Glasgow. How soon could Ninth get to Jamestown? I can let you have nearly 2,000 pack-mules to move from West Point.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have no answer to my dispatch of last night. If you decide on my plan, I can turn over to you my pack train. Rebel cavalry (Wheeler and Morgan) seem to be concentrating at Livingston.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

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* The correspondence, orders, &c., relating to the arrest, trial, and banishment of Vallandigham, will appear in Series III.

† Announcing result of battle of Chancellorsville and Stoneman's raid. See Series I, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 437.

CARTHAGE, *May* 8, 1863.
(Via Gallatin, May 10—9.50 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The rebels are in small squads on the other side of the river, and reported in force at Liberty. Can't some cavalry possibly be sent to me for the purpose of scouting the country? I am compelled to use all of my present cavalry for mail purposes. It is impossible to mount my men unless I have sufficient cavalry to make expeditions into the country, so as to capture horses. Can any furloughs be given in accordance with the orders from the War Department? Dispatch in reference to Joseph Smith has been received, and will be executed accordingly.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 208. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, May* 8, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. August Willich, U. S. Volunteers, having been duly exchanged, will report in person to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., May* 8, 1863.

I. The baggage of officers and men of this army will be immediately reduced to the following limits:

1st. That of officers to the weight prescribed by Army Regulations for field service, viz: General officers, 125 pounds; field officers, 100 pounds; captains and subalterns, 80 pounds. The aggregate of all articles of personal baggage, bedding, and mess equipage must not exceed this weight in the case of any officer.

2d. That of non-commissioned officers and privates will consist of the following articles, and none other: One blanket, 2 pairs of drawers, 2 pairs of socks, 1 jacket or blouse, 1 pair of trowsers, 1 pair of shoes or boots, and 1 hat or cap. No articles of clothing will be carried in the knapsack, except such of the above as are not worn.

II. Whenever a soldier is found straggling in the rear of his regiment or company, his knapsack will be inspected by the rear guard, and every article unauthorized in these orders will be immediately thrown out.

III. All articles of baggage in the possession of either officers or men in excess of that allowed in these orders will be neatly packed and sent to Nashville for storage. Each package must be legibly marked with the name of the person, company, and regiment to which it belongs. The chief quartermaster of the department will see that proper storage is provided. Corps commanders will direct an officer from each division to accompany the extra baggage to Nashville and see it properly stored.

IV. Officers of the inspector-general's department throughout the

army will report to the assistant inspector-general, at these headquarters, compliance or non-compliance with these orders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

We have intelligence, which seems reliable, that Morgan and Wheeler have gone to Livingston, Putnam County, with their cavalry force. This is doubtless a horse-stealing trip into Kentucky.

Yours, very truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *May* 8, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

It is reported that Morgan and Wheeler are at Livingston, Tenn., supposed to be moving into Kentucky. Please inform Graham and Jacob, and tell them to keep their forces well in hand and guard carefully all the fords on the river in their neighborhood. At what point are they now?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 8, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington:*

It is reported that Morgan and Wheeler are at Livingston, Tenn., supposed to be moving into Kentucky. Please inform Carter. At what point is he now? Tell him to keep his forces well in hand at Somerset, and to guard all the fords on the river in his neighborhood.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *May* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch received. Have informed Carter, and ordered him to guard the crossings. Rebels returned to Manchester. Hamilton is ordered to go in search of them.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following just received from Carter, from Somerset, Ky.:

My whole force, except several guards and one company of the First Kentucky now in Clinton County or on return here, is camped close around this place. If roads do not soon improve, will have to send most of mounted force down the country to forage. Will endeavor in the morning to have pasture forage for horses. Morgan will find some trouble in crossing river at present stage of water.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *May* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The rains have broken up the roads so badly that Major Hamilton's operations will be difficult. A scout just in from Clinton reports but 83 rebels at and this side of Big Creek Gap. The force of 300 that passed up through Manchester must be making for the blue-grass region. I have ordered out all the cavalry toward Hazle Green and Jackson, but the country is too wide, and the enemy can roam at large in that region. I think of leaving Williamsburg to Gilbert alone, and drawing back Major Hamilton as far as Richmond.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May* 8, 1863.

I. All residents of the State of Kentucky, banished from their homes by any authority whatsoever, not higher than that of the department commander, by reporting at these headquarters on Saturday, May 9, at 12 m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, can obtain a hearing of their cases, and all against whom definite charges, supported by sufficient proof to warrant a trial, do not appear, will be allowed to return to their homes upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

II. The general order prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition in this department is hereby rescinded. But all persons guilty of selling arms or ammunition to disloyal persons, or with a knowledge that they are to go into the hands of disloyal persons, will be arrested and tried for giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Morgan and Wheeler are reported at Livingston, Tenn. Their advance attempted to cross the Cumberland at Centre Point, near Burkesville, to-day, but were driven back by our forces at Tompkinsville with considerable loss. All quiet at other places.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 9, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Would you like to give me the following East Tennessee regiments in exchange for nearly or quite an equal [number] of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio regiments: Shelley's, Houk's, Cooper's, Ray's, Brownlow's, Pickens', and Edwards'? If this exchange can be made at once, and you can let me have the pack train, as you proposed, I think the move into East Tennessee can be made as soon as they arrive. Upon the answer to this, and the receipt of a dispatch from Washington, I think I can answer your dispatches definitely. How soon would you like to have the movement on Kingston and in the direction of Chattanooga made?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *May* 9, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

My cavalry has met the enemy, reported 1,500 strong, at Tupelo, and driven them with severe loss to Okolona. It is said to be Forrest's command. Nothing from Streight. Grant has defeated the enemy near Port Gibson, and holds the bridge over the Big Black, 8 miles up. He is striking for the railroad bridge, and is reported to have destroyed it.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *May* 10, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Following from Carter:

SOMERSET.

General WILLCOX:

I telegraphed yesterday p. m. that unless the road soon improves, it will be impossible, without a great increase of transportation, to obtain forage for the mounted force here. I have already had to diminish forage to half-rations for horses, and am grazing a part of the mules without any corn. The ration of bread has been reduced one-third, and, even with that reduction, I fear we cannot get supplies. The road to Hall's Gap is in a terrible condition. A working party has been sent out to repair it. The mules of the supply trains are young, and so thin that they cannot haul half a load, and I fear that, unless matters soon improve, cavalry and artillery horses will in a little while be in an equally bad condition. To-night we have not a single ration in commissary store at this post, although train will be in to-morrow. Will it not be better to move the greater part of the force back to a point near our supplies until roads improve, and the depot, say at Stanford, is well stocked with rations and forage? Either that step will be necessary or the transportation must be much increased.

I have sent to learn if there is any truth in report of the rebels being in force at Livingston.

CARTER,
General.

O. B. WILLCOX.

[Indorsement.]

I am sending forward transportation as fast as received from Cincinnati, but there is great delay in receiving it from that point.

W. W. VAN NESS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, May 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 1st instant, on the subject of cavalry horses, was yesterday received and carefully considered. I thank you for taking pains to write so fully. I will explain to you with equal care the true state of the case in this army, for I find you have fallen into quite a number of errors on the subject.

1st. It is a fact that up to the 1st instant our total supply of cavalry horses were as follows:

Cavalry horses on hand	6,537
Mounted infantry	1,938
Total	8,475
Less at least one-quarter not serviceable	2,119
Making cavalry, mounted, not over	6,356

But, when these troops are called out, we have at no time been able to turn out more than 5,000 for actual duty. The other cavalry horses reported by Colonel Taylor were escorts and orderlies, 2,028; unserviceable in Nashville, 975; total, 3,003. You will thus see that we have not the cavalry you suppose. We are using the most strenuous and unremitting efforts to increase in care of horses and the efficiency of this arm.

2d. But I must call your attention to the fact that this small cavalry force, effectively not half that required for a permanent garrison of infantry equal to that of this army, has to furnish pickets, scouts, couriers for Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Nashville, Gallatin, Carthage, and the front of this army from Franklin to this place, 28 miles. You may thus form some idea of the labor imposed on our cavalry, and how our horses are worn out so rapidly.

3d. As to the actual work of this arm, besides the routine labor, you will find it has had some expeditions or fight in mass nearly every week, and as yet without a single failure.

4th. As to expeditions, we have not a sufficiently strong cavalry force to drive that of the enemy to the wall, or to risk detachments for the enterprise of which you speak to the rear of the rebels. The one which I did send out under Colonel Streight, in spite of all my precautions, was captured by the superior cavalry force of the enemy detached from Granger's front at Franklin, where Van Dorn has still left about four to our one.

5th. As to forage, our want for long forage is owing to the impossibilities of getting transportation, either by water or rail. You must remember we are 220 miles from our base of supplies at Louisville.

You may rely on it, I am fully alive to all you have suggested, and ask for nothing which I am not fully satisfied will be an ample economy to the service. Had we a cavalry force equal to that of the enemy, we would have commanded all the forage of the country—commanded information of its inhabitants, upon whose fears we, instead of they, would thus be able to operate.

As to the comparative number of cavalry in our and other armies, I am sure you are mistaken as to Russia, at least, which has 80,000 regular cavalry, while all the outpost, picket, and courier duty is done by irregular cavalry. But even were it otherwise, I know what cavalry would do for us here, and am not mistaken in saying that this great army would gain more from 10,000 effective cavalry than from 20,000 infantry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 10, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

The Richmond Examiner of the 7th instant contains a dispatch from General Bragg, dated at Tullahoma on the 5th, which states that Colonel Streight, with his whole force, 1,600 strong, were captured, with their rifles, horses, and side-arms, by General Forrest, near Rome, in Georgia, after five days' marching and fighting. The President desires to know whether you have any information on the subject, and whether Colonel Streight belongs to your command. Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 10, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Yesterday we received a Chattanooga Rebel, giving substantially the same news about Colonel Streight as that your dispatch mentions from the Richmond Examiner. I immediately wrote to the Adjutant-General of the Army an account of the composition of the forces, the objects of the expedition, Colonel Streight's instructions, and the latest authentic intelligence from it through General Hurlbut, and forwarded the whole, with a copy of the Chattanooga Rebel's statement, by mail. I fear Streight has been captured before effecting the main purpose of the expedition—to cut the railroad connections effectually between Atlanta and Chattanooga. It was deemed feasible and vastly important to us. I hope the effect of the attempt may, in part at least, compensate us for the loss by subtracting rebel troops from our front to guard their rear.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CARTHAGE, *May* 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

A man just in from East Tennessee reports Bragg being re-enforced by troops from the east. Boats around here safe last night. Is it the intention to permit one of the small gunboats to remain here? I will send it down to convoy these boats to Nashville.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

CARTHAGE, VIA GALLATIN, *May* 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just received reliable information that Wheeler has gone toward McMinnville with his whole force, and that Morgan has gone to Sparta. Also some persons from Tullahoma say that Bragg is being re-enforced from the east and south both.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 135. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, May* 10 [13?], 1863.

* * * * * * *

XIV. Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, having been assigned by the President to the command of the Department of the Missouri, is relieved from further duty in this department.

XV. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan is hereby relieved from the command of the First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, and is assigned to the command of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

XVI. Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood is hereby relieved from the command of the post of Nashville, and will assume command of the First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, May 11, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding directs you, in accordance with the verbal instructions given you by him this evening, to send General Palmer's division to Cripple Creek, to observe the movements of the enemy. General Palmer will go out in person, and assume command of his whole division, and fix his headquarters at Cripple Creek. Instruct him to observe closely the movements of the enemy, and, in case of an attack, to draw General Hazen's command back to Cripple Creek, destroying the works at Readyville, especially that portion of them which commands the road toward Cripple Creek. He should examine the roads by which he can effect a safe retreat in case of an attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 11, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Our information to-day is that most of Morgan's force has come down into the Peninsula again, and are near Alexandria. Please telegraph particulars as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *May* 11, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Is the Ninth Corps moving on Carthage? How soon will it be there? Please answer immediately.

Yours, very truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 11, 1863.

General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Our people have had a fight on Greasy Creek with Morgan. Results not fully known. Will telegraph you again as soon as I learn them. Am delayed in giving you an answer by not hearing from Washington. Hope to hear to-day.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., May 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 93, Headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, 1863, the Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Col. David Moore commanding, and six companies of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin

Infantry, drafted militia, Maj. George H. Walther commanding, are embarked on steamer Sultana for Memphis, with orders to report to your headquarters. The Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry is an old regiment, and its colonel a gallant, earnest officer, who lost a leg on the battle-field of Shiloh. The Thirty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry has done heavy artillery duty, and is well drilled in that service. Four companies of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry are detailed to serve the heavy guns in different forts in my district—one company at Columbus, in Fort Quinby, two at Cairo, and one at Paducah, and as I have no artillerists to serve the guns in the forts, I would respectfully request your permission that they may continue on their present duty. The colonel, Fritz Anneke, is under arrest, and awaiting trial before general court-martial.

Knowing the proclivities of the people of Kentucky between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, and being aware that their sympathies are, with few exceptions, with the South and the rebellion, I consider it unsafe for my district, and particularly Paducah, to again evacuate Fort Heiman, which is certainly the key to the above portion of Kentucky and a point also controlling the Kentucky and Tennessee State line. Under these considerations, I concluded to withdraw for the present my infantry force from Clinton, and make it a cavalry outpost.

Inclosed I submit section 9, Special Orders, No. 109, current series, from these headquarters,* giving instructions to Maj. Gustav Heinrichs, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, who takes command at Clinton.

Requesting your sanction to these my arrangements, I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The Fourth Missouri Cavalry is now at Columbus doing no active service. Will you please order it to report here for duty, as we are very much in need of cavalry in this department? I propose to send some of mine to Rosecrans. Our cavalry had a sharp fight with a portion of Morgan's force on the south side of the Cumberland, opposite Rowena, yesterday. Our loss was about 30; the enemy lost about 100. We threw our advance posts as far as Cumberland Ford yesterday.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 12, 1863.

General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

The Ninth Corps started for Carthage some days ago, but was halted, with its advance at Columbia. I concluded to halt it owing to my determination to concentrate the forces of Hartsuff near that place, with a view of making a very important move for both you and myself. A messenger will leave here this evening or to-morrow morning with dispatches for you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

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* Omitted.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 12, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Have full consultation with General Boyle, and report to me this even ing, if possible, how soon you can concentrate 5,000 men at Carthage, leaving the posts along the railroad secure. Let me hear any ideas you may have about consolidation.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *May* 12, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Mixed force of 5,000 infantry and cavalry, about equally divided, with two batteries, might reach Carthage, General Boyle says, in seven days, by evacuting Lebanon and Glasgow, and weakening the forces at Munfordville and Bowling Green, reported to be already too small by Major Simpson, chief engineer. District return shows an aggregate present and absent of 20,500, and an aggregate for duty present of only 10,300. This includes brigade of Ninth Corps, with an aggregate present and absent of 5,300, and present for duty of 1,600. Don't know amount of transportation the troops will have nor of supplies at Glasgow nor Gallatin, the first being the place they would take supplies from for the march, if enough there; the next where supplies for Carthage must come from. Am uncertain, from dispatch, whether you intend me to go to Carthage or not. Generals Manson and Hobson would go with command. Since my arrival have obtained all the information possible, but have issued no orders. No orders yet issued by you authorizing me to do so. Appearances indicate the impracticability of consolidating many troops at any single point within this district until troops are raised in Kentucky to replace them. Don't know numbers or condition of troops in State outside this district. Troops at Carthage are too far from railroad above Franklin to protect it. Points on the railroad could not, therefore, be so much weakened to concentrate there as at Glasgow or some point nearer railroad. If brigade of Ninth Corps is not available, troops taken from Munfordville will have to be replaced immediately. Will write more fully if you are not coming here, and desire it. Please inform me, and whether information here given is sufficient and satisfactory.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 12, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Carter, with entire force, is at Somerset. One division of the Ninth Corps is at Middleburg, the other at Lancaster. Carter's force is ample to take care of Morgan if he should cross in that neighborhood.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MAY 12, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following dispatch just received from Boyle:

General Manson telegraphs that Colonel Jacob has arrived with all his forces at Columbia. He thinks but few rebels left at the Narrows. Morgan has left for some

other place. Colonel Morrison has heard that Morgan will advance by way of Greensburg and Campbellsville. If he does, he will get badly whipped. Our loss will not exceed 30. Rebel loss supposed to be over 100. I fear that Morgan will attempt a raid by way of Somerset, unless you have forces there. I have ordered Manson to send scouts to ascertain position of the enemy.

BOYLE.

Please say to Gilbert that I am much obliged for his reconnaissance: it was a very important one.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 12, 1863.

Commander PENNOCK, *Comdg. Naval Squadron, Cairo:*

The following dispatch has just been received from the Secretary of War:

Captain Pennock has been authorized to purchase and fit out three light-draught vessels for service, as requested in your telegram of the 9th instant.

The necessity of the service requires that these vessels be fitted out at once. The garrisons on the Upper Ohio are threatened, and the people are in much alarm, and it is necessary that these boats that are now here or others should be kept there.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, May* 12, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Brigadier-General Hascall, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty with the command of Major-General Burnside, U. S. Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *May* 12, 1863—11 o'clock.

General ROSECRANS:

Streight is undoubtedly captured in Georgia. There is a strong movement south from Decatur, toward Tupelo and Okolona. Grant sends word that the enemy expect re-enforcements from Tullahoma. He has taken Jackson before this. I am sending sixteen regiments to him by river. If Johnston is permitted to throw a force on Grant, the consequences may be disastrous.

HURLBUT.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION,
May 12, 1863—9.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: A large body of cavalry fired on the pickets near Harpeth this morning, and immediately retired. Our cavalry pursued as

far as Jordan's Store. One of my spies reports ten pieces of artillery and some infantry at Holt's Cross-Roads. I doubt it. I will endeavor to learn the facts.

Respectfully,

SCHOFIELD.

[Indorsement.]

All quiet at La Vergne this evening.

KELLY,
Captain and Signal Officer.

WASHINGTON, *May* 13, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield having been appointed by the President to the command of the Department of the Missouri in place of Major-General Curtis, you will relieve him from duty in your command, and direct him to immediately repair to Saint Louis, Mo.

H. W. HALLECK.

TRIUNE, *May* 13, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

Colonel Brownlow has just returned from the reconnaissance beyond Eagleville. There has been little or no advance of the enemy. Crews' cavalry brigade advance has moved up on the Chapel Hill pike, or as far as Holt's Cross-Roads.

There is no infantry this side of Chapel Hill, and little, if any, artillery. I gather this latter from a rebel lieutenant who deserted them and came in to-day. He has a brother in our army, and I believe his statements to be reliable. He says Bragg's whole army is undoubtedly advancing, but slowly, and intrenching as they go.

SCHOFIELD.

WASHINGTON, *May* 13, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I have several times requested General Curtis to send cavalry to General Rosecrans, but he says he cannot do so without endangering his own position. While General Grant's cavalry is mostly employed in distant raids, I cannot venture to take any from him.

H. W. HALLECK.

LOUISVILLE, *May* 13, 1863—11.05 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Colonel Jacob has received letter by flag of truce from Morgan, dated near Monticello, in answer to one sent by Jacob, requesting that Jacob send ambulance for wounded officers. General Manson regarded it as a trick to ascertain strength and position, and ordered that they be not allowed within picket line or to hold communication with citizens or soldiers. Shall the ambulance be sent for wounded? Please answer.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May* 13, 1863.

I. As frequent applications are made to these headquarters that the wives and families of persons in arms against the United States Government may be admitted within our lines, it is hereby declared, for the information of all concerned, that no such applications will be favorably entertained, and, moreover, that such wives and families as may now be within the lines will be removed as speedily as possible. When sickness may render an immediate removal impracticable or dangerous, a proper discretion will be exercised by the officer having the duty of such removals in charge.

II. All persons, deserters or others, coming from the lines of the rebel army, are required to report themselves at once to the nearest commanding officer. Persons of this character who are found within the lines of the United States army, who have not made the above report, will be arrested as spies.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 14, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Lieutenant-Colonel Loring, my inspector-general, carries dispatches to you. Will you please direct that he be taken to your headquarters from Nashville on extra engine if he should miss the regular train? Our people on the Cumberland, opposite Somerset and at the mouth of Greasy Creek, have been skirmishing with some of Morgan's men for two or three days, and it is now reported that Morgan, Wheeler, and Pegram are getting ready to cross at those places with a heavy force of cavalry and infantry; sixteen regiments in all. I think the number exaggerated. Will telegraph you soon again.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

NASHVILLE, *May* 14, 1863. (Received 2.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

Information by George R. Robinson is that Generals Wheeler and Morgan were at Lexington [Livingston?], Tenn., preparing to invade Kentucky with 15,000 to 20,000 cavalry and three batteries of light artillery. Their object is to burn the railroad bridges on Louisville and Nashville Railroad and tear up track; by this means to get provisions and forage. Can report but little from Bragg's army, except that it has been considerably re-enforced by troops from Mississippi and Virginia, and also by conscripts. He says that Chattanooga is occupied by one brigade, under General Helm, from 3,000 to 4,000 strong. This post is well and skillfully fortified and mounted with heavy cannon. E. Kirby Smith was in command at Knoxville, with sixteen regiments of infantry and some cavalry. With drawings of fortifications and works, with further particulars, he will report to you in person by first train.

H. W. FYFFE,
Captain of Police.

FRANKLIN, *May* 14, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

There are two regiments of cavalry near Peytonsville, and one regiment of infantry at Bethesda. The rebel pickets in our front are

stronger and more vigilant than ever. One of my reliable spies reports one brigade of rebel infantry at Poplar Grove. What this all means I am unable to discover. The cavalry will feel them to-morrow.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *May* 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Everything is being done to push the defenses to completion as rapidly as possible. The work at Brentwood is finished. Cannot the Fourteenth Michigan Volunteers, of my brigade, be moved in here?

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TRIUNE, *May* 14, 1863—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Our cavalry met that of the enemy in considerable force near College Grove this afternoon. Their main cavalry force is undoubtedly some distance this side of Chapel Hill. I have no late news concerning the enemy's infantry.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., *Somerset, Ky., May* 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. WELSH, *Comdg. First Div., Ninth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: My scouts, just in from vicinity of Greasy Creek, report that the citizens there were expecting the rebels in Jamestown, Ky. Small parties of rebels cross the river occasionally, near Greasy Creek, to steal cattle, &c.

A loyal citizen from south side of Cumberland, near Mill Springs, reports that the rebel pickets left banks of river, from near that place, this morning in haste, stating they were falling back to Albany, where they expect to make a stand. It looks as if they were concentrating at some point below, perhaps with a view to cross the river in force. It is reported the enemy has a large force of cavalry and about eight regiments of infantry.

I do not know whether these reports are correct or not, but I give them to you in order that you may guard against surprise.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CARTER.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May* 14, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The following dispatch just received from Carter, in answer to a long one from myself:

My object is to attack the rebels if they attempt crossing in my front. Cannot the troops advance from Columbia, and attack them at Jamestown, before they get all their troops over? My opinion is that the movement is got up to check your advance

into East Tennessee, from Somerset. Your dispatch received. Have just heard that Wheeler's, Morgan's, and Pegram's forces are on the Monticello road, advancing within 1½ miles of Waitsborough. It is said they have sixteen regiments, and are scattered over 7 miles of the road. Their pickets at the river have been strengthened this p. m. I have ordered additional forces toward the river. Directions have been given to look out for right flank. The danger now seems to be in our front. Have sent scouts across the river for news. We have no additional facilities for crossing. River not yet fordable.

Troops have four days' supply, and three days' in store. A train is loaded for to-morrow.

Beef contractors have failed in their duties. Forage not abundant. Road to Middleburg pretty fair, except bad hills.

Later.—Have only passed by battery with help of infantry. Will call on General Welsh, if I see a probability of being attacked by superior force.

S. P. CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same Burnside to Boyle.)

LEXINGTON, KY., *May* 14, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The following is a statement of locality and effective strength of troops in the District of Central Kentucky:

Organization.	Locality.	Effective strength.
Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps	Hustonville*	1,588
Batteries L and M, 3d U. S. Artillery	Middleburg*	102
45th Pennsylvania Volunteers	do*	500
Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps	Somerset	1,657
Gilbert's brigade	Mount Vernon	2,544
Runkle's brigade	Somerset	1,447
One hundred and third Ohio	do	590
2d East Tennessee	do	588
1st Kentucky Cavalry	do	362
Cavalry Brigade (Wolford's)	do	947
Battery D, 1st Rhode Island Artillery	do	103
Wilder (Indiana) battery	do	130
First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps	Lancaster	1,850
Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps	do	1,689
2d Independent Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers	do	117
Battery L, 2d New York Artillery	do	84
21st Massachusetts†	Mount Sterling	
48th Pennsylvania	Lexington	337
65th Illinois	do	425
Battery E, 2d U. S. Artillery	do	120
19th Ohio Battery		121
5th East Tennessee Cavalry		97
118th Ohio	Cynthiana and along the railroad	752
Four companies 2d Maryland	Paris	138
15th Indiana Battery	do	110
Six companies 2d Maryland	Frankfort	152
16th Kentucky Cavalry	Owingsville	242
Section Marsh's howitzer battery	do	14
14th Kentucky Cavalry‡	Mount Sterling, Irvine, and Proctor, or Manchester.	
1st East Tennessee Battery	Nicholasville	121
1st East Tennessee	Camp Dick Robinson	616
8th Tennessee		357
1st Battalion 9th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	Manchester	251

* See Willcox to Burnside, May 15, p. 333.
† Reported with First Brigade, Second Division.
‡ No report.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 14, 1863.

General WILLCOX,
Lexington, Ky.:

Your dispatch just received. Sturgis should be kept ready to move from Stanford to Hall's Gap in case Carter should be forced to fall back on that road. I have notified General Boyle, and have directed him to prevent the crossings near Jamestown, if possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 15, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I send the bearer, Lieutenant-Colonel Loring, my assistant inspector-general, to you, with verbal dispatches. He is one of my most faithful and intelligent officers, in whom you can place the most perfect confidence. In consequence of his retiring disposition, he will bear talking to, in order to give him a chance to explain himself. Please consult with him fully, and command him fully. Remember that I, like yourself, am trying to do all in my power for the good of the public service, and, if circumstances render it necessary for us to meet down below the Kentucky line, you are in command there, and the conventionalities of rank, &c., must not be regarded. You having the largest command, must command. There is no man in the Union under whom I would serve sooner than you. I will not write more, because you know my views personally well enough, and Colonel Loring can tell you all. May God bless you, and grant that we may soon meet in victory and peace, or in either, but in any event in friendship and in love of country.

Yours, sincerely,

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, May 15, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

General Manson telegraphs he does not believe Morgan is crossing the river to come to Jamestown. His scouts report all quiet. I have directed him to prevent his crossing. I do not believe Morgan has over 3,000 men. One of my scouts sends report that General Wheeler moved to Jamestown, Tenn., in the direction of Knoxville, and another scout reports Humphrey Marshall this side of Cumberland Gap. I do not credit these reports, and think them conjectural—based on information of citizens.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May* 15, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following is forwarded for your information:

SOMERSET, KY.

General WILLCOX:

From Smith's Shoals, above the mouth's of Smith's Fork, to Richardson, 4 miles below Robertsport, a distance of some 30 miles, our guards protect these and the fords and

ferries at intermediate points, as Stigall's, Waitsborough, Newell's, mouth of Fishing Creek, Hart's, Mill Springs, and Robertsport. The river hill prevents communication in most cases between one point and another by direct routes, so that if troops are broken into detachments they could not be concentrated on the river without great loss of time. I think it will be best to keep pretty strong guard along the river, and hold the main force at some central point, where the enemy can be met and defeated. Your plan of keeping rebels from crossing can be carried out by increasing the force here, so that after being divided it will still be strong enough to defend itself. I think this is the strategic point, but guards should be kept about mouth of Greasy Creek and fords in that vicinity.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 15, 1863.

General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

The following just received from Carter:

Major [William N.] Owens, First Division Cavalry, now stationed at Mill Springs, has just advised me that he has reliable information of Breckinridge's command being camped at Steubenville, 5 miles this side of Monticello, and three brigades of cavalry between that place and Waitsborough. Matters begin to look squally. Has Colonel Jacob returned to Greasy Creek? Some troops should be there or at Jamestown, if I should be forced to fall back.

CARTER.

I am not inclined to believe this. Have you any information in regard to it?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 15, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.*, and
General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following has just been received from Rosecrans:

All our news up to last night goes to show that Breckinridge, with his command, is at Wartrace. We have had scouts in every day from south and east. Possibly this is a canard on Carter, that W. H. [W. C. P.] Breckinridge, colonel of cavalry, is there.

ROSECRANS.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 15, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.*, and
General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following is just received from Rosecrans:

One of our scouts says Wheeler, Morgan, and Pegram are all concentrating near Livingston, which seems to confirm your news. They have most probably 5,000 or 6,000 men.

ROSECRANS.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *May* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND:

The following is a statement of troops in this district [Western Kentucky], the locality and number present for duty:

Organization.	Locality.	Present for duty.
25th Michigan	Louisville	600
Henshaw's [Illinois] battery (six guns)	do	143
63d Indiana	New Haven	390
50th Ohio	Muldraugh's Hill	390
16th Kentucky	Lebanon	511
20th Kentucky	do	275
Morrison's brigade	Green River	2,975
9th Kentucky Cavalry	do	700
12th Kentucky Cavalry	do	550
11th Kentucky Cavalry	do	450
24th Indiana Battery (six guns)	do	125
27th Kentucky	Munfordville	325
13th Kentucky	do	390
33d Kentucky	do	250
80th Indiana	do	365
6th Michigan Battery (four guns)	do	120
5th Indiana Cavalry	Glasgow	1,000
14th Illinois Cavalry	do	800
107th Illinois	do	700
Renwick's Illinois battery (four guns)	do	95
111th Ohio	Bowling Green	750
23d Michigan	do	600
11th Kentucky Mounted	do	476
12th Kentucky	do	450
34th Kentucky	do	375
One battalion 8th Kentucky Cavalry	do	300
20th Indiana Battery (four guns)	do	90
27th Kentucky	Russellville	300
One battalion 8th [Kentucky] Cavalry	do	300
3d Kentucky Cavalry	Hopkinsville	350
91st and 65th Indiana	Henderson	1,135

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *May* 15, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

In the dispatch sent last night, giving disposition of troops, there was a mistake made in the Third Brigade, First Division. The Forty-fifth is at Hustonville; the other three regiments of the brigade are at Middleburg, with Edwards' battery.

I have communicated with General Carter in regard to Hall's Gap. There is probably no stronger position between Stanford and Somerset, but it can be turned on the one hand by road from Somerset to Crab Orchard, on the other by road to Turnersville.

Sturgis can cover the Crab Orchard road, and Welsh the Turnersville road.

Carter says:

As rebel pickets line the whole south bank of river, it is difficult to get information. I have scouts out now, and have ordered others out this morning. In Grigsby's rebel regiment are many who are from this and adjoining counties. They know all the roads, and will be sure to take advantage of them. If we cross the river, a pontoon bridge is needed.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Triune, May 16, 1863—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have additional news of the movements of a considerable force of infantry and artillery from Shelbyville in this direction. It is said they are near Eagleville, but this needs confirmation.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: It is reported that one division of infantry is at Middleton and one near Unionville; the former under Cheatham and Smith, the latter under Withers. They arrived here on the 12th, and were seen there on the 14th. This report comes in pretty reliable shape.

The impression among the people in front of our lines seems to be that the rebel army is advancing.

The following report was received immediately after the above:

Colonel Crews, commanding a rebel cavalry brigade, and three colonels commanding cavalry regiments, came up to near Harpeth this morning, with about 400 men. They appear to be examining the crossings of the Harpeth above and below Chapel Hill pike. They were followed by our cavalry to near Jordan's Store, where Crews' brigade appears to be.

KELLY,
Signal Officer.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *May* 16, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

In your dispatch from Gilbert yesterday, Gilbert speaks of sending a small force to invest the rebels about Cumberland Gap and capturing their pickets. Ask him if he thinks if I should send him an organized force of say 5,000 men, he could proceed in the same way and capture and hold the Gap itself. Let him think of it and answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 17, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The Chattanooga Rebel, of the 16th, says General Grant has Jackson. Took it after a day's hard fight.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, ——— --, 1863—11 p. m.
(Received May 17—12 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

We have satisfactory information that all the rebel cavalry but Morgan and Pegram have their headquarters at McMinnville, and I do not believe a word about Buckner with 12,000 or 20,000 men being at Beaver Creek.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *May* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Surgeon Abbott, of the Eightieth Illinois Infantry, has arrived here with some of the wounded from Tuscumbia. The wounded I left there were badly treated, and one William Cooper, of Roddey's command, shot a prisoner by the name of John Chambers, who died of his wound. He was a member of the Alabama cavalry, and had just been discharged. It was a cold-blooded murder. Forrest followed Streight with about 2,000 men. In the last fight Streight's fire was very slack, and it is thought his ammunition was short. He whipped Forrest in every fight except the last, and was captured within 12 miles of Rome; his advance within 5. His wounded are being well cared for. They were left in strong Union settlements.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Grant has whipped Gregg and Walker at Raymond. His cavalry have occupied Jackson by a circuit. Joe Johnston arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and is now between Jackson and Vicksburg. Heavy re-enforcements are expected by the enemy from Tennessee and Virginia. If they come, they will be too heavy for General Grant, as the garrison at Vicksburg is not less than 35,000.

You may rely upon the above, as it comes from my best scout just from Vicksburg.

Two thousand cavalry are now opposite Savannah, shelling the woods; about 4,000 near Okolona, and nearly the same force at Panola. A movement in considerble force is no doubt being made from the enemy in your front toward Vicksburg. The re-enforcements that had arrived when my spy left were from Charleston. It is the intention to crush Grant out before he can be re-enforced, and then turn back upon you. I have sent full report to General Halleck. Banks has taken Alexandria.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MAY 17, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington:*

The following dispatches have just been received from the front:

Gilbert telegraphs to General Willcox that a citizen from Knox County, Kentucky, says that he has news that twenty-four rebel regiments are concentrating at Morris-

town for a move into Kentucky, and that another force, under General Buckner, is at Clinton; that a brigade will occupy Williamsburg in a few days; that this news is direct from Colonel Palmer's headquarters in Clinton.

WILLCOX.

General Boyle telegraphs:

That Manson says Jacob reports he has heard from good authority that Buckner is at or near Beaver Creek, on south side of the river, with from 12,000 to 20,000 men. Is throwing bridge across river. Jacob believes it to be so. Have directed him to send a party to ascertain if this is true.

BOYLE.

If these reports prove true, we shall have our hands full with the force we have here, but we will do the best we can.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Same to Rosecrans.)

MAY 17, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Notify Manson, Hobson, and Judah that they must watch the movements of the enemy very closely, keeping their scouts well out, and gain all the information they can, even at the expense of a few of their men. If the enemy advance, they must impede his progress as much as possible, making no precipitate retreat. Send frequent information to these headquarters, and I will see that all available help is sent you, if they come in on your lines. Let the troops in the rear keep two or three days' cooked rations on hand, and be ready to march. Judah and Graham should keep their empty trains in the rear as much as possible, so as to be unincumbered. Make arrangements with the railroad company to transfer troops from one point to another on the shortest notice.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Willcox ordered to give same instructions to Carter and Gilbert.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 113. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., May* 17, 1863.

I. To economize our cavalry, brigade and division commanders will detail from the infantry regiments under their command: For orderlies at brigade headquarters, 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 privates; for orderlies at division headquarters, 1 non-commissioned officer and 9 privates. The quartermaster's department will provide horses, and the ordnance department equipments, to mount men so detailed. To each corps commander will be assigned one company of cavalry for escort and orderly duty. All other cavalry in this army will report at once to the chief of cavalry for duty.

II. Cavalry grand guards and vedettes will, when the army is together, be posted and controlled by the chief of cavalry, with approbation of the general commanding. When cavalry is serving with detached infantry commands, cavalry pickets will be controlled by the senior cavalry officer present, with the approval of the commanding officer of the post, expedition, or detachment. The cavalry commander will detail an officer of the day for each cavalry brigade, who will report daily to the infantry commander whose front he is to cover, for such orders as he may wish to give; he will then post his guard, after which

he will report fully to his cavalry commander the orders he has received and the disposition of his guard; he will be responsible for the vigilance of the cavalry pickets under his control, and will order such patrols as may be necessary and his force will permit; he will have a perfect understanding with the infantry officer of the day, informing him of the position of his guards, and arranging for speedy communication with the infantry pickets, in case of alarm.

III. Cavalry guards will not be allowed to straggle in and out of the infantry pickets, but will be required to present themselves at the picket line in a body, and to march in regular order to and from their camps and stations.

IV. Cavalry officers of the day, wearing the insignia of their office, will be permitted to pass the pickets by day and (giving the countersign) by night. Officers of the day should always carry the order placing them on duty as such upon their persons during their tour of duty.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 18, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, and
Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Dispatches just received say that General Joe Johnston, with a considerable force, has left Tennessee to re-enforce Vicksburg. To cover this movement, the enemy will probably threaten an advance, and attempt raids into Kentucky and Tennessee. The best way to counteract this is to concentrate your forces and advance against the enemy in Tennessee, moving, if possible, in such a manner as to threaten East Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 18, 1863—3.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

We have scouts in every direction—on the enemy's flanks, and through his army right and left—and, according to our best information, no considerable force of any arm, and none of infantry, have left our front. How reliable is the information you telegraph? We have information, through the rebel papers, of the moving of perhaps two or three brigades, not to exceed three, west from Charleston. The forces moving are, no doubt, from Charleston and Savannah.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 18, 1863—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Since your dispatch of 11 to-day, we have arrivals from Shelbyville. They know of no officer leaving Shelbyville, except McCown,

who was said to be ordered to another command, and no troops, save four car-loads passing Chattanooga. Files of Southern papers report two or three brigades of troops from South and North Carolina having gone to Jackson, Miss.; say they do not know who is to command there, but it cannot be Beauregard, as no high officer would be detached from a corps to command two or three brigades. We shall watch them closely, but do not think it good policy to advance on them for a few days without further movement or advices from them. Their papers confirm our report of their army organization here, saying it shows the perfection of our espionage.

Since the above was written we have information which makes it probable that there were three trains, instead of three cars, and that two, and perhaps three, brigades of McCown's division have left.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *May* 18, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Spies just in at Corinth from Selma and Meridian report the whole line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Okolona heavily guarded; 4,000 troops, under Ruggles, at Okolona; no force at Columbia; Roddey re-enforced at Courtland; part of cavalry at Clifton; Forrest expected daily at Okolona; the Mississippi militia, under Gholson, organizing to move to Okolona. Much boasting about a proposed raid on this railroad and Memphis. Grant has certainly taken Jackson; the capitol burned. Mobile papers of the 14th state that heavy re-enforcements from South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee are on the way to Johnston, at ———. All the cars on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad have been taken to transport troops. A citizen just in from Jackson says Vicksburg was evacuated on Saturday; moving on Ridge road to History [Lexington]. This is doubtful, at best. If so, they will want to move round him and unite with force at Meridian, or may be desperate enough to push north by Grenada and Panola. Look out for breakers.

HURLBUT.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Cannot you make some arrangement by which the Third Division of my Ninth Corps* can be sent out here at once? I am very much in need of it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 18, 1863—6 p. m.

Major General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The Third Division of the Ninth Corps cannot now be sent to you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* Getty's, in Major-General Dix's command.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 18, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The colonel [Lieut. Col. C. G. Loring] left yesterday at 5 p. m. for Nashville, and thence by train this morning for Louisville. Hartsuff is to concentrate at Red Springs, on the road from Glasgow to Carthage. Ninth Corps to Jamestown, and thence advance to break Loudon Bridge. When and where will you have the pack-mules?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Louisville*, *May* 18, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

General Rosecrans telegraphs me that he has satisfactory information that all the rebel cavalry is at McMinnville, excepting Morgan and Pegram. I do not believe twenty-four rebel regiments are concentrating at Morristown for raid into Kentucky, and that another force, under General Buckner, is at Clinton. I do not believe Buckner is in Tennessee. I believe Morgan will make a raid as soon as he finds out where your forces are, and if he satisfies himself your cavalry cannot catch him. I have given the orders to Generals Judah, Hobson, and Manson.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Middleburg, Ky., May 18, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE A. HICKS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my cavalry scouts have just returned from within 8 miles of Jamestown. They report that Morgan and a young Breckinridge were at Jamestown on Thursday with a flag of truce to Colonel Jacob, relative to some of Jacob's men wounded and in his hands, whom he wished sent to this side. The prisoners were received by Colonel Jacob and taken to Columbia, where his force lies. On Saturday about 200 of Morgan's men were at Jamestown, and scouted in the direction of Columbia, and my scouts were informed that they still hovered near Jamestown, if not in it. Morgan's whole force is on the opposite side of the river, at Horse Shoe Bend. Their force is variously estimated at from 8,000 to 12,000. It is inferred that he has infantry, as drums could be heard beating the calls. Colonel Jacob's scouts had not been at Jamestown since Friday morning. Morgan informed one of the citizens of Jamestown that in five days from that time he would cross with his whole force and encamp on the north side of the town. The scouts were advised not to go any nearer Jamestown. The general impression of the loyal citizens is that he will make a desperate attempt to advance into Central Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL LEASURE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

LEXINGTON, *May* 18, 1863—10.15.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Following just received from Somerset:

The following information received last night from scouts and others. Morgan and Pegram, with cavalry force, 5,000 to 6,000; [John B.] Palmer, infantry force, 2,500.

Buckner is coming from East Tennessee to join in invasion of Kentucky. Rebels report their forces at 16,000. Our scouts say they think there are not more than 10,000, but even this latter number is too great, unless there are more men with Morgan, Pegram, and Palmer than I stated above, which is possible, for if they intend to invade Kentucky they will not undertake it with a very small force; and they say they are coming for supplies and must have them. The river will soon be fordable. It can be crossed now at points, so they can concentrate at some place, and cross without much trouble. I will increase the guard and watch them closely.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 18, 1863.

General CARTER, *Somerset:*

There is a division of our troops at Lancaster, under General Sturgis. In case of emergency this division can advance to support you. Should you be compelled to fall back, there is Hall's Gap, a better point than any for good position.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 18, 1863.

General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

Scouts in from south. Grant took Jackson Thursday. Johnston is in command of rebels. Heavy re-enforcements from Georgia and South Carolina and Port Hudson were arriving there daily. Rebel papers of 14th brought by scouts confirm all this, and acknowledge their defeat at Raymond and Bard Springs, within 8 miles of Jackson; also say large bodies of troops were moving to Johnston from Georgia and South Carolina. Papers give full particulars of Streight's capture; say Wood took him, with 800 men; that force from Atlanta and Dalton, amounting to 400, got in his front, but did not get into fight. I fully believe that Walker followed him with 1,500 men. The movement of troops from Georgia and South Carolina you may rely upon.

G. M. DODGE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May* 18, 1863.

I. The intention of that portion of General Orders, No. 66, from these headquarters, relating to the "removal of wives and families of persons in arms against the United States," being merely to remove from this department those persons who, from their intimate relations with the enemies of the Government, would be presumed to exercise an active sympathy with the rebellion, and would, therefore, be dangerous as residents, and as arbitrary arrests, or notices to remove under that order, might occasion suffering and injustice, it is hereby ordered that in all such cases the proper officer having cognizance of the facts will forward to these headquarters a written statement of the circumstances before he takes any further action.

II. As the experience of this department has shown that cases exist where the persons to whom General Orders, No. 66, refers, are, notwithstanding their close relationship to the enemies of the country, still loyal to the Government, and are willing to testify it by taking the oath of allegiance, such persons, when there is evidence of the honesty of the intention of the parties in taking the oath, will not be molested.

III. The attention of all officers having charge of paroled prisoners is again directed to the orders of the War Department relative to paroled prisoners, the requirements of which must be strictly complied with. Negligence in this respect causes great confusion and injury to the service, and hereafter any officer guilty of such neglect will be held strictly accountable therefor.

General Orders, No. 46, current series, War Department, applies to men absent without authority, paroled prisoners included, and requires that they should be sent to the general camps designated in General Orders, No. 72, War Department, of June, 1862, and it requires that the military commandant shall make tri-monthly reports of men so forwarded. General Orders, No. 72, names three camps at which paroled prisoners are to be assembled, and the commanders of those camps are required to furnish the commissary-general of prisoners with rolls of all men who join or leave, and with a monthly and semi-monthly return showing all alterations.

IV. All tenders of resignations, or applications for leaves of absence or furloughs, will be forwarded through the proper military channels to these headquarters for final action.

V. Officers in their official communications will be governed by the regulations requiring that such communications shall refer to one subject only.

VI. With the exception of telegraphic communications from district commanders, all official papers intended for the commanding general must be addressed to the assistant adjutant-general of the department, and forwarded through the proper military channel.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 222. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, May* 18, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty with the command of Major-General Burnside, U. S. Volunteers, and will report in person accordingly.

II. Brig. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Ohio, and will report in person to the commanding general, Army of the Potomac.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *May* 19, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

I have no information of any movements or intentions of the enemy. Everything seems to be quiet, so far as I can learn. It has occurred to me that Johnston is massing his troops on the railroad from Athens to Knoxville, in order to flank both yourself and Burnside, and force us to make new and difficult dispositions, and, if possible, to change our base and scatter our troops. They have been fortifying Columbia for several days, which proves their intention to hold it with small force, and perhaps deceive us as to their real intention.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

TRIUNE, VIA LA VERGNE,
May 19, 1863—10 a. m.

General GARFIELD:

The enemy's infantry have not advanced beyond Unionville as late as last evening. There seems no room for doubt that there is one division, and only one, at that place. It is said to be McCown's division.

SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

LA VERGNE, *May* 19, 1863.

Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

My cavalry have thoroughly scouted the country along Stone's River, but can hear of no enemy nearer than Lebanon, with exception of a few scouts. I shall explore the country east of the river in force with a forage train day after to-morrow, unless you send me orders.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 19, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The President has been asked to add that part of Kentucky between the Cumberland and the Mississippi to your Department. For military purposes, it seems to me, that these counties should belong to General Grant's department. I submit the matter, however, for your opinion.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May* 19, 1863—11.50 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The following received from Mount Vernon:

I will answer your message about taking and holding Cumberland Gap by mail. I have intelligence from Harlan County that the cavalry force of rebels that were in Harlan have gone toward Perry County, saying they were going to Mount Sterling; said to be 1,000. I have ordered a scout from Manchester toward Hazard to ascertain the facts.

GILBERT.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 20, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough:

The President desires to know whether you have any late news from Grant, or any of the operations on the Mississippi. If you have, please report.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TRIUNE, *May* 20, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

There was no indication of the enemy advancing late last evening. Refugees who came in yesterday report a considerable force sent toward Vicksburg. I will, of course, remain as you desire until Brannan comes.

SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *May* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

One of my scouts, taken prisoner last January and confined at Atlanta, arrived last night. Left Atlanta May 8, and was five days in Chattanooga. Saw Streight's men at Atlanta. They say their ammunition was wet when taken, and give same story about them we have sent. When at Chattanooga, five to seven brigades passed south from Bragg's army. Said they were going to Vicksburg and Rome, Ga. They are fortifying Rome. They were four days passing through in the cars. Two days after, saw two more brigades pass through Stevenson. Saw Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee troops among them. Says on Streight's approach no troops were at Atlanta; that all stores were moved, citizens fled, and they all considered they "were gone up." Also at Stevenson saw large numbers of empty cars going toward Tullahoma.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

JACKSON, *May* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps:

One of Dodge's men, who was with Streight, escaped after being captured, and has returned to Corinth. He says when taken they were worn out; that Forrest captured them with 500 men. Streight thought a large force was after him. He destroyed all his wagons near Day's Gap, and had great trouble in getting along for want of provisions. Fourteen hundred men surrendered; the rest got away. Streight took and paroled a large number of prisoners. In most of the fights Streight whipped them, until the last one. Roddey has sent in to Dodge to exchange 70 of his men. He is now at Tuscumbia Valley. Forrest said to have returned to Spring Hill on the 13th instant. Wheeler is said to be in command on east side of Tennessee River.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 20, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I am quite satisfied that the counties in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River ought to belong to the department of General Grant or be attached to the Department of the Missouri, and that the commander of the Department of the Missouri ought to be authorized to act on the border counties of Illinois. In fact, I think the whole State of Illinois should belong to that department.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Mount Vernon, May 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
Commanding District of Central Kentucky, Lexington:

SIR: In answer to your telegraphic dispatch of the 17th, in regard to taking a large force through the by-paths of the mountains in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, and the holding of that position, if taken, with a force of 5,000 men, I have the honor to submit the following:

Light troops can pass from Cumberland River to Powell's Valley in two and a half days' march at almost any point. There are three or four good mountain roads that a few hours' labor in cleaning away barricades of fallen timber and loose rocks would render practicable for artillery and light baggage, and I think we could be in Powell's Valley, at any given point, in three days after crossing Cumberland River.

Citizens of East Tennessee say that this move of itself would produce an evacuation of the Gap, owing to the fact that the troops there have no supplies ahead. I would not depend upon this, however, but would endeavor, by a surprise, to carry the left-hand pinnacle and its battery, which, I understand, commands the other pinnacle and nearly the whole interior of the fortifications.

The men and material for such an expedition should be organized not farther forward than Crab Orchard, so that no clew would be given to their destination; and, when put in motion, should be kept moving until the blow was struck. The supplies for the party designed for the surprise could be easily accumulated at London without exciting apprehensions, and for my present command here and at Wild Cat. Owing to the fact that Cumberland Gap is even more thoroughly fortified toward the south than this way, the force that turned it would have to be strong enough to meet in Powell's Valley any enemy that might be marching to re-enforce or relieve the garrison if they failed to evacuate; or, if the surprise failed to be effectual, Morristown is but two days' march, and Knoxville and Clinton but three days from the Gap. The rebels are reported to have an aggregate of 25,000 (they claim more) within the limits of those places.

I believe we could take the place by surprise, but am not well enough acquainted with the locality to be positive. I can get 1,500 men out of my brigade who will give it a desperate trial anyway, and would be glad of the chance.

So much for the taking, and now for the holding. When General G. W. Morgan was there last year, about one-half his forage and meat was obtained in the country, within 50 miles of the Gap. Now, everything an army would require, both for its own use and for the use of its supply trains, would have to be drawn from the depot at Nicholasville, as the country south of a line drawn through Crab Orchard, Big Hill, and Proctor will not this year produce any surplus over the absolute necessities of the inhabitants. Nicholasville is about 120 miles from Cumberland Gap, or about sixteen days the round trip for army wagons. The kind of roads will not admit of hauling over four hundred rations per wagon, in addition to the grain for the animals. It will, therefore, take a train of 13 wagons per day to supply 5,000 men with rations, being 208 wagons.

That number of men stationed there would involve about 1,000 horses to be fed there all the time, which would require a forage train of 22 wagons a day, being 352 wagons.

For quartermaster and ordnance stores and other supplies, not less than 5 wagons per day would be required, being 110 wagons, a total of 770 wagons. To this estimate should be added 20 per cent. for contingencies, which runs the total up to 924 wagons as being necessary for the daily supply of 5,000 men and 1,000 horses at Cumberland Gap. My calculations are based upon the proposition that six mules can haul 2,000 pounds 16 miles per day, and one day loading and unloading. Whatever additional time they would require, would add 48 wagons for each day, added to the length of the round trip.

To secure a supply so that we might not be starved out if shut up there, as Morgan's army was, the foregoing calculation will show that for every sixteen days' supply secured in that number of days a similar number of wagons must be added. This supply of transportation is so prodigious that it brings me to the belief that the surest way to occupy East Tennessee is to extend the railroad from Nicholasville, as recommended by the President a year and a half ago. The money required to get up and run this immense number of wagons, and to keep up the wear and tear in them and in the roads, would, with the aid of the "contrabands" accumulated at various points along the Mississippi River and Atlantic Coast, not now usefully employed and an expense to the Government, go far toward the construction of this railroad, and at the close of the war, instead of broken-down mules and shattered wagons, the Government would have for sale a valuable improvement, and would have added wealth to the land by the development of its resources.

As a military position, Cumberland Gap is certainly not very important or controlling; it is too easily turned. When occupied by the rebels, General Morgan easily turned it. Kirby Smith found no difficulty in turning it when occupied by General Morgan. We can again turn it, and march into Powell's Valley without opposition. The ease with which it may be turned renders it unimportant as a defensive position for the protection of this State. That was demonstrated last summer. Had General Morgan's command been at Wild Cat or Big Hill, the battle at Richmond would not have been lost. Kirby Smith would have been defeated on the edge of the productive regions of the State, where they arrived in an almost destitute condition; and to have been detained a few days south of the line before named, through Crab Orchard, Big Hill, and Proctor, would have secured their annihilation, as they came without supplies, depending upon breaking through into the fertile blue-grass region. That country is infinitely more destitute now than it was then. Kirby Smith disposed of, General Morgan would have been free to operate against their main force under Bragg, and in a position where he would have had good roads and abundant supplies at the least cost, and the occupation of this State by the rebels would have been saved. This mountain country was poor then; it is utterly exhausted now, and its destitution forms a very fair barrier to an invasion.

If we are to be on the defensive in this locality, we should throw upon the enemy all the disadvantages of having to move through this destitute country to reach our main line of defense. His energy will thereby be somewhat exhausted, and if his attack fail, we would, by assuming the offensive, vigorously annihilate the invading army. As an offensive position, Cumberland Gap would be valuable if our means of transportation would enable us to accumulate a sufficient store of supplies to sustain an army in the field when operating near Knoxville or other points along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

The population of East Tennessee has been so much reduced, and the people so much disheartened by the depredations of the rebel army, that not over one-third the usual product of that country will be harvested. Therefore, it would not do to base any calculations of movements upon the obtaining of full supplies of food and forage for an army there. I have taken pains to make inquiry from refugees from all the counties, and am satisfied that the above estimate is correct. We must, therefore, provide stores in advance. To do this, the only means commensurate with the undertaking is the construction of the railroad, and, until it is done, the occupation of the line to the rear, where our energies will not be wasted in a contest with nature as well as rebels. If posted at Cumberland Gap, a force would have to be kept also at Big Creek Gap, or Williamsburg, to protect our long line of communications from the depredations of the enemy's mounted troops. That force would also have to be supplied with everything from the rear, at a similar expense.

If you will order my other regiment, the One hundred and third Ohio, now at Somerset, to join me, and add the Forty-fifth Ohio to my command, I believe we can take either Cumberland or Big Creek Gaps at any time. It would have to be done with a dash, and the preparations concealed carefully from the enemy, as they are so close to their reserves and we are so far from ours. A failure might prove a disaster; and, if taken, we could hold either position against anything but starvation; but to hold those advanced positions would, I think, be a mistake until, by the extension of that railroad, increased and certain means of transportation are supplied.

Fortified positions at Wild Cat and Big Hill will just as well protect Kentucky from invasion over those routes, and would keep the troops where they can be more easily supplied, and be more available for emergencies that may arise in other parts of the State.

A thousand mounted men can afford full protection to these mountain counties, and consume all their surplus products. As no army can be supported there, the rebels are not going to try to occupy it, and, therefore, no good can result from our exhausting our energies in its occupation at present. They had better be devoted to the production of the means, *i. e.*, the railroad. That will enable us to make a permanent lodgment when we do advance. Until the road reaches Crab Orchard, the enemy will not know where it is designed to cross the river. That should be the first section. Then, until it passes London, its exact location would be unknown. That should be the second section. Having arrived there, we would be very nearly as close to the two gaps with our railroad as the rebels are with theirs, and should establish ourselves in the mountains at the point we intended to pass through them. Our distance from our supplies would not then be so great but what an army could be supplied in the field in East Tennessee.

Your dispatch directed me to answer after due consideration. I have done so, probably more at length than you expected, but certainly not more so than the importance of the subject demands. I do not know that I have been able to advance any new ideas or throw any light on the subject. They are my thoughts and conclusions, which you can take for whatever they may be worth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. GILBERT,

Col., Comdg. Second Brig., Fourth Div., Army of Central Kentucky.

(Forwarded by General Willcox to General Burnside, May 23, 1863.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Middleburg, Ky., May 20, 1863—12 m.

Capt. GEORGE A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I send forward Colonel Christ's reports, just this moment received.* The messenger left Somerset at 7 o'clock this morning. All was quiet then, but, after he had ridden some 6 miles, he was overtaken by an express messenger for Colonel Wolford. Shortly after, the messenger heard rapid cannonading toward the Cumberland, and counted some sixty shots. He supposed the enemy were trying to cross over. He reports that the enemy has been re-enforced by 15,000 troops. I sent 10 of Captain [Alexander] Smith's cavalry (Wolford's) to the front yesterday, with instructions to forward me the earliest intelligence of any movement of the enemy, and all other matters of importance. None of them have yet returned. As soon as I hear from them, I will apprise you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
DANIEL LEASURE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief of Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed I have the honor to forward Special Orders, No. 155, from the headquarters of this department, directing Captain McAlester to relieve me of the immediate charge of the defenses of this city, and making him the disbursing officer for the Engineer Corps in this department. By this arrangement the accounts of Capt. C. E. McAlester, [Twenty-third] Michigan regiment volunteers, in charge of the construction of the defenses along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as far as and inclusive of Bowling Green, and at Glasgow, will be settled as heretofore by Capt. Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers.

At the date of being relieved of the defenses of this city by Captain McAlester, May 2, my operations since April 19, when I took charge, were as follows:

ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE LICKING RIVER.

Fort Whittlesey.—The parapet all around, except on the rear sides, was increased to a thickness of 13 feet; the breast height revetted with boards; the interior of the work defiladed and graded, and the magazines covered with a roof of tongued and grooved boards, and on these another layer of inch boards, the whole made water-tight by a composition of rosin and tar. The logs were got out and prepared for the stockade connecting the two works (see plan already furnished). Six guns *en barbette* were also mounted.

Phil. Kearny Battery.—The parapet of this work was extended, as recommended in my report to Major-General Wright of November 27.

Shaler Battery.—Two additional guns (32's) were mounted, and the garrison has, under my direction, been improving the breast height.

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* Not found.

McLean Battery.—One 30-pounder Parrott and two 32-pounders mounted. The garrison has greatly improved the appearance of this battery by sodding its superior and exterior slopes.

ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LICKING RIVER.

Larz Anderson Battery.—One face rebuilt and lengthened, in order to move one of the guns, and thus give room for a 30-pounder Parrott. Parapet trimmed and sodded. Work done by soldiers of Company A, Captain Murphy.

Burnet Battery.—New drain dug and old magazine torn down, being too small. Stone wall of new magazine will be done in a few days, and materials for flooring and roofing are at Kyle's, ready for use as soon as the carpenters, now roofing the other magazines, reach the spot. Excavating and building of stone wall, &c., done by part of Company A, under Lieutenant Tener.

Burbank Battery.—New revetment of upright locust logs, with 2-inch cap pieces of plank. Parapet trimmed and about one-half sodded. Work done by soldiers, under Captain Caldwell. Plank to cap revetment, tools and spike, furnished by Engineer Department.

Carlisle Battery.—Water-tight roofing commenced.

Hooper Battery.—Drain made and put in, as magazine was half full of water before. Old roof propped up; water-tight roofing put over it, covered with earth. Entrance altered to allow 5 feet of earth being put on magazine. Two guns mounted. Parapet trimmed and sodded. All done by men in employ of Engineer Department.

Kyle Battery.—Water-tight roof, new drain, and improved entrance to magazine, by men in employ of Engineer Department. Parapet trimmed and sodded, and magazine covered, by soldiers of Captain Heaton's company.

New fort south of Kyle's.—Three-fifths of the earthwork finished. Revetment commenced; material to finish it on ground. Drains for ditches, &c., finished, by men in employ of Engineer Department.

Fort Mitchel.—Magazine roof raised from 4 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 9 inches in height, for a distance of 15 feet; beyond that the magazine has a height inside of 5 feet 9 inches. Entrance improved and water-tight roofing put on, by our men. Outwork trimmed and sodded; magazine uncovered and filled in again, by soldiers of Company F, under Lieutenant Holman.

Perry Battery.—Water-tight roofing to magazine, by our men. Revetment straightened, parapet trimmed and sodded, and magazine covered, by soldiers of Company F, under Lieutenant Violet.

Bates' Battery.—Water-tight roof to magazine, by our men. Magazine covered, parapet trimmed and sodded, by men of Captain Gatewood's company.

Coombs' Battery.—Magazine lengthened to accommodate ammunition for five guns, it having been built for three. Two-thirds of water-tight roofing finished and drains put in, by our men. All earthwork in connection with the alterations to this magazine, as well as trimming parapet, sodding it, and digging drains, done by Captain Gatewood's company.

I also inclose a copy of an order directing me to inspect, with Brigadier-General Tillson, chief of artillery of fortifications, the fortifications of this department. This examination took place between the 6th and 14th instant. We inspected the work at Salt Creek, Rolling Fork, the two trestles at Muldraugh's Hill, Munfordville, and Bowling Green,

all on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and mainly intended for the defense of important bridges, though Bowling Green and Munfordville are strategic points, and the works at these points are correspondingly more extended and important. The same may be said of the work at Glasgow, 12 miles southeast of the railroad from Cave City.

I have also visited the forts at Frankfort and Lexington (armament of these forts on the ground), and in every case left directions for such extensions and improvements as circumstances required.

All the works mentioned, except those at Bowling Green (which were thrown up by the rebels), were projected by Capt. Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, and have been pushed forward as rapidly as the strength of the garrisons would allow. Those at Munfordville and Glasgow are about ready for their armament, which, as also for all the other works, have been required by the chief of ordnance of this department.

I am preparing a tabular statement of the forts and batteries, their location and armament, at the request of the Ordnance Department, a copy of which I hope to send you.

SURVEYS FOR MILITARY DEFENSES.

The surveys and mapping of the country intervening [between] this city and Lexington have been continued, the total length of roads measured and topography given during the month of April being 167 miles.

The direct road from Crab Orchard toward Cumberland Gap I have had, by direction of General Burnside, examined as far as a point 18 miles beyond London, with a view, if possible, to its being metaled or planked.

Between the 27th and 29th of April, by direction of Major-General Burnside, I, with Captain Dickerson, chief quartermaster, selected a site for a large depot, 6 miles beyond Nicholasville, between a bend of the Kentucky River and Hickman Creek, on its west side, distant from Lexington on the Danville pike 18 miles. Lieutenant-Colonel [O. E.] Babcock, assistant inspector-general and chief engineer, District of Central Kentucky, has been directed by me, under instructions from Major-General Burnside, to fortify the area, embracing about 4¼ square miles.

Capt. T. B. Brooks, volunteer engineer, I have sent to aid Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock in the examination of the area, and afterward to examine the wagon roads between that point and the Cumberland, about Somerset, and thence to Jamestown, Columbia, Campbellsville, and Lebanon, with a view to ascertain the best route for forwarding supplies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock has made a survey of the country immediately about Louisville, with a view, if required, to its fortification, and submitted a tracing of map and reports to this office.

Captain Poe, Corps of Engineers, is chief engineer of Twenty-third Army Corps, Brigadier-General Hartsuff commanding, at present in Louisville and about to take the field.

I inclose a statement of money received and expended up to April 30. The accounts for the month were made out, but under the circular of April 10, Treasury Department, they will be withheld till the close of the present quarter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,
Major of Engineers.

[Inclosures.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25, 1863.*

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VIII. Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, chief of artillery of fortifications, and Maj. J. H. Simpson, chief of engineers, will, in company, as soon as practicable, make an inspection of the fortifications in the department, and give such directions in the further prosecution of the works as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

X. Major Simpson, U. S. Army, and chief engineer Department of the Ohio, and Capt. J. H. Dickerson, U. S. Army, and chief quartermaster Department of the Ohio, will at once proceed to some point in Kentucky beyond Nicholasville, for the purpose of selecting a site for a depot of military supplies for the troops operating in that vicinity.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

VI. In order that Maj. J. H. Simpson, chief of engineers, may be enabled to generally supervise the engineer operations of this department, Capt. Miles D. McAlester will relieve him of the immediate charge of the defenses of this city, Covington, and Newport, and will also act as disbursing officer for the Corps of Engineers in the department.

By order of General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Statement of money received and expended under each appropriation in the month of April, 1863.

	Surveys for military defense.	Contingencies of fortifications, including field works.	Total.
Due the United States from last month	$1,461 79		$1,461 79
Received since April 19		$8,000 00	8,000 00
Total to be accounted for	1,461 79	8,000 00	9,461 79
Expended during month of March		254 70	
	635 76	6,513 74	7,404 20
Total accounted for	635 76	6,768 44	7,404 20
Due 1st of May, to the United States	826 03	1,231 56	2,057 59
Due United States			*2,057 59

J. H. SIMPSON,
Major of Engineers.

*With United States depositary, Cincinnati, $1,981.45; with United States assistant treasurer, New York, $76.14.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 21, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

We have files of rebel papers to the 19th. Our scouts in last evening and to-day satisfy me that from three to seven brigades have left for the south, passing Chattanooga on the 13th and 14th. If I had 6,000 cavalry, in addition to the mounting of the 2,000 now waiting horses, I would attack Bragg within three days. As it is, all my corps commanders and chief of cavalry are opposed to an advance, which, they think, hazards more than the probable gains. Could not all the cavalry possibly disposable be sent down quietly and promptly from all points? The price and the rigorous inspection at Louisville prevents rapid purchases. The quartermaster there telegraphed a few days ago that he was averaging but 9 per day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 21, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I have only to repeat what I have so often stated, that there is no more cavalry to send you. We have none, and can get none until a draft is made.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MEMPHIS, *May* 21, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Scouts in from East Tennessee report as follows: Forces moving from Savannah to Linden. A force is crossing at Muscle Shoals south. This is the point at which Kirby Smith crossed to go to Vicksburg last winter. This force is likely crossing the trains of the troops who went south, through Chattanooga, several days since. A heavy force has left Bragg's army to join Joe Johnston before Grant.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 21, 1863—Midnight.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fifth Division:

The general commanding directs that Colonel Wilder go out on the Wartrace road; thence across to the Manchester pike, and return to this post. He is to drive in the pickets of the enemy, but not go so far as to get into any serious engagement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. WILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 21, 1863—12.20 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Please answer my last dispatch, and let me know your moves. If you could come down soon, I think we could strike a blow that would tell.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 21, 1863.

Generals BOYLE and HARTSUFF,
Louisville, Ky.:

You have doubtless seen Colonel Loring and learned of my plans. It is very desirable to hurry up the concentration of the troops. All surplus regiments should be sent to Columbia and Glasgow at once, with a view to concentration, as proposed. If you can get two regiments and battery at Glasgow, I can withdraw the three Tennessee regiments there. Colonel Loring will explain. Time is everything just now. How are you off for transportation? The Michigan regiments can be left at Louisville. Answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 21, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Some rough pontoon boats have been sent to Nicholasville. Please have them sent to Carter at once. Babcock had better go with them. Order Sturgis' division to join Carter, and order him to prepare for a move upon Jamestown, Tenn., at once. The two Tennessee mounted regiments ought to be ready for a move at an hour's notice. What kind of roads lead from Middleburg to Jamestown, Columbia, and Somerset? Send orders to Welsh to be ready to move to-morrow morning; also the Sixty-fifth Illinois.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., *May* 21, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Trustworthy scouts and other sources of information predict an early raid between the Kanawha and Sandy Rivers by the enemy, now near General Scammon. This place and Ashland, where our general hospital is situated, are greatly exposed. The Guyandotte and Sandy Rivers are fordable at many places. The enemy number 3,000 to 4,000. I can hold Louisa, but my force is too small to divide into smaller detachments.

General Scammon's force is all at Charleston. The entire region between my district and the Kanawha is filled with secesh, and not a Union soldier in it. Will I soon have the 1,000 infantry and a battery? Answer quickly.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Near Manchester, Ky., May 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
Commanding District of Central Kentucky, Lexington:

GENERAL: As you have been informed through Colonel Gilbert, I was very much detained by our train, bad roads, &c., and found it [the road] impracticable to this point via McKee. I arrived here on Sunday morning, May 10, after a march of six days, and received notice through Colonel Gilbert to send back for supplies, and await further orders. I find the people very generally loyal, and very glad to see us. They immediately brought in their horses, which had been hid in the mountains, and began to plant their corn and spring crops, at which they are still working with a great deal of vigor.

Last week rumors were constantly coming in as to rebel forces in the section known as the Red Bird settlement, variously estimated at from 300 to 2,000 scattered in different localities on the borders of Clay and Harlan Counties.

On Thursday last I was informed by reliable citizens that 1,300 of the enemy, under Colonels [Campbell] Slemp and [B. E.] Caudill, were advancing upon Manchester to drive me out. I immediately sent out a scouting party of 20 men to watch their movements, and selected a very strong position 5 miles in advance of my camp, upon which to meet them. After an absence of thirty-six hours, the scouts returned, having gone 30 miles into the localities where the enemy were reported. They ascertained that there had been a force of about 300 horse-thieves pillaging in the vicinity, but who fled upon hearing of the approach of our men, and, from the best information I have at present, there are no rebel troops stationed in Harlan County.

Slemp's Sixty-fourth Virginia Regiment crossed Cumberland Mountains at Crank's Gap, near Jonesville, on Friday last, as I learn from a couple of spies whom I caught last Tuesday, of whom I will speak hereafter.

I have found grass to last for ten days or two weeks yet, and some 300 or 400 bushels of corn, and this morning I hear of some more. The citizens are anxious for us to stay, and are doing all in their power to find us supplies. I have sent six wagons to Lexington for corn. I have fifteen days' rations for the men on hand. I sent 120 men to Cumberland Ford yesterday morning to co-operate with the Forty-fourth. I have not heard from them yet.

The two men I arrested two days ago attempted to pass through the lines, and, when brought in, pretended to be first-class Union men, &c. One produced a paper signed by Colonel Strickland, authorizing him to recruit for the Fifth Tennessee Regiment; but I examined them separately, and their stories didn't agree at all. I had learned some facts from other sources, and in the end made them acknowledge that they failed to tell me truth in everything, and that one of them had been through here ten days ago as a spy for Colonel Slemp, and that he did report to him upon his return to his regiment the condition of the country and the number and condition of the Union troops in this locality; but they now claim that this time they ran away from the rebel service in reality; that although they have belonged to the regiment, and about one year, yet they never liked it, &c., and embraced the first good opportunity of deserting.

Their stories have been very inconsistent and contradictory, and, in my opinion, the young one especially richly deserves being shot In

fact, they both admit that according to the rebel code they would be shot. They are badly frightened and very penitent. I will forward them via London and Mount Vernon, and desire some instructions as to my course in future with such cases. In sending them off, they are taken beyond the reach of most of the proof which would convict them, which will make it very difficult to have the facts fully brought before the court appointed to try them.

Papers have also been sent me in relation to old Colonel Garrard, of whom you have heard. They were taken from a rebel soldier who was arrested some miles from here toward Richmond. It seems that he had, while in this vicinity, stopped all night with Colonel Garrard, showing him a pass from the rebel colonel commanding at Cumberland Gap, authorizing him to pass through the rebel lines in Kentucky. Colonel Garrard gave him directions how to proceed through the State, giving him also a paper with the names of places in which Union troops were stationed, directing him to avoid them. I have these papers. Mr. White, whom you know, says the last-named paper is the handwriting of the old man. Although no other proof has been discovered, it is generally believed that his house is the regular information depot for the rebel army in this county. The old gentleman is eighty years old; has one son a brigadier-general in our army, and another State treasurer of Kentucky, as you know, all of which, in my opinion, should not be considered in his favor when the man is doing what he can against us.

I shall wait for instructions. I am informed, although I have never talked with him, that he will not take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

I will send all the papers I have containing proof as to the character of the two spies.

I have established a line of couriers between here and London. I forward, in obedience, our tri-monthly reports for the 10th and 20th of May.

I have the honor, general, to be, your obedient servant,

W. D. HAMILTON,
Major, Commanding Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

A scouting party proceeded 5½ miles beyond Harpeth on the Shelbyville pike to-day, and encountered no rebel force of consequence.

Respectfully,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MAY 22, [1863.]

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The mail coming from Gallatin was captured again at Hartsville yesterday, being attacked by about 200 rebel cavalry. Six men under

a sergeant escaped with the official mail. The escort consisted of a lieutenant and 25 men. I invariably send as large an escort as possible with the number of cavalry I have.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, May 22, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Troops for the main column start to-morrow. Part of Hartsuff's start to-morrow, and the remainder next day. Hartsuff will not be as tardy as supposed. By what route do you propose to send pack-mules? Have you packers with them? Where shall we receive them? Will be concentrated on the Cumberland in three or four days, and will then move rapidly. The main column will be fully as large as Loring represents. Force will be sent to Carthage to relieve Tennessee regiments at once. Telegraph line will follow us.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 22, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I will send pack-mules to Carthage or Scottsville, or wherever else you wish to receive them. We have packers. Shove your spare cavalry well to the left, to cover Crook's movement on Liberty.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A column is now organizing for a movement which was planned with the understanding that Getty's division was to join me. The movement should not be delayed, and I hope our lines of communication are strong enough to warrant it. You will remember that it was the understanding that Getty was to join us very soon. The movement will be commenced.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 22, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I have ordered two more brigades of the Ninth Corps to Columbia, which, with Morrison's brigade, makes a complete division. They start at daylight in the morning from Middleburg.

Order Jamestown to be occupied as an outpost by some of Jacob's cavalry, and I think it would be well to occupy Creelsborough and Burkesville both in the same way, if it is possible, as it will prevent much stealing of horses and supplies, and it would prepare us for the contemplated movement. You can order Stover's Tennessee regiment to Lebanon at once. Give it all the arms and supplies it needs. The Sixteenth Kentucky can be sent to Glasgow at once.

What arms do you need for the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry? I will have them sent at once, if possible.

Have the regiment of Morrison's brigade that is at Green River sent to Columbia. Have Henshaw's battery sent to Glasgow. Send these troops by train or over the road, as you think best. Leave the Sixty-third Indiana where they are for the present. If you have already given orders starting the Sixty-third Indiana for Glasgow, you can replace it on the railroad by the Sixteenth Kentucky.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MAY 22, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Have Welsh's command moved to Columbia as rapidly as possible, and report its arrival by telegraph. Tell Carter to keep a good lookout, and prevent the enemy from crossing at Robertsport and passing up by way of Liberty. I will have the cavalry from Columbia occupy Jamestown and watch Creelsborough and Burkesville. Welsh will draw his supplies from Lebanon, and Carter and Sturgis will accumulate at once ten days' supply of small-stores from the wagons and three from the haversacks, with fifteen or twenty days' beef-cattle.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 22, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Gilbert's reconnaissance to Cumberland Gap is very creditable. I am anxious to receive his written plan for an attack. Let Sturgis' division halt at Crab Orchard for further orders. I am very much afraid we shall be troubled in getting up supplies. Do Carter's quartermasters act energetically? How is he off for ammunition? If he cannot supply himself with subsistence while he is at Somerset, he certainly cannot when he moves to the front. Does he transport salt meats? He should carry nothing but hard bread and small rations, and live on fresh meat.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] MAY 22, 1863.

Colonel HARTRANFT, *Lancaster:*

You will please start the Second Division for Somerset to-morrow morning. As the road from Stanford to Somerset is already crowded with trains for the troops now at Somerset, you had better move at least part of the division by the Crab Orchard road, if you think it will facilitate the movement. Acknowledge receipt of this dispatch, and let me know what regiments will be ready to start to-morrow morning.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., May* 22, 1863.

I. As it is frequently of great importance that the time of sending official dispatches should be known to the general commanding, it is

ordered that all dispatches, by signal, telegraph, or letter, except those upon ordinary routine business, shall bear upon the dispatch itself the hour at which it is sent. Receipts given for such dispatches must always state the hour at which they are received. All telegraphic dispatches will hereafter bear the hour at which they are sent by the writer, and that at which they are received by the operator at the station to which they are addressed. A standard time will be adopted at department headquarters by which that of the army will be regulated.

II. Whenever a break occurs in the telegraph lines of this department, the operators at the two stations nearest to and on each side of the break will immediately inform the commandants of the posts nearest their respective stations, who will at once send sufficient guards to accompany the repairers, and will be held responsible for the speedy restoration of the lines.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1863.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 103. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 27, 1863.*

The President directs that the troops in Kentucky not belonging to the Ninth Army Corps be organized into the Twenty-third Army Corps, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. G. L. Hartsuff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I. In accordance with the above order, the troops serving in Kentucky, with the exception of the Ninth Army Corps and those troops which, from military necessity, are temporarily serving with it, will be organized into the Twenty-third Army Corps, under the direction of Maj. Gen. G. L. Hartsuff, who will command it.* He will leave along the line of the railroad and at the depots of the various stores such force as may be necessary for their protection. This force will be under the command of Brigadier-General Boyle till it can be relieved by the troops now raising in Kentucky.

II. For the objects set forth in Paragraph III of this order, the State of Kentucky is announced as a district in this department.

III. Brigadier-General Boyle is placed in command of the District of Kentucky for the following purposes: He will have command of all the forces raised in Kentucky for special service in that State, under General Orders, No. 59, current series, from these headquarters; will have the charge of the safety of public property, and the preservation of quiet in the State; will have the command of the guards over railroads, bridges, and depots of stores. These guards he will replace as soon as possible from the troops he is raising in Kentucky, the guards relieved reporting to General Hartsuff.

IV. Capt. S. S. Sumner, additional aide-de-camp, is announced as a member of the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Hartsuff assumed command May 28, 1863.

CINCINNATI, *May* 23, 1863—3.40 a. m.

General ROSECRANS:

I did not understand from Colonel Loring that I was to send regiments to Nashville and Carthage both, in exchange for the Tennessee regiments. I supposed I was to send two regiments and a battery to Carthage, and take the three Tennessee regiments with me, and have made arrangements for sending for the three regiments to Nashville.

I will answer as to where I will have the pack-mules sent when I get your answer as to the regiments at Carthage.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

CORINTH, *May* 23, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

Spy says Johnston was fighting Grant Sunday and Monday. He left Jackson Sunday, and fighting was said to be going on at Edwards' Station. Troops in large numbers have been coming across from Selma and up from Mobile to Johnston, part from Bragg, and scout says a part from North Carolina and Charleston. Scout from east says a force with heavy trains was crossing at Muscle Shoals; I think it may be the trains of the force that went by cars. They are crossing at Brown's Ferry, or near there.

Is Wheeler in your front? He is reported near mouth of Duck River, but I think it is [T. G.] Woodward.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *May* 23, 1863.

Maj. F. S. BOND:

I have just seen the officer who came through from Hartsville. He informs me that the rebels immediately opposite crossed the river yesterday, taking about 20 prisoners. Fifty men came down to-day as escort. The capture was very near the same place where the cattle were taken.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *May* 23, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

I have ordered a telegraph line to be built from Paris to Mount Sterling. Colonel [R. R.] Maltby is in Maysville by this time, with about 300 of the Tenth and Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and will be at Mount Sterling in two or three days. Keep your scouts well out in the direction of Whitesburg. I do not believe the force there as large as represented. I have notified General White at Louisa.

Your old division will not be separated from your command. If Carter keeps his scouts well down toward Jamestown, there will hardly be a chance for a cavalry raid through Liberty. Jamestown, Creelsborough, and Burkesville have been ordered to be occupied by Jacob's cavalry. With so long a line it is impossible to avoid leaving some weak places. Gillmore will be sent you as soon as he returns. I have authority from the Secretary of War to muster in the Tennessee officers, and you are

authorized to order your commissary to muster in the quartermaster of the Fifth Tennessee. The Sixty-fifth Illinois has arrived; will be in Lexington on Wednesday or Thursday.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Somerset, Ky., May 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding District of Central Kentucky, Lexington:

GENERAL: An examination of a map of Wayne and Clinton Counties will show you how exceedingly difficult it will be to meet the rebels now there on anything like equal terms, if acted against only from this direction. From Monticello there is the right-hand road, leading to Albany, another running east, called the "Jacksborough road," from which a road branches leading to Jamestown, Tenn. Going south from Monticello is the main Jamestown road. One mile out there is another, branching from this to the left, leading to same place. Five miles out on main Jamestown road there is a fork, the right hand going to Albany, and coming into the Albany road first mentioned about 7 miles to south and west of Monticello. If the enemy is unwilling to fight, he can take one or all the above-mentioned ways, and concentrate at Jamestown or Livingston, or he can fall back to some of the almost impregnable positions on the main Jamestown and Albany roads, and there make a stand.

From the best information I now have of the position of the rebel forces, I have no idea we can do more than come up with their rear guard, if they are unwilling to fight. If a force can cross the river at Burkesville, or, better still, at Celina or Martinsburg, and move rapidly on Albany, the main Jamestown and Livingston roads would be closed. If that force would then move in direction of Jamestown, while this command acted against the enemy from this direction, we might cut them off or capture many of them, as the only way by which they could escape would be over the Jacksborough road from Monticello. Should the enemy show a willingness to fight, our two forces could act in concert, so as to lessen, as far as possible, the probability of their making their escape.

With regard to the movement you have ordered, from a point some 8 miles south of Monticello the country is broken and poor, until you reach the vicinity of Jamestown. There the country is more open, but still so poor that nothing can be obtained in the way of forage.

I speak now of the main road. This passes a very strong position 9 miles this side of Jamestown, known as "Three Forks of Wolf." There the rebels, as early as the fall of 1861, had troops stationed, and threw up some defenses. It can be avoided by taking the left-hand road I have mentioned, and also I believe by going on toward Albany for some distance, and then turning to the left, via Traversville. Jamestown is 35 miles south of Monticello, and, unless we can drive all the enemy before us, our communication over so long a line will be constantly interrupted. The marauding gangs of Champ. Ferguson, numbering about 150, are from Wayne and Clinton Counties, and will in all probability give us much trouble.

I have written these facts, thinking it possible you may not have been advised of them before.

With an earnest hope that the plans of the commanding general may be entirely successful, and a disposition on my part to lend all my efforts to that end,

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

(Forwarded by General Willcox to General Burnside.)

MAY 23, 1863.

General CARTER, *Somerset:*

Welsh's brigade has been ordered to Columbia, by direction of General Burnside. Sturgis' division also has been ordered to halt at Crab Orchard. Cavalry from Columbia will soon occupy Jamestown, and watch Creelsborough and Burkesville. You will please keep a good lookout, and prevent the enemy crossing at Robertsport and passing up by way of Liberty. I shall send an officer with the object to engineer any road work. For this you can press into service a small party of negroes. Is your ammunition sufficient?

O. B. WILLCOX.

LEXINGTON, *May* 23, 1863.

Colonel GILBERT, *Mount Vernon, Ky.:*

Scouting party sent down from Owingsville report a rebel force, from 2,000 to 4,000, collecting at Whitesburg, Letcher County, for a raid toward the Ohio. They are said to be waiting for artillery. Please send out spies and others to ascertain the truth. I have just ordered two Tennesseeans (Messrs. Ross and Bell) to go after information in that quarter, and to report to you; but do not wait for them. Send back Major Eversole to Proctor, if he is still in Manchester.

The troops are ordered to accumulate thirteen days' rations of small-stores and forage, with fifteen to twenty days' beef-cattle. If you have any trouble about your supplies, telegraph Lieutenant-Colonel [John H.] Coale, chief commissary, at Stanford, as well as your division commander.

WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 23, 1863—6 a. m.

Colonel HARTRANFT, *Lancaster:*

Please halt your command at Crab Orchard, and wait for further orders.

O. B. WILLCOX.

MAY 23, 1863—6 a. m.

General WELSH:

Please move your command to Columbia without delay, and report your arrival there by telegraph, both at these headquarters and to General Burnside, at Cincinnati. You will draw your supplies from Lebanon. It is desirable that you move to Columbia as rapidly as possible without breaking down your command, as troops are waiting there to go to the front as soon as you relieve them. This will take you beyond the limits of my district, but I hope we may not be separated long.

O. B. WILLCOX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Commanding District of Eastern Kentucky:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to request that you will convey his thanks, for their promptness and gallantry, to the officers and soldiers who took part in the skirmish brought on by the rebel guerrillas firing into the steam transports on the 9th instant; and also that you will thank, in his name, the citizens of Catlettsburg for the ready and efficient aid they rendered the troops on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General

SIGNAL STATION,
Court-House, Triune, May 24, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT, *Chief of Staff:*

Reports from the front state that two regiments left Columbia for Jackson, Miss. There is no force of consequence between this and Columbia and Shelbyville. The rebels have almost devastated the country. Great despondency is felt over the fall of Jackson. It is supposed an attempt will be made to retake it.

BRANNAN,
General.

FRANKLIN, *May* 24, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

My information is that the Mississippi and Texas troops left Spring Hill on Wednesday for Mississippi, but returned on Friday night. Their movements are very mysterious and difficult to develop. I am in hopes to learn everything to-night. Rebels say Mississippi has "gone up a spout."

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May* 24, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I think the problem of our success depends on transportation, besides establishing Coale at Stanford. I have just appointed Marsh assistant quartermaster and inspector of transportation in the field. He starts at 2 o'clock for Nicholasville, where he will personally superintend loading of the trains, condition of mules and wagons, fitness of wagon-masters, with a detail of soldiers to replace the incompetent, to discipline and instruct the drivers, and generally to accumulate supplies at Stanford and Crab Orchard. Gilbert reports many of his horses used up, but I will replace them and do everything else to drive things along. Has Dickerson sent the additional transportation? We have 293 wagons to supply the district. What would Scott or Taylor have thought of that in Mexico?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

MOUNT VERNON, *May* 24, 1863.

General WILLCOX:

Captain Lysander [W.] Tulleys' reconnaissance indicates no serviceable artillery at Cumberland Gap. His detachment of 200 men was in plain sight, in easy cannon range, of the fortifications for some time, and no artillery was seen, except the large gun on the left-hand pinnacle, for which it is now said they have no ammunition, and was not manned at all. Captain Tulleys reports that the garrison, although entirely unaware of his presence until his command emerged from the forest in plain sight, evinced the utmost coolness. He formed line of battle in front of their works, at the edge of the broken ground, and quietly awaited developments. They showed only about 600 men. He captured 2 privates and 4 horses, and mortally wounded 1 man of the Sixth Georgia Cavalry, being their picket on the Baptist Gap road. Their other pickets were so well posted that the parties sent to capture them failed. Our only loss was 1 horse abandoned in the mountains. The composure of the garrison, in awaiting developments, indicates first-class troops and supports close by. The pursuit, after our men commenced falling back, was ended by a volley from thirty of our rifles, which brought down 2 horses and several men. Captain Tulleys' detachment crossed four high and very steep mountains, and marched 40 miles in less than twenty-four hours. They had to lead their horses about half the whole distance.

SAMUEL A. GILBERT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 25, 1863—10 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

Cox's regiment of cavalry from Rover have arrived at Chapel Hill, in place of Patterson's. Forrest was expected at Riggs' cross-roads to-day or to-morrow.

Respectfully,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *May* 25, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Spies at Corinth report that the rebel cavalry have orders to assemble at Columbia within five days. All forces below us are called to Vicksburg. Grant is doing well; had Vicksburg closely invested on 22d, with about 20,000 men shut up there. Has captured 6,000 prisoners and seventy-four pieces of artillery.

HURLBUT.

CINCINNATI, *May* 25, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The following two dispatches have just been received from Willcox:

LEXINGTON, *May* 25, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The following just received from Somerset:

I have just been advised that the rebels crossed the river at mouth of Fishing Creek this morning, and are now engaging the guards of the First Kentucky Cavalry, who are stationed there Have sent

re-enforcements. Will keep you informed soon as I can obtain particulars. I have fears for the safety of the river guards below that point. Fishing Creek is about 5 miles above Mill Springs.

CARTER,
General.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *May* 25, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Following just received from Somerset:

I have no further information that is reliable. I fear, however, that many of the river guards from mouth of Fishing Creek down the river have been killed or captured. They belong to First Kentucky Cavalry. Will it not be well to send First East Tennessee (mounted) Infantry to Liberty or vicinity to guard that line?

CARTER.

I have notified Byrd to get his regiment ready. Shall I send it? I have also a regiment ordered to Stanford from Second Division. Shall this or more force from Crab Orchard be pushed across?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

Please give such instructions as may be necessary.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *May* 25, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following just received from Somerset:

Your dispatch, with General Burnside's, received. Have just heard from Colonel Kautz at mouth of Fishing Creek. Enemy were driven across the river by company of Forty-fifth Ohio, Captain Scott, who captured a captain, lieutenant, and sergeant. Colonel Kautz was moving toward Mill Springs. I hope we have received no further damage than the loss of a few careless guards, who, from all I can learn, permitted themselves to be surprised. Unless rebels have crossed below Mill Springs, there is no considerable force on this side river. I have scouts toward Jamestown and 17 miles up the Cumberland. I have no idea of falling back, and if rebels should get between this and Liberty they shall be punished.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 25, 1863.

General WILLCOX:

Tell General Carter that if the enemy are crossing in force at the mouth of Fishing Creek, he must move out and fight them; if they have already crossed and gone toward Liberty, he must detach a sufficient force to follow them. The whole thing is in his hands, and I feel satisfied that he will not fail to use his force skillfully, and that he will not fall back until it is demonstrated that the safety of his command demands it. Keep the force at Crab Orchard ready to move at a moment's notice. Send Byrd to Middleburg and Liberty, with instructions to hold the enemy in check if he moves in that direction, in order that Carter may be enabled to overtake him. Tell Carter to telegraph frequently during the day as to the state of affairs. The force at Columbia and Jamestown have been informed of this movement.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MAY 25, 1863—1.20 p. m.

General CARTER, *Somerset:*

I have ordered Colonel Byrd to Middleburg and Liberty, and a small regiment of infantry (Fifty-first New York) to Hustonville. The rest of

the brigade have been ordered from Crab Orchard to Stanford, where Colonel Hartranft will make his headquarters. Burnside says:

Tell General Carter that if the enemy are crossing in force at the mouth of Fishing Creek, he must move out and fight them; if they have already crossed and gone toward Liberty, he must detach a sufficient force to follow them. The whole thing is in his hands, and I feel satisfied that he will not fail to use his force skillfully, and that he will not fall back until it is demonstrated that the safety of his command demands it.

Telegraph frequently during the day as to the state of affairs. There will still be a brigade left at Crab Orchard after one moves to Stanford.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 25, [1863.]

Colonel COALE, *Stanford:*

General Carter drove back the rebels to-day across the river. I do not think they crossed farther down. Send orders to officer commanding detachment of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts to move forward to Columbia as soon as Byrd's Tennessee (mounted) troops reach Liberty, unless he hears the enemy are moving up, in which case he will remain to defend the road.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 25, 1863—Midnight.

Colonel HARTRANFT, *Commanding Second Division, Crab Orchard:*

I sent word to you this morning, through Colonel Coale, to hold the brigade to which the Stanford regiment belongs in readiness to march. I find the Fifty-first New York has arrived at Stanford. You will, therefore, order the rest of the brigade at once to Stanford, and make that place the headquarters of your division. The other brigade will be kept in constant readiness to march also. If the rebels cross below Somerset, they may make a dash up the Liberty road. I have ordered the Fifty-first New York to Hustonville.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *May* 26, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

My cavalry will cross the Tennessee to-night at Hamburg, and push east to Waynesborough and Florence and attack enemy; also destroy all mills, forage, &c.

I understand that all the enemy's cavalry on that side of the river have been ordered to Columbia, and they are moving that way.

Two regiments of Roddey's force crossed at Florence last Friday.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, *May* 26, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

No news or changes in front, that I can ascertain. A party was out last night on the Carter Creek pike; killed 2 and wounded several, but obtained no information.

I have two spies out, whom I expect in to-night. Hope to learn something important. Have been much occupied in smashing up the "grapevine line" and with good success.

Will keep you advised if anything turns up. What is the news in your quarter and elsewhere? How is Grant, and where is he?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *May* 26, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

The following is the last received from Grant, from near Vicksburg, May 22:

Major-General HALLECK:

Vicksburg is now completely invested. I have possession of Haines' Bluff and the Yazoo; consequently have supplies. To-day an attempt was made to carry the city by assault, but was not entirely successful. We hold possession, however, of some of the enemy's forts and have skirmishers close under them all.

Our loss was not severe.

The nature of the ground about Vicksburg is such that it can only be taken by siege. It is entirely safe to us in time; I would say within one week, if the enemy do not send a larger army upon my rear. With the railroad destroyed to beyond Pearl River, I don't see the hope the enemy can entertain of such relief.

I learn that Davis has promised, if the garrison can hold out fifteen days, he will send 100,000 men, if he has to evacuate Tennessee to do it.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 143. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., May* 26, 1863.

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XVIII. Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger will report to Brigadier-General Morgan, commanding at Nashville, who will assign him to the command of the troops at that post.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 26, [1863]—4 p. m.

General CARTER:

Your dispatches received. I have ordered Gilbert, if report of rebel force marching on Barboursville be confirmed, to concentrate his troops and attack first favorable opportunity. Your two cavalry companies are probably at Liberty. I will order them to you. Byrd is probably there to-day. The prominent Union citizens of Stanford have petitioned that Captain Simpson, Seventh Ohio, be retained there. Unless you object, he will be kept there at present.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 27, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Have you anything from Grant? Where is Forrest's headquarters?

A. LINCOLN.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 27, 1863—10.15 p. m.

President LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

According to our latest news, Forrest's headquarters were at Spring Hill yesterday, and moved to Riggs' cross-roads, 18 miles southwest of here, to-day. The latest from Grant we have is of the rebel dispatch last night, saying that Johnston had crossed the Big Black north of him with 20,000 men. They were not jubilant at 2 o'clock to-day, when our provost-marshal was on their front, talking to Dr. Avent, Bragg's chief surgeon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

TRIUNE, *May* 27, 1863—3.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD:

I have the following information from very reliable sources:

The rebels have two divisions of infantry, with artillery in proportion and five brigades of cavalry, in addition to Forrest's cavalry command of 5,000 strong, between Riggs' cross-roads and Spring Hill, advancing cautiously. The brigade reported to have gone south went from Shelbyville to Fayetteville, and from there to Columbia. Forrest moved his headquarters to Riggs' cross-roads to-day. The rebels have three pontoon bridges across Duck River, between Chapel Hill and Columbia. Johnston's dispatch to Bragg yesterday stated that he had nearly annihilated Grant's army, and that Vicksburg is entirely safe. Friday's fighting Grant had the advantage. Saturday's was without result. Sunday and Monday Johnston beat Grant.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SIGNAL STATION,
Court-House, May 27, 1863—12 midnight.

General GARFIELD:

I have ordered out my entire cavalry force in the direction of Spring Hill and Franklin pike. Will report on their return.

BRANNAN,
General.

CARTHAGE, *May* 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

No movements of the enemy to communicate. Seventeen of the mail party spoken of before were captured. Two of the enemy killed. I have an expedition now at Hartsville. Contraband women are coming in in such numbers that I cannot afford to feed them. What can I do with them?

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, *May* 27, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Brannan telegraphs that I will be attacked in force to-day or to-morrow. Have you any such information?

Yours,

G. GRANGER.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
May 27, 1863.

General [THOMAS]:

The general commanding wishes to know if you have any such information as is contained within.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 27, 1863.

I have no such information.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *May* 27, 1863—12.20 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I can threaten Spring Hill. Keep me informed of the probable time when Dodge will attack the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *May* 27, 1863—9 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

No official dispatches from Vicksburg since my last to you. The city is closely invested. Nothing can save it except a heavy force attacking Grant in the rear. Our batteries are playing all day and night. It is believed the works at Vicksburg are so strong that assault is out of the question. It has been tried without good success. I think the city must have fallen by to-day. Will advise you as soon as anything comes.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Brentwood, May 27, 1863. (Received 3.30 a. m.)

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: Inclosed please find dispatch sent through to me by couriers from General Granger, and which I forward to Nashville by same means, as the line is down:

HEADQUARTERS OF KENTUCKY, *May* 27, 1863.

Colonel McCOOK:

The telegraph wires are cut somewhere. Send a party through to Nashville at once, and telegraph to General Rosecrans that I am to be attacked to-morrow in large force

upon the Columbia and Lewisburg pike. It is important that you advise me promptly if your party is cut off or fails to reach Nashville, and also if telegraphic communication is cut off between Nashville and Murfreesborough, and where the break is, if it can be ascertained. Hold yourself ready for any emergency. The rebels are reported to be advancing with two divisions of infantry and artillery in proportion; also nine brigades of cavalry. Total, about 25,000 men. We expect to give them a fight, and do our best. If you are cut off by their cavalry from joining us, harass them in the rear and flank. Try to keep open communication with me, if possible.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

No enemy is in my immediate neighborhood yet.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding United States Forces at Brentwood.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, May 27, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs you to hold your command in readiness to march at a moment's warning, with rations and forage for five days. You will see that your command is fully supplied with ammunition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 27, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brigadier-General Willich, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to and will at once assume command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 27, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I am very anxious to know how soon your troops will reach their destination. The time appears ripe for a movement here, and much depends upon the position of your forces. Please answer at once.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *May* 27, 1863—7.50 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

I have been waiting for a reply to a message sent you a few days since, stating that I did not understand that we were to send three reg-

iments to Nashville, in addition to the two regiments and a battery to Carthage, supposing that Hartsuff was to look out for the region about Carthage. Answer here to-night, if possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
May 27, 1863—11 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Hascall is still in command here. I hope you will see that your order for his removal is executed at once. It is important.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *May* 27, 1863—11 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have been for several weeks, and am, perfectly satisfied that the immediate removal of General Hascall is demanded by the honor and interests of the Government.

DAVID DAVIS,
Judge of Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, *May* 28, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I would not push you to any rashness, but I am very anxious that you do your utmost, short of rashness, to keep Bragg from getting off to help Johnston against Grant.

A. LINCOLN

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *May* 28, 1863.
(Received May 29—1.25 a. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Dispatch received. I will attend to it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 28, 1863—10.58 p. m.

Secretary STANTON:

Our best advices to-night show that one brigade of McCown's division had started south, but returned last Thursday. The rest of their troops are in position, except Breckinridge's, which moved or went south. Doubt about their going south arises from the appearance yesterday of a brigade of infantry near Bradyville, 11 miles hence, said to be [Joseph B.] Palmer's, which we know to be one of Breckinridge's. Forrest has gone with no large force, if at all. Reports from Corinth to-day say that all the cavalry on the Tennessee had been ordered to Columbia, 40 miles southeast from here; that Roddey crossed the Tennessee at Florence

with two regiments on Friday last; that all the cavalry at Okolona, Miss., was under marching orders to Johnston last Thursday. To reach Grant from rebel position, it would require a march of nearly 400 miles.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 28, 1863—11 p. m.

Secretary STANTON:

The following dispatch just received from Maj. Gen. G. Granger, Franklin, Tenn.:

Forrest was in Spring Hill yesterday afternoon. I do not know what force has gone to re-enforce rebels in Mississippi. We have been looking all day for an attack.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *May* 28, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

Roddey was crossing to north side of river. The force was in Okolona up to Sunday night, but was said to have marching orders from Johnston. It was also said Wood had been placed in command of mounted force. Johnston was receiving re-enforcements up to the 23d. He was then northwest of Jackson, near Big Black. Most of the troops going to him came by the way of Salem. I have not heard from Muscle Shoals, but shall in one or two days. I think that there is no doubt about the cavalry on the east side of the river being ordered to Columbia. Four regiments that crossed when Wood did are still at Okolona. If you hear from my force, please inform me. As near as the scout can ascertain, Johnston had about 15,000 men. This included Gregg's and Walker's brigades. It was said they were waiting for more to come up.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 28, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I send to-day a letter inclosing a route for cavalry through East Tennessee and Georgia; also copies of telegrams in reference to the exchange of Tennessee troops. Substantially what Colonel Loring explained to you was, that I wished Hartsuff to hold Carthage, and suggested that, supposing the exchange made, your Tennessee regiments, with two additional regiments and a battery, would suffice. If the regiments you give me in exchange for the Tennesseeans can report more easily at Carthage, let them report to General Crook. As soon as this is done, the Tennesseeans under General Spears will report to you.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 28, 1863—4.30 p. m.

E. M. STANTON:

Our cavalry went yesterday p. m. to find Forrest, at Eagleville, and the scouts report he was not there. Had you heard any news which prompted your question of last night?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 29, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

My inquiry as to Forrest's headquarters was to trace a rumor of disaster to Grant, said to have come from Forrest's headquarters, which has been ascertained to be untrue. Much apprehension is felt in the North that the enemy would escape from your front and fall on Grant, and we were, on that ground, also anxious to know where Forrest is, for reports say he has gone south for that purpose.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

MEMPHIS, *May* 29, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Grant, on the 25th, had not taken Vicksburg. It is now a siege. He apprehended re-enforcements to Johnston, who has now from 6,000 to 10,000 men west of Vicksburg. I am ordered to send cavalry to Grenada, and all spare infantry to Vicksburg. Shall send twelve regiments as soon as they can be transported.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *May* 29, 1863—8.50 a. m.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I left Knoxville on Wednesday of last week, 20th instant, for Nashville, via Chattanooga and Shelbyville. General Buckner was in command of Knoxville. He has considerable force stationed on the road to Cumberland Gap Mountain, Big Creek Gap, Clinton, Kingston, and Loudon. General Buckner came to Knoxville and took command about one week before I left.

From their conversation, they deem themselves quite secure at Chattanooga. I saw but few troops. The fortifications being poor, the bridges and roads from Chattanooga to Tullahoma are all guarded; but I see no considerable force at either of the guard posts.

At Tullahoma I saw quite a number of troops; I saw a greater number at Wartrace; the fortifications at both points being strong. At Shelbyville, on Friday evening and Saturday, there was a movement of troops across the river, going, as I learned, in the direction of Murfreesborough, to meet General Rosecrans, who, it was stated, had made an advance movement. Between Farmington and Lewisburg there is a force of several regiments.

I saw no more troops until I reached the picket lines, where Cox's regiment of cavalry is stationed. On Friday there was great excitement at Shelbyville, and great stir among the troops. On Saturday the troops were moving all day, and on Sunday the place was cleared of troops. I did not see even the picket guard. I did not go out of the town to gather information.

M. B. LEE.

[Indorsement.]

Mrs. Lee is the wife of Mr. Lee, of $10,000 notoriety.

H. W. FYFFE,
Captain of Police.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 29, 1863—12 m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Please let me know exact position of your troops. When will they be at Carthage and Jamestown? My own movements are awaiting yours. The position of affairs in front may make it necessary for you to push on to McMinnville. Please hold your troops in readiness, should this be necessary.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *May* 29, 1863—10.40 a. m.
(Received 12 m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

It is believed that the Third Division of the Ninth Army Corps, at Suffolk, General Getty commanding, had better be added to Burnside's command. We hope this can be done, as it will enable him to prosecute with success the expedition into East Tennessee. This part of the State should be entered. The oppressions and inhumanity inflicted are indescribable, and must be redressed. If the Government does not give that protection guaranteed by the Constitution, the Tennessee forces should be massed and permitted to enter East Tennessee. This they will do though they perish to a man in the attempt. This summer should not pass without protection being extended. General Burnside is in high spirits, and confident of being able to enter the State. I have received much encouragement in getting up forces, and think I shall succeed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *May* 29, 1863.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Burnside has been frequently informed lately that the division under General Getty cannot be spared. I am sorry to have to tell you this, but it is true, and cannot be helped.

A. LINCOLN.

LA VERGNE, *May* 30, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Guard at Mill Creek Bridge No. 3 reported a small body of rebels, about 30, crossing the railroad track early this a. m., at the point where train was captured on 10th of last month. A small party was seen yesterday by trackmen near same place. I have notified General Steedman. Engine was thrown from track here last night. Have it now on. Will not delay trains much. Engine not damaged.

J. B. ANDERSON,
[*Railroad Superintendent.*]

FRANKLIN, *May* 30, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

One of my scouts, in from Chapel Hill, Caney Spring, Bethesda, and Spring Hill, reports that about one-half of Bragg's force has gone to Mississippi; that the country is filled with small parties of cavalry, and

that Forrest is at Spring Hill, with about 5,000 men. Colonel McCook reports that Forrest intends to attack him at Brentwood, and is moving through Hillsborough. I am inclined to doubt this latter, but hope it is true.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *May* 30, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Dodge:

Colonel Cornyn met Roddey's command 1 mile this side of Caisson. Fought and whipped him badly. Took 100 prisoners, 8 commissioned officers, 400 head of stock, 200 able-bodied negroes, and took the town of Caisson. Thursday, immediately advanced north, burned the cotton (enemy's), foundry, and flour mills, with large quantities of produce, cloth, and grain. He also destroyed all the forage in the country, and is now recrossing the river. He surprised the enemy. The expedition was a success. Scouts that went out with Cornyn bring rebel papers up to the 24th of May. They speak of re-enforcements going from Georgia to Johnston. Scouts say that, as far as they can learn, troops were leaving Bragg up to the 25th. Wagon trains crossed [the river] going south a week ago. Cornyn had a few men killed and wounded, and only 3 missing.

MEMPHIS, *May* 30, 1863—9 p. m.

General Oglesby reports that Johnston has received re-enforcements as follows: From Bragg, 20,000; from Port Hudson, 10,000; from Mobile, 6,700. This is undoubtedly incorrect, or it relates to the whole force drawn from those points, instead of late re-enforcements. Two railroad engineers (left Canton on Wednesday, arrived at La Grange to-day) state that Johnston is at Jackson with 13,000 men. One of them heard say that D. H. Hill was on the way from Virginia with 18,000 men; said that he would attack Grant in rear, in five days. Crossings over Pearl River are being constructed.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *May* 30, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The following dispatch is just received from General Oglesby, at Grenada:

I have information from a source I cannot mention, but reliable, that Johnston has 70,000 men, and will soon attack Grant. The force is probably mostly from Bragg. I will try to find out to-day.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Brigadier-General.

No boat up from below as yet.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MAY 30, 1863.

General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

I have one column concentrated at Columbia, with the advance at Jamestown; one at Somerset, with the advance at Waitsborough; one at Crab Orchard, and one at London and Mount Vernon, with outposts at Barboursville, Cumberland Ford, and Manchester. Orders are now out for concentrating the first three columns for the movement you speak of, and I leave this place for the front on Tuesday. I am anxiously awaiting your letter, after the receipt of which I will start a

bearer of dispatches to you at once. Hartsuff has great difficulty in concentrating his troops in consequence of lack of transportation. Your requisitions for mules and horses have been so great that we have not been able to organize our own trains. He will not be at the point we agreed upon with his troops in time to relieve the Tennessee regiments at Carthage; so that our first move will have to be made without them. We will not be able to use your pack-mule train unless they have panniers. The first column will move without reference to Hartsuff. If there is occasion for special haste in order to co-operate with you, let me know definitely.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. HDQRS. TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., May* 30, 1863.

The following officers are announced as the staff of the major-general commanding this corps: Lieut. Col. G. P. Thruston, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Maj. Caleb Bates, aide-de camp; Capt. B. D. Williams, aide-de-camp; Capt. Frank J. Jones, aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant and inspector general; Capt. H. N. Fisher, volunteer aide-de-camp and topographical engineer; Lieut. Col. J. F. Boyd, assistant quartermaster; Lieut. Col. G. W. Burton, assistant commissary of subsistence; Maj. C. S. Cotter, First Ohio Artillery, chief of artillery; Capt. S. B. Lawrence, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. A. C. McClurg, Eighty-eighth Illinois, acting assistant adjutant-general and ordnance officer; Maj. J. Perkins, surgeon Tenth Kentucky, medical director; Asst. Surg. J. W. Craig, Tenth Illinois, medical purveyor; Capt. George L. Hayward, First Ohio, provost-marshal, and First Lieut. B. R. Wood, senior signal officer.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May* 30, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby appointed provost-marshal-general of this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. The headquarters of the provost-marshal-general will be in Cincinnati, Ohio, and all communications addressed to him will be sent through the provost-marshals of districts. Wherever these are not appointed, they will be sent direct.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 31, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Coburn's brigade appears to be scattered, as follows: Nineteenth Michigan, at Columbus, Ohio; Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, at Indianapolis; Twenty-second Wisconsin, at Benton Barracks, Saint Louis. By whose orders this is done I know not; but, unless they are

soon concentrated, they will be lost to this command. We have arms and everything necessary to equip them for the field, and, if exchanged, they should be sent here without delay.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *May* 31, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Gilbert's brigade occupies such a position that it cannot be removed safely without being immediately replaced, unless the advanced column moves on a line much farther to the eastward than the one proposed. I am anxious to complete the organization of the corps as such, and cannot do it until I know definitely all the troops that will compose it. General orders from department headquarters puts me in command of the corps, except those troops serving with the Ninth Corps from military necessity, but does not state what they are, and it being the only published order or orders on the subject, is why I asked to have the regiments excepted enumerated. Why not simplify and settle the matter completely by announcing all the troops in Kentucky, without any other exception than the Ninth Corps, as composing the Twenty-third Corps in the terms of the War Department order, and then by special order detach Carter's division, or any part of it, or any other portion of the corps, when and for as long as may be necessary? This would obviate every difficulty connected with the organization, and not interfere at all with present or future intentions.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., May 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Commanding Department:*

GENERAL: The expedition I have the honor to propose is to destroy Loudon Bridge, distant 130 miles from Somerset. It is a railroad bridge, some 500 feet long, and its destruction would cut the railroad from Knoxville to Bragg's army. There are said to be six pieces of artillery, probably brass field, two on one side and four on the other, and some stockades. The guard is a variable force, sometimes small and sometimes as many as three regiments. We can get information from there at almost any time. I would first make a move toward Monticello and Albany (and perhaps a demonstration toward Cumberland Gap), so as to draw them off, but not to drive them out, for if driven out of these places they would fall back to Clinton and Kingston, and thus cut off our expedition. The force, to consist of 1,500 men and two rifled guns, should move down the Big South Fork of the Cumberland, by the Ridge road, through Montgomery. This route leads through Union counties. The return route of the expedition would have to depend upon the information they obtained. They might return by the Ridge road, and operate in rear of the enemy, cutting his lines of supply and communication, or through Big Creek Gap; or, if Knoxville is stripped of troops, they might go up to Strawberry Plains, and burn the trestle bridges there, some 2 miles in extent. The stock would have to feed on grass, but at the start could take sacks of grain on the horses.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *May* 31, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Give orders to have your officers' baggage cut down to the lowest possible amount. In my staff I have limited it to 30 pounds baggage. The men should not be allowed to take more than one change of underclothing and an extra pair of shoes; the remainder of their clothing should be nicely packed, marked distinctly, and sent to the depot at Hickman Bridge. Let this be seen to by the regimental officers tomorrow, and surplus baggage all arranged and started to the rear on Tuesday morning. The officers should see that every package is distinctly marked. Men should be required on starting to carry in haversacks three days' provisions, and in the surplus room in knapsacks five days' hard bread and small rations. Distribute this order by telegraph to-night. Welsh and Morrison can send their surplus things to Lebanon, and thence by rail, under charge of an officer and two or three men, to Nicholasville, via Louisville, and thence to camp at Hickman Bridge.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May* 31, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

While waiting your answer to my last dispatch, I deem it proper to say that I wish to make a forward movement within the next four days. It is of the utmost importance that your force be as far to the front as possible, so as to protect my left flank and be prepared to support me by an advance on McMinnville, if necessary. I inquired about your transportation and supplies, because we may be able to unite our forces and move straight on Chattanooga.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *May* 31, 1863—6 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

The pack-mules all have to be loaded before starting. I had rather have them at Lebanon than at any other place. Can they be sent there by the return cars from your place? If so, please send them at once. I can concentrate the Ninth Corps at Monticello in two or three days, from whence we can march direct.

We are very deficient in transportation, but still can move at once. [What] kind of pannier have the pack-mules? I understood by one of your telegrams that you had sent a letter explaining some roads for the cavalry to take, which was the letter that I referred to.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 124. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., May* 31, 1863.

I. Capt. W. E. Merrill, having relieved Capt. N. Michler, chief topographical engineer at these headquarters, is announced as engineer officer in charge of the topographical department, reporting to Brig.

Gen. J. St. C. Morton, chief engineer of the department. All corps, division, and brigade topographers will be under the professional direction of Captain Merrill.

II. The following instructions will be obeyed by all concerned:

1st. Each brigade topographical engineer will report every Monday morning to the division topographical engineer his operations for the past week, with copies of all special maps and reconnaissances (complete or not) made by him or under his direction, including all verbal or written topographical information. Each division topographical engineer will consolidate the reports from the brigade topographers, and forward therewith his individual report to the corps topographical engineer every Tuesday morning. Each corps topographical engineer will forward the consolidated topographical report of his corps to the topographical office at these headquarters every Wednesday morning.

2d. In the first weekly report each corps topographical engineer will send in to Captain Merrill's office an accurate list of all topographical officers and assistants in his corps, together with a return of all instruments and drawing materials now in their possession, and an estimate of whatever is necessary to complete the equipment of the topographical parties in each corps. These lists will be obtained from the division topographers, who will in turn obtain them from the brigade topographers.

3d. The special field for the labor of the topographical parties of each corps will be indicated by Captain Merrill to the chief topographical officer of each corps, who will be responsible that the work is properly subdivided and carried out by division and brigade topographers. Such special instructions as may be found necessary will be communicated from time to time by a circular from the topographical office at these headquarters.

4th. The interests of the whole army being superior to that of any portion of it, and perfect harmony and concert of action being necessary in the topographical department, in order to secure efficiency and prevent a waste of labor, all commanders of brigades, divisions, and corps are enjoined to give every assistance to the topographical officers of their staffs in carrying out their professional instructions, and not to give them any other duty to perform while there is any topographical work laid out, but unfinished.

5th. They will give precedence in work to that ordered through the proper channels from these headquarters, and then, in succession, to work ordered from their corps or division headquarters. Afterward, to prevent these appointments from being places of refuge for the idle and worthless, commanding officers will employ their topographical officers on any local topographical duty which may suggest itself, such as mapping their camps or picket line, &c.

6th. The scale on which maps will be drawn will be regulated as follows: For an area of 2 miles square or less, 6 inches to the mile; for an area of over 2 and under 4 miles, 4 inches to the mile; for an area of over 4 and under 8 miles, 2 inches to the mile; for an area of over 8 miles square, 1 inch to the mile. The magnetic meridian and scale must always be carefully noted upon all maps.

7th. When any command is on detached service for a week or more, its topographical officer will send his reports direct to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans commanding, for the month of May, 1863; headquarters Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff	21	.....	24	33	34	.....	.....
10th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Burke	27	432	578	646	649	.....	.....
1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.	5	168	230	309	321	.....	.....
Total	32	600	808	955	970	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:							
Staff	7	.....	7	9	9	.....	.....
9th Michigan, Col. John G. Parkhurst	18	301	427	484	495	.....	.....
First Division, Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau	281	4,781	6,045	8,762	9,380	.....	8
Second Division, Maj. Gen. James S. Negley	283	4,136	5,242	8,005	8,182	.....	8
Third Division, Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan	381	7,034	8,624	10,614	11,409	.....	16
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Robt. S. Granger	367	6,203	7,570	8,914	9,198	.....	12
Fifth Division, Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds	241	3,707	4,594	5,700	5,850	.....	16
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1,578	26,162	32,509	42,488	44,523	.....	80
Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook:							
Staff	7	.....	7	7	5	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis	267	3,883	4,923	7,257	7,414	.....	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson.	356	5,111	6,312	9,726	9,830	.....	18
Third Division,* Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.	292	4,227	5,853	7,970	8,019	.....	18
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	.....	.....
Total Twentieth Army Corps	922	13,221	16,595	24,960	25,689	.....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden:							
Staff	12	.....	12	13	13	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood	329	3,921	5,019	8,376	8,467	.....	18
Second Division, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer	304	4,659	5,760	7,924	8,088	.....	22
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve.	278	3,758	4,829	7,314	7,490	.....	18
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	923	12,338	15,620	23,627	24,058	.....	58
United States forces, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger:							
Staff	9	.....	9	9	10	6	.....
Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird's division	169	3,018	3,901	7,363	7,505	.....	12
Brig. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert's division	120	2,124	2,936	3,975	4,109	.....	6
Brig. Gen. George Crook's division	119	2,411	3,242	3,791	6,346	.....	6
Company F, 1st Missouri Cavalry, Capt. James Clifford.	3	82	88	94	172	.....	.....
4th Battalion Pioneer Brigade, Capt. Patrick O'Connell.†	9	206	238	243	241	.....	.....
Total Major-General Granger's command	420	7,635	10,176	15,232	18,142	6	24
Forces at Nashville, Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan	184	2,995	3,742	4,497	3,605	27	10
Forces at Gallatin, Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine	139	2,174	2,773	3,569	3,655	1	5
Forces at Clarksville, Col. Sanders D. Bruce	66	1,064	1,580	1,769	1,786	4	4
Forces at Fort Donelson, Col. William P. Lyon	111	2,041	2,710	2,927	2,979	6	10
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes.	18	522	704	852	843	.....	.....
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer.	27	436	569	760	805	.....	.....
Engineers', Mechanics', and Pioneers' Brigade, General J. St. Clair Morton, commanding:							
Artillery attached to Pioneers	4	162	190	224	359	.....	12
Pioneer Brigade‡	75	1,600	2,174	2,784	2,711	.....	.....
Signal Corps,‡ Capt. Jesse Merrill	44	127	175	186	186	.....	.....
Convalescents,‡ Capt. Ralph Hunt	18	583	1,133	1,387	1,724	.....	.....
Spears' Brigade, Brig. Gen. James G. Spears	90	1,131	1,591	2,188	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry Corps, Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley	332	4,629	6,419	9,461	9,461	.....	9

* Reported with cavalry division. † Not included in total.
‡ Not included in grand total.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff	21	.....	24	33	34	.....	.....
10th Ohio and Battalion Sharpshooters	32	600	808	955	970	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,578	26,162	32,509	42,488	44,523	.....	80
Twentieth Army Corps	922	18,221	16,595	24,960	25,689	.....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps	923	12,338	15,620	23,627	24,058	.....	58
Major-General Granger's command	420	7,635	10,176	15,232	18,142	6	24
Forces at Nashville	184	2,995	3,742	4,497	3,605	27	10
Forces at Gallatin	139	2,174	2,773	3,569	3,655	1	5
Forces at Clarksville	66	1,064	1,580	1,769	1,786	4	4
Forces at Fort Donelson	111	2,041	2,710	2,927	2,979	6	10
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	18	522	704	852	843	.....	.....
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry	27	436	569	760	805	.....	.....
Artillery attached to Pioneers	4	162	190	224	359	.....	12
Brigadier-General Spears' brigade	90	1,131	1,591	2,188	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry Corps	332	4,629	6,419	9,461	9,461	.....	9
Total	4,867	75,110	96,010	133,542	136,909	44	266

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside commanding, for the month of May, 1863; *headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	32	.....	32	34	.....
District of Central Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox:					
Staff (Lexington, Ky.)	17	.....	17	19	.....
First Division, Ninth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Thomas Welsh (Columbia, Ky.).	229	3,745	4,571	6,008	6
Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, Col. John F. Hartranft (Stanford, Ky.).	208	3,302	4,051	5,914	10
Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter (Somerset, Ky.).	404	7,505	9,204	12,281	24
Owingsville, Lexington, Frankfort, &c	169	3,319	3,913	4,920	24
Total District of Central Kentucky	1,027	17,871	21,756	29,142	64
District of Eastern Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Julius White:					
Staff (Louisa, Ky.)	6	.....	6	6	.....
Troops in district	109	1,892	2,302	2,690	12
Total District of Eastern Kentucky	115	1,892	2,308	2,696	12
District of Western Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle:					
Staff (Louisville, Ky.)	11	7	18	13	.....
Bowling Green, Ky., Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah	80	1,040	1,541	2,213	11
Russellville, Ky., Brig. Gen. J. M. Shackelford (other points)	358	5,770	8,086	10,882	19
Columbia, Ky., Col. David Morrison	91	1,674	2,093	3,027	.....
Columbia and Glasgow	149	2,642	3,501	5,011	.....
Total District of Western Kentucky	689	11,133	15,239	21,151	30
District of Illinois, Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen:					
Staff (Springfield, Ill.)	3	3	6	6	1
Camp Butler, Col. William F. Lynch, (near Springfield, Ill.)	29	682	1,011	1,424	.....
Camp Douglas (near Chicago, Ill.)	5	93	129	134	.....
Total District of Illinois	37	778	1,146	1,564	1

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
District of Indiana, Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall:					
Staff (Indianapolis, Ind.)	4	....	4	4	.....
Troops in district	63	1,984	2,236	3,392	.....
Total District of Indiana	67	1,984	2,240	3,396	.....
District of Ohio, Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox:					
Staff (Cincinnati, Ohio, and at other points)	9	....	9	9	.....
Columbus, Brig. Gen. John S. Mason	34	708	972	1,181	.....
Camp Dennison, Ohio, Lieut. Col. George W. Neff	12	216	288	340	....
Covington, Cincinnati, and Sandusky	58	1,167	1,458	1,703	.....
Total District of Ohio	113	2,091	2,727	3,233	.....
Newport Barracks, Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman	7	156	214	220	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	32	.....	32	34	..
District of Central Kentucky	1,027	17,871	21,756	29,142	64
District of Eastern Kentucky	115	1,892	2,308	2,696	12
District of Western Kentucky	689	11,133	15,239	21,151	30
District of Illinois	37	778	1,146	1,564	1
District of Indiana	67	1,984	2,240	3,396	.....
District of Ohio	113	2,091	2,727	3,233	.....
Newport Barracks, Kentucky	7	156	214	220	.....
Total	2,087	35,905	45,662	61,436	107

NASHVILLE, *June* 1, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your telegram of April 4 has just been read. I was expected to return to Nashville long before I did. It was, therefore, not forwarded to me. The principal portion is new to me. General Davis has never furnished me with any information touching or affecting your character as a citizen or soldier in the slightest degree. My opinion of Truesdail and his establishment was communicated to you some time since. It was predicated upon facts entirely satisfactory to my mind, and it has undergone no change.

You state in your telegram that you consider me your friend. You are right in this, and no one will go further than I in vindication of your character. I have never believed, and do not now believe, that you have fully understood the character and extent of the proceedings under Truesdail's direction.

It will afford me much pleasure to visit you in person in a few days, at such time as you designate, for the purpose of conferring freely and fully on the policy to be pursued in the State of Tennessee in restoring the law and putting down treason and traitors. Please send a pass indicating when it will suit for me to visit you. I fear that some designing persons have been trying to make an impression intended to disturb that good feeling which was understood to exist between us while you were here. If so, it will all be dispersed.

Please accept my thanks for the gentle admonition you gave my son, and the kind manner in which it was done.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

[JUNE 1, 1863.]

General ROSECRANS:

Cornyn took Florence Thursday. Found Roddey there and whipped him. They say forces were going to Johnston from Bragg up to the 25th [ultimo]; also that some trains crossed Muscle Shoals a week ago. We destroyed everything that would aid in that part of Seward [?] County; mills, foundries, forage, &c., were burned. The prisoners say that there is no doubt of forces going to Johnston from Bragg. Roddey's command had not gone to Columbia, but Biffle's had.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, June* 1, 1863.

I. The tendency of the opinions and articles habitually published in the newspaper known as the New York World being to cast reproach upon the Government, and to weaken its efforts to suppress the rebellion, by creating distrust in its war policy, its circulation in time of war is calculated to exert a pernicious and treasonable influence, and is therefore prohibited in this department.

II. Postmasters, news agents, and all others will govern themselves by this order; as any person detected in forwarding, selling, or in any way circulating the paper referred to will be promptly arrested and held for trial.

III. On account of the repeated expression of disloyal and incendiary sentiments, the publication of the newspaper known as the Chicago Times is hereby suppressed.

IV. Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, commanding District of Illinois, is charged with the execution of the third paragraph of this order.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 1, 1863.—For Lincoln to Burnside, in reference to the administration of military affairs in the loyal States, suppression of the Chicago Times, &c., see Series III.]

MURFREESBOROUGH, *June* 2, 1863.
(Received 3.10 a. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

Our movement has begun, and we want you to come up as near and as quickly as possible. It will not interfere with your East Tennessee movement, but will strengthen it. First, we want you to occupy Carthage, from where Crook will move Thursday morning, leaving the Tennessee troops there. When will your bearer of dispatches leave you?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *June* 2, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Keep Hartsuff compact, and hold Carthage, if you possibly can. By all means spare me cavalry, if you can. Can't you send me the Third Kentucky Cavalry from Hopkinsville?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *June* 2, 1863—6 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

A scout just in at Corinth left Columbia on the 21st May, with Jackson's and Whitfield's brigades of cavalry, under command of Jackson, 5,000 strong; crossed the Tennessee at Decatur 25th; took the road to Columbus, Miss., thence to Jackson. This is Van Dorn's old command, except Armstrong's brigade, which was left at Columbia. He left them at Pikeville on Thursday. He says two divisions from Bragg have gone to Johnston; also troops from Georgia and South Carolina. Forrest was left at Columbia, and Ruggles was near Okolona with ten pieces of artillery, and large cavalry force at Okolona. Officers say Johnston is being re-enforced very slowly, causing great disaffection. They think if Pemberton can hold out two weeks, Johnston will be able to relieve him. He is now at Jackson organizing and provisioning his troops. They think Grant's position very strong, and estimate his force very high. I have sent to Grant in all twenty eight regiments of infantry. Cornyn, from Corinth, crossed at Florence last week, surprised Roddey, killed and wounded 60, captured 100, found 50 ———, 500 horses and mules, 200 negroes, burned the cotton factories, and recrossed with trifling loss. No late news from Vicksburg.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, June* 2, 1863.

I. The State of Michigan is hereby constituted a district of this department, to be known as the District of Michigan.

II. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, in addition to his duties of commander of the District of Ohio, will assume temporary command of the District of Michigan. His headquarters will remain in this city.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, June* 2, 1863.

It is announced, for the information of all concerned, that the publication or circulation of books containing sentiments of a disloyal tendency comes clearly within the reach of General Orders, No. 38, and those who offend in this manner will be dealt with accordingly.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Can Captain [Alexander] Murry remain with me? His company will have two officers without him. Major [Nathaniel C.] Macrae, who is retired, is here, and can be placed on duty by the order of the President. I would like to have him. General Rosecrans has consented to allow General Green Clay Smith to come to this department if you will consent.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 3, 1863—4.10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Captain Murry must obey orders. Major Macrae will be assigned to duty with you. You can have General Green Clay Smith. You must hurry forward re-enforcements to General Grant. If you cannot hire river boats, you must impress them. Telegrams from Memphis say that Bragg is sending large re-enforcements to Johnston.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 3, 1863—4.10 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Accounts received here indicate that Johnston is being heavily re-enforced from Bragg's army. If you cannot hurt the enemy now, he will soon hurt you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *June* 3, 1863.

C. GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Drove of 175 mules on Gallatin pike captured. Guerrillas crossed the Cumberland at 12.30 p. m. to day. Stated they would be at Lebanon before dark, where Wheeler would be met with his cavalry division. Cavalry sent from here on both sides of river in pursuit, but have not overtaken them.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *June* 3, 1863.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

When Ward's brigade left, I had but 100 men at night for duty. The men belonged to Nicklin's battery. I ordered five companies here from One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois, and one sent to river. I have learned that an attack will be made on bridges and stockades toward Nashville. I shall send strong companies immediately, and shall then have 350 men for this and for the fort and provost guard. I have now a very large supply of rations, a large quantity of rations and ammunition, also of horses and mules. Permit me to say that, unless we

are to have more troops here, the supply of rations and ammunition, I think, should be moved to Nashville. I can hold the fort against 5,000 rebels, but the post is too small to hold stores.

E. A. PAINE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch received. Rosecrans is now relying upon my advance into Tennessee, and I am all ready. If I do not go there, some 8,000 or 10,000 men might be spared for Grant. Rosecrans has just telegraphed me that he is moving, and wants me to push on. I leave for Hickman Bridge at daylight to-morrow. Telegraph me at Lexington.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 3, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

General Halleck has asked me how many troops I can send to Grant, and I am expecting orders that will interfere with the East Tennessee movement; will telegraph you. I leave this morning for Lexington. Telegraph me there.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 3, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

You will immediately dispatch 8,000 men to General Grant, at Vicksburg. Should it be found that General Grant will not require them, they will be stopped by the way or returned to you as early as possible. Concentrate your remaining forces as much as you can. I think there is no fear of an advance upon Kentucky at present.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LEXINGTON, *June* 3, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Halleck has ordered me to send a large force to Grant, which I am now doing. Will keep Hartsuff as compact as possible. You know my line is long. I will not send a bearer of dispatches now, as my plans are all deranged.

BURNSIDE.

LEXINGTON, KY.,
June 3, 1863—2.55 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The two divisions of the Ninth Corps go. Shall I go with them? Hartsuff is concentrating the troops, and can look out for matters here, and I will have nothing to do. I may be able to help Grant.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., June 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General CARTER, *Somerset, Ky.:*

Your division has just been assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps. You will be left in charge of the operations in your front. [R. Clay] Crawford's battery, at Hickman Bridge, is directed to report to you. Issue what orders you deem necessary to it. Your cavalry force will soon be increased. Report to me immediately your necessities, and what change, if any, it may be necessary to make in the disposition of your forces. Your command will consist of your own division, excluding all troops belonging to the Ninth Corps.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Glasgow, Ky., June 3, 1863.

In conformity with instructions from Major-General Hartsuff, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, and Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding District of Kentucky, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this post and of the troops belonging to the Twenty-third Army Corps thereat and between Glasgow and the Cumberland River. The composition of the staff of the brigadier-general commanding will be announced in future orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah:

D. W. H. DAY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, *June* 3, 1863.
(Received 10.38 p. m.)

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

At a meeting held to-day in reference to the suppression of the Chicago Times, by order of General Burnside, the following was adopted:

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting of citizens, of all parties, the peace of this city and State, if not the general welfare of the country, are likely to be promoted by the suspension or rescinding of the recent order of General Burnside for the suppression of the Chicago Times: Therefore,

Resolved, That upon the ground of expediency alone, such of our citizens as concur in this opinion, without regard to party, are hereby recommended to unite in a petition to the President, respectfully asking the suspension or rescinding said order.

The undersigned, in pursuance of the above resolution, respectfully petition the President's favorable consideration and action in accordance therewith.

F. C. SHERMAN,
Mayor of Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
E. VAN BUREN.
SAMUEL W. FULLER.
S. S. HAYES.
A. WARRINGTON.
THEODORE HAYNE.
WIRT DEXTER.
VAN H. HIGGINS.
A. C. COVENTRY.
W. A. HOHN.
C. BECKWITH.
HENRY G. MILLER.
M. F. FEELEY.

We respectfully ask for the above the serious and prompt consideration of the President.

LYMAN TRUMBULL
ISAAC N. ARNOLD

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, June* 4, 1863.

I. By direction of the President of the United States, the order suppressing the publication of the Chicago Times is hereby revoked.

II. The circulation of the New York World in this department having been suppressed for the same reasons that caused the suppression of the publication of the Chicago Times, that portion of the general order relating to said newspaper is hereby revoked. It will be allowed to resume its circulation.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *June* 4, [1863.]

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

A scouting party, composed of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiment, sent to Trousdale Ferry, on Caney Fork, succeeded in capturing 16 prisoners and 32 horses of Smith's command. We are now crossing the river. Have been ferrying all day yesterday and all last night. Will be at Liberty to-morrow.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
June 4, 1863—1 a. m.

General TURCHIN,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Direct Colonel Paramore to march at 6 o'clock this morning, with the mounted men of the Third, Fourth, and Tenth Ohio, to Liberty, on the direct road. He will take eight days' rations—three in haversacks and five in wagons—with 60 rounds of ammunition per man. Colonel Wilder marches his command on the same road at the same hour, and Colonel Paramore will report to him. The quartermaster of each regiment will be left behind, and the dismounted men, for the purpose of getting their horses to-morrow. Orders to direct these detachments will be issued hereafter. At Liberty the command will be reported to General Crook. The tents will not be taken, but an officer will be detailed to take charge of the baggage in case the camps are broken up. The pickets now on from these regiments will join the detachments in camp as soon as they can be relieved to-morrow by the First Brigade.

Respectfully,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 4, 1863—12.05 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Lexington, Ky.:

It would be obviously improper for you to leave your department to accompany a temporary detachment of less than one-quarter of your

effective force. Moreover, the organization of the Kentucky militia requires your immediate attention.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LEXINGTON, *June* 4, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

It would be very dangerous to take any cavalry from this department now, and particularly the Third Kentucky, as the section of country they occupy is full of guerrillas and sympathizers. I have nothing to replace them with. We are cut down to the minimum force necessary to keep your line of communications open, which I take it is all-important to you; but if you think it more important to have the regiment with you, of course I will use my best endeavors to send it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SOMERSET, VIA STANFORD,
June 4, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

The wire has been out of order between this and Stanford since yesterday forenoon. Repairers and couriers have been sent out, but have had no notice where damaged. Christ's brigade has moved; left at daylight. Dispatch received this morning from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams from Mill Springs. Advices are he crossed the river some 30 miles below this on yesterday, and captured 6 rebels and 15 horses. He reports fourteen regiments of rebel cavalry on south side of river. I am so much weakened here that I may be overwhelmed. Before Christ left, rebels stated their force was greater than ours. Have you any instructions?

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

SOMERSET, *June* 4, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

The wire is just in working order for first time since yesterday forenoon. Our force is much weakened by having Christ's brigade detached. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, First Kentucky Cavalry, who made a dash across the river nearly 30 miles below this yesterday, and captured 6 rebels and 45 horses, reports fourteen rebel cavalry regiments on south side of river.

CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

SOMERSET, *June* 4, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams reports that he crossed the river at Mill Springs this morning, but advanced only 1 mile. He states the rebels have about 1,000 men at Steubenville, 4 miles from the river, and between 3,000 and 4,000 in and around Monticello, under Pegram. Morgan arrived at Monticello yesterday evening; his strength not known. I have ordered the Second Tennessee from near Waynesburg to this place.

CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., June* 4, 1863.

I. Pursuant to instructions from headquarters Twenty-third Corps of this date, the undersigned hereby assumes command of all troops within the limits of this district, including those under Brigadier-General Carter.

* * * * * * *

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *June* 5, 1863—3 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

The Third Brigade of my division was sent last night by General Granger to Franklin. I would like to have it ordered back. If any re-enforcements are to be sent to hold that point, I think they should come from his command.

Respectfully,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 153. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., June* 5, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve is assigned to and will immediately assume command of the fortifications at this place.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *June* 6, 1863—Midnight.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Yesterday morning, being very unwell, I asked General Granger to relieve me for a few days, stating, in the same dispatch, if he could not I would hold up. Van Derveer came and assumed command at noon, but still I had all the work to do. To-day some better, and have done all the fighting. Nothing has been done except by me. To-night I received the following order from Granger:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Triune, Tenn., June* 6, 1863.

First Lieut. H. C. Wharton, U. S. Army, chief engineer, will proceed to Franklin, Tenn., and superintend the reorganization of the garrison at that place. He will see that the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry is posted in and around the large fort, and that 150 men from the remainder of the command be stationed on Roper's Knob. He will personally superintend the posting of the guards and pickets, and the instruction of the artillerists. All orders given by him will be by authority and in the name of the general commanding.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

WILLIAM C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Seventy-eighth is on Roper's Knob, and the balance in the fort. This order changes my whole disposition of the forces, and I don't feel satisfied at all, and ask you to entirely relieve me. I will command my own brigade, but will not obey this order. If I have not done my duty, say so. My brigade consists of the uncaptured force of the Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third Indiana, Nineteenth Michigan, and Twenty-second Wisconsin, amounting to about 400. There are 242 convalescents, and this force is in the main fort. The Seventy-eighth Illinois numbers about 400, and only 332 for duty. Granger knew before he left here how I had disposed the forces, and approved it.

Respectfully,

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, June 6, 1863—12 m. (Received 2.15 p. m.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Burnside directs me to send two regiments and a battery to Carthage, if possible. The Ninth Army Corps have all gone, leaving me with a very limited number to protect the whole Kentucky line. I understand there are three regiments there now. Am going to Glasgow myself to-morrow, and intend, if possible, to send about 2,000 mixed troops to Tompkinsville or Red Springs. It will leave no troops available for Carthage unless the necessity is very great, and other places must then be stripped. Please inform me immediately about it.

HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June* 6, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Have just telegraphed General W. S. Rosecrans in full. His answer will determine whether troops are sent to Carthage. Shall send Hobson to Columbia. Every car on the railroad in use. Cannot start before to-morrow evening. Division of the Ninth Corps rapidly arriving there now. I will go from Columbus to Columbia; thence to Somerset, Mount Vernon, and Lexington. Can determine from Somerset whether Sanders' expedition is practicable.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June* 6, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Following just received:

MURFREESBOROUGH, *June* 6.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

One regiment will be sufficient under an able commander, provided you occupy Red Springs. I will be glad if you can take Carthage under your control.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Will send a regiment immediately on arriving at Columbus. Shall I add forces at Carthage to my command, and control the place?

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS,
June 6, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A great many of Coburn's brigade stampeded from Camp Chase and went home. When the residue of the Indiana portion of it got to Indianapolis, Governor Morton got authority to furlough them for ten days.

During this time the scattered were being collected, and the whole being clothed and placed in readiness for the field, and we have been forwarding, for the last three or four days, all exchanged men. I placed Colonel Coburn in command of the camp of exchanged men, and in a day or two they will all be forwarded, and Colonel Coburn will then join his command.

MILO S. HASCALL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FRANKLIN, *June* 7, 1863—1 p. m.

General GARFIELD:

Everything quiet here. Telegraph was again cut about daylight, but was soon repaired by Operator Perdue, who is very efficient. Will there be a train here to-day? I have broken up the hospital in Franklin, and ordered stores brought this side of river. A company of cavalry, with Colonels Faulkner and Cooper, [went] to Nashville night before last. Are coming down, and as soon as they report I will inform you of the condition of roads and country, but am satisfied the railroad is not cut.

I think the rebels were waiting to capture train, and were scared out by Granger's cavalry attacking on my left, and did not stop to tear up the road.

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FRANKLIN, *June* 7, 1863. (Received 3.25 p. m.)

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

No enemy seen to-day. No firing, but the bridge at Brentwood was burned by the rebels.

This morning a company of cavalry came through from Nashville; just arrived. They report a party of 12 rebels who cut the telegraph this morning and burned the bridge. Major-General Granger has sent me two regiments of cavalry, and I feel entirely safe for the present.

General Granger's orders have been complied with.

I was moving camps when your dispatch came. I will send you a full explanation of my last night's dispatch, and you will see I neither intended to disobey orders or treat General Granger with disrespect, for there is no officer in the service for whom I have a higher regard than General Gordon Granger.

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FRANKLIN, *June* 7, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

My dispatch should read that I *could* not obey that order. My only objection was to that portion respecting the change of position, and while an attack was impending I could not change camps. I was carrying out the order when your dispatch came. Colonel Van Derveer came here and reported to me, and when I sent him an order, he took command, as he said, by General Granger's order, when he left. I got nothing from the general until the staff officer came. The other reasons, connected with my difficulty with some officers at Thompson's Station, led me to think General Granger was not satisfied with my manner of conducting the defense, and I asked you to relieve me for [these] reasons, and because I could not get an answer by signal from General Granger.

I have no desire to shirk duty or responsibility, and never disobeyed an order in my life. So far as meaning disrespect to General Granger, there is no officer in the service for whom I entertain a higher regard both as an officer and a gentleman, and shall obey his main order to the letter, viz, to hold the post at all hazards.

Hoping this may prove satisfactory,

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 7, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati:

You will accept the thanks of the President and this Department for your alacrity and promptness in sending forward re-enforcements to General Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE,
June 7, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

If you will direct the troops at Carthage to report to me, I will add them to my command, and will assume control of the place, &c. Please give me their strength, and any information concerning them or the place that may be valuable. General Burnside agrees.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH,
June 7, 1863—9.50 p. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

I telegraphed you briefly this morning. Have been waiting telegram from General Burnside. I have already, in the Department of the Ohio, belonging to this army, the First, Third, Eighth, and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, seven regiments Kentucky infantry, and Second Ohio Cavalry; also two regiments from old Thirty-fourth Brigade—the Twenty-third

Michigan and One hundred and eleventh Ohio. I think, considering the authority of General Burnside to raise 20,000 men in Kentucky, that most of these regiments should be sent down where they will be needed. I do not like to add to this list by detaching Spears permanently. He will be ordered to report to you, but will be considered as temporarily detached. I should like very much to have you strengthen Gallatin by those two regiments from Bowling Green. You will want some cavalry at Carthage. Please answer, and let me know how soon you will be there. Have you a cipher, and what one?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June* 7, 1863—11.25 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I did not expect the Carthage troops to belong permanently to me, but only wanted them under my complete control while I have charge of the place. The other troops mentioned I know nothing about, except that they were in Kentucky when the order from War Department put them into Twenty-third Army Corps. The absence of the Ninth Corps makes these troops more needed here than any other place. Regiments from Bowling Green [were sent] some time ago to Glasgow. Rebel raid is now taking place at Edmonton of more than 400 men. I don't think Kentucky will raise any troops, except by conscription, or until strongly threatened with it. None yet raised. Have only the military cipher. Will be in Bowling Green to-morrow or Tuesday.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., June 7, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I have been aware of the presence of 400 rebel force on Marrowbone Creek, but determined simply to watch their movement by reconnoitering parties until your arrival, when I desire to carry out a plan for their capture I have prepared. If you desire it, I will leave at once for Glasgow. I await instructions, if any.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., June 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General MANSON,
Commanding at Glasgow, Ky.:

Send out, if you think best, a regiment of cavalry preceded by a small detachment, to draw out the hostile force. Have the other mounted regiment *en-route* a few miles in rear as support. Under no circumstances approach the Cumberland so near as to compromise a perfectly safe retreat. Use your entire discretion in every other particular, even as to sending out the force.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISA, KY., *June* 7, 1863—Evening.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

I have correct information direct from beyond Pound Gap. There are 4,000 of the enemy in Russell County, Virginia, mostly mounted, with some artillery. This is exclusive of the garrison at the Salt-Works. They say they are going to meet an expected demonstration on Cumberland Gap.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

MOUNT VERNON, *June* 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER:

GENERAL: The communication which called forth the following was a notice to citizens of Knox County, who might become the victims of rebel malignity, setting forth that I would, on their application to me here, locate such as were driven from their homes there on account of their loyalty to the United States and to the State of Kentucky on farms of disloyal persons in this vicinity. It was not sent to or intended especially for the commanding officer of the rebel forces at Cumberland Gap. Nor was there anything in its contents to call forth or justify the ungentlemanly language used in the following. Being at a distance of about 80 miles, and in a strongly fortified mountain pass, this valiant general no doubt considered himself perfectly safe in indulging in abusive epithets and ridiculous blustering. This communication would indicate this individual as the true prototype in mind, as he is in person, of Shakespeare's famous knight, Sir John Falstaff. Deserters from his command represent his men in fully as sad a plight as the tatterdemalions led out to battle by Sir John. God speed the day when those poor fellows shall be relieved from the oppressive rule of such bogus chivalry.

SAMUEL A. GILBERT,
Colonel.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS GRACIE'S BRIGADE,
June 4, 1863.

There has been brought to my notice a communication issued from the headquarters Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Cumberland, Kentucky, May 26, 1863, signed by S. A. Gilbert, colonel commanding, notifying the commandant of the rebel forces at Cumberland Gap, in the State of Tennessee, that the said colonel will cause the families of rebel sympathizers to be removed from their homes on account of the alleged removal of the families of certain (unarmed) citizens of Knox County, Kentucky.

Without condescending to further notice the abusive character of the article or its author, I deem it due to the truth of history to remark that no families have been removed from their homes by my command until the order recently issued for the removal of the notorious Green Turner, his brothers Ben and Jim Turner, and John Howard, with their families, living in close proximity to my lines.

Green Turner was guide to the Yankees in their late raid on this place; shot one of my men, and would have murdered him had he not been prevented by those with him. He was known to harbor spies, to steal horses, and was capable of any service or atrocity required by the enemy. His brothers and Howard were united with him in his treasonable purposes, and only differed from him in the fact of being lesser

villains. From that respect and sympathy due to the helplessness of women and children which has so distinguished the Confederate Army, they were permitted to leave unmolested, with their families and all their movable property, to the place of their choice, whereas the same spirit which has actuated the Northern Army and Government would have consigned them to the halter or the dungeon. Detachments sent to Barboursville, which could at any time have destroyed it, have been particularly instructed to commit no violence against its citizens or touch any of their property, and it stands now, an evidence of my clemency.

The infamous threat against helpless families contained in the notice issued under the false pretense of retaliation is the braggadocio of a cowardly braggart, who, with the valor of the ass in the lion's skin, would attack the weak and helpless, and flee like a spurned cur from the strong, and adds, if possible, to the already merited infamy and disgrace of the Government he serves. The depraved Lincolnites on either side of the mountains have hitherto been the objects of my forbearance rather than justice, but if the homes or lives of "rebel sympathizers," as they are called, are put in peril or destroyed, the retaliation that shall instantly follow will teach those warriors on women a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

The civilized world stands shocked at the falsehood and despotic tyranny of that hated Government, which has deprived its best citizens of their political and civil rights, condemned them, without trial, to the dungeon of the felon, for the mere expression of their political opinions; shed the blood of the innocent, and depopulated New Orleans of its most virtuous citizens, after robbing them of all their property. The threat of the minion of such a Government will not be regarded, and my orders will be carried into effect.

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

[Indorsements.]

This was brought from the Gap by John G. Newley, at the request of General Gracie. We are expecting them down upon us every hour. I will not be here.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. K. WILSON.

LONDON, *June* 6, [1863.]

COLONEL: This circular was brought in by a courier at 11 o'clock to-day. I will get out a reconnoitering force in that direction this p. m.

W. D. HAMILTON.

CORINTH, *June* 8, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Scouts report that Bragg is moving his stores to Atlanta, Ga.

DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CONFIDENTIAL.] *Murfreesborough, Tenn., June* 8, 1863.

GENERAL:* In view of our present military position, the general com-

* Addressed to Generals Brannan, Crittenden, Davis, Granger, Johnson, McCook, Mitchell, Negley, Palmer, Reynolds, Rousseau, Sheridan, Stanley, Thomas, Turchin, Van Cleve, and Wood

manding desires you to answer, in writing, according to the best of your judgment, the following questions, giving your reasons therefor:

1. From the fullest information in your possession, do you think the enemy in front of us has been so materially weakened by detachments to Johnston or elsewhere that this army could advance on him at this time, with strong reasonable chances of fighting a great and successful battle?

2. Do you think an advance of our army at present likely to prevent additional re-enforcements being sent against General Grant by the enemy in our front?

3. Do you think an immediate or early advance of our army advisable?

He desires your reply to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have just received your communication, marked "confidential," asking certain questions in regard to the propriety of future operations of this army, and, in reply, I have the honor to state that, from the best information in my possession, I do not believe Bragg's forces in our front have been materially weakened by sending re-enforcements to Vicksburg. I do not think a great and successful battle could be fought with reasonable chances of success at present. In my judgment, the chances of victory would be about equal, and I do not, therefore, recommend an immediate advance under such circumstances. I am of opinion, however, that an advance would have the effect of preventing Bragg from sending further re-enforcements to Mississippi.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
June 8, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Your communication, marked "confidential," is just received, and I have the honor to make the following reply:

1st. I do not think that the force in our front has been greatly reduced by detaching troops under Johnston, and I do not believe that an advance upon Bragg would be likely to terminate in a great and successful battle.

2d. An advance of our army might prevent the re-enforcement of Johnston, but I cannot see that it certainly would do so. If Bragg was compelled to fall back by an advance on our part, he might retreat beyond the Tennessee, destroying roads and bridges, delaying us several

weeks or months, during which delay he might send a portion of his army to Vicksburg. I regard the chances about even.

3d. I do not think an immediate advance advisable under all the circumstances.

Very respectfully,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 8, 1863—11.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The letter from the general commanding, marked "confidential," has this moment been received.

In reply to Question 1, I do not think a great many men have been sent from Bragg's army to Mississippi. I do not believe a great and successful battle can be fought by advancing upon Bragg's army.

2. I cannot see how an advance could prevent Bragg from sending re-enforcements against Grant.

3. I do not consider an advance of this army now advisable.

I am, respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 8, 1863—Midnight.

C. GODDARD,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland:

SIR: I think that the enemy is weakened in front by sending re-enforcements to General Johnston; but, supposing the enemy as wise as we are, I do not think he could risk to send so large a part of his army toward Vicksburg as to expose Georgia to such extent that our army could, by a single move across the Tennessee River, split the Southern Confederacy this side of the Mississippi River in two. I think he has enough of troops to show us some fight in the gaps of the mountains, being ready to fall back toward the Tennessee River any time we seriously attack him. His line of defense is not in Middle Tennessee, but behind the Tennessee River.

We may reasonably expect to gain some advantages by moving south; but suppose the enemy falls back and we are on the Tennessee River, what then? Our communications will be long and exposed; our left flank will be uncovered. Occupying East Tennessee, and being behind the Tennessee River, he may then send more re-enforcements to Vicksburg, threatening at the same time Kentucky. Moving south, we must have a strong column to move to East Tennessee, to drive the enemy out and to occupy it.

East Tennessee strategically resembles Switzerland. If the war is between France and Germany, he will have the advantage who will occupy Switzerland, because, having gaps or *débouchés* in his hands, he will threaten the flank of the advancing enemy and will secure his own flank. The same would be the case if the war is between France and Italy. The same is the case here between this and the enemy's army.

We cannot move south with security not having East Tennessee in our possession; he could not move north without holding it. Not having East Tennessee, our communications will be in danger if we move south. He cannot stay here if East Tennessee is in our hands.

Very respectfully, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. TURCHIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Cavalry Division.

FRANKLIN, *June* 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Is there any such inspector-general as Lawrence Orton, colonel U. S. Army, and assistant, Major Dunlop?* If so, please describe their personal appearance, and answer immediately.

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
June 8, [1863]—10.15 p. m.

Col. J. P. BAIRD, *Franklin:*

There are no such men as Insp. Gen. Lawrence Orton, colonel U. S. Army, and assistant, Major Dunlop, in this army, nor in any army, so far as we know. Why do you ask?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, *June* 8, 1863—11.30 p. m.

[Brigadier-General GARFIELD:]

Two men came in camp about dark, dressed in our uniform, with horses and equipments to correspond, saying that they were Colonel Orton, inspector-general, and Major Dunlap, assistant, having an order from Adjutant-General Townsend and your order to inspect all posts, but their conduct was so singular that we have arrested them, and they insisted that it was important to go to Nashville to-night. The one representing himself as Colonel Orton [W. Orton Williams] is probably a regular officer of old army, but Colonel Watkins, commanding cavalry here, in whom I have the utmost confidence, is of opinion that they are spies, who have either forged or captured their orders. They can give no consistent account of their conduct.

I want you to answer immediately my last dispatch. It takes so long to get an answer from General [Gordon] Granger, at Triune, by signal, that I telegraphed General [R. S.] Granger, at Nashville, for information. I also signaled General Gordon Granger. If these men are spies, it seems to me that it is important that I should know it, because Forrest must be awaiting their progress.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

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* See Rosecrans to L. Thomas, June 12, p. 424.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, June 8, [1863]—12 p. m.

Col. J. P. BAIRD, *Franklin:*

The two men are no doubt spies. Call a drum-head court-martial to-night, and if they are found to be spies, hang them before morning, without fail. No such men have been accredited from these headquarters.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, *June* 8, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I had just sent you an explanation of my first dispatch when I received your dispatch. When your dispatch came, they owned up as being a rebel colonel and lieutenant in rebel army. Colonel Orton, by name, but in fact Williams, first on General Scott's staff, of Second Cavalry, Regular Army. Their ruse was nearly successful on me, as I did not know the handwriting of my commanding officer, and am much indebted to Colonel Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, for their detention, and Lieutenant Wharton, of Granger's staff, for the detection of forgery of papers. As these men don't deny their guilt, what shall I do with them? My bile is stirred, and some hanging would do me good.

I communicate with you, because I can get an answer so much sooner than by signal, but I will keep General Granger posted. I will telegraph you again in short time, as we are trying to find out, and believe there is an attack contemplated in the morning. If Watkins gets anything out of Orton, I will let you know.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., June* 8, 1863.

I. The troops heretofore composing the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, are transferred to the command of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. The Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, will be hereafter known as the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

II. The following transfers are made from the Army of Kentucky: The One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps; the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps; the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. George Crook, composed of the following regiments: Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Twenty-first Indiana Battery to the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and will hereafter be known as the Third Brigade of that division.

III. The following troops are assigned to the command of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, with the organization herein prescribed, and will be known as the Reserve Corps:

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

92d Illinois.
96th Illinois.
115th Illinois.
84th Indiana.
40th Ohio.
18th Ohio Battery.

Second Brigade.

78th Illinois.
98th Ohio.
113th Ohio.
121st Ohio.
1st Illinois Artillery, Battery M.

Third Brigade.

33d Indiana.
85th Indiana.
19th Michigan.
22d Wisconsin.
9th Ohio Battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

First Brigade.

10th Illinois.
16th Illinois.
60th Illinois.
10th Michigan.
14th Michigan.
10th Wisconsin Battery.

Second Brigade.

85th Illinois.
86th Illinois.
125th Illinois.
52d Ohio.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery I

Third Brigade.

18th Michigan.
22d Michigan.
1st Middle Tennessee.*
106th Ohio.
108th Ohio.
1st Ohio Artillery, Company E.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

First Brigade.

83d Illinois.
28th Kentucky.
71st Ohio.
102d Ohio.
13th Wisconsin.
2d Illinois, Battery C.†
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery H.
1st Tennessee Battery.†

Second Brigade.

102d Illinois.
105th Illinois.
129th Illinois.
70th Indiana.
79th Ohio.

Third Brigade.

3d East Tennessee.
5th East Tennessee.
6th East Tennessee.

* This regiment will be considered detached and so reported. † Unattached.

IV. The following assignments of regiments are made: Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps; Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps; One hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 8, 1863—4.35 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

General Orders, No. 103,* is wrong. It should read "in that part of Kentucky within the Department of the Ohio." It was not intended to include troops outside the lines of your Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, *June* 8, 1863.

General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I propose sending parties to destroy the Loudon and Strawberry Plains Bridges and the salt-works and trestle-work near Abingdon. The parties can start in two days, if you wish, and can probably do the work in two or three days. Please answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 8, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Your first dispatch of to-day was the first information I have had of a rebel force having visited Nelson Furnace. You are quite right in ordering the troops as you did to-day. I have not intended by any order to take from you the right to move the troops acting as railroad guard when it becomes necessary for its protection. Can you not meet me in Frankfort the day after to-morrow?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *June* 8, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Have just received a dispatch from Sturgis, transmitting cipher dispatch to him from Carter, which he could not translate. The following to him and reply, will explain itself:

Brigadier-General STURGIS, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Have just heard that Morgan crossed the river at Burkesville on Saturday, with from nine to thirteen regiments. Do not know the direction he took after leaving

* Of April 27. See p. 283.

Jamestown. He may move in the direction of Somerset, as rebel prisoners have stated such was the intention. The First Tennessee will be directed to look out for our trains. The infantry regiments left Stanford this morning, with batteries. Will it not be better to hold the whole force for a day or two before sending to Mount Vernon? If necessary, will send them to-morrow or whenever you may direct. Report says that two regiments of rebels are left at Monticello. Please answer.

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *June* 8.

The above is a translation of the cipher you sent me. Direct Carter, if his information about force at Monticello is correct, to cross the river immediately, with all his available force, and attack the enemy; then fall upon the rear of Morgan by the shortest road, after ascertaining as accurately as possible where he is. Hold the troops at Lexington, Camp Dick Robinson, and Nicholasville in readiness to move immediately, if necessary. Keep me informed promptly of everything transpiring in front. Send messengers here until 9 a. m. to-morrow, and then to Bowling Green.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

Have just telegraphed for information to Glasgow, Columbia, Lebanon, and Bowling Green. Dispatch from Judah yesterday stated that 400 rebels attacked and dispersed 70 of our men at Edmonton; probably Morgan's advance guard. Will hold troops at Russellville in readiness to move, if necessary, and give you promptly any information of importance. Have inspected along railroad to-day, and proceed to Bowling Green to-morrow.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., June 8, 1863.

Colonel LILLY,
Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, near Irvine, Ky.:

COLONEL: The withdrawal of the Ninth Army Corps renders it important that we should all be, if possible, even more vigilant than before. As soon as the enemy learns of that fact, I have no doubt he will give us trouble, and I wish you to keep your command well in hand for whatever may happen. Keep yourself well informed (and inform me) of his movements in your front. You ought to be well advised at all times of the condition of things in the vicinity of Manchester and Whitesburg.

I find that you have nearly 300 men absent (on June 1) with leave. This is a very large number. You will please grant no leaves whatever (without sending the applications through the usual channel), and will draw in every man from leave that you can.

I am, colonel, respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., June 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General MANSON, *Glasgow, Ky.:*

Prepare and send out at once a cavalry force of 800 men to co-operate with party of 200 sent out this morning. Put Colonel Graham in command. Instruct him to destroy the mill, if he can do it with safety,

attacking the rebel protecting force in the vicinity. Confer with me, and give written instructions, prescribing all possible precautions, particularly against operations in his rear from Sinking Creek Bend and vicinity.

Arrange the details in the most complete manner.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. U. S. Forces, Bowling Green, Ky.

MUNFORDVILLE, *June* 8, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE, *Louisville:*

It is reported that 250 rebels passed through Green County yesterday evening in the direction of the Cumberland River.

General Judah has heavy scouts in the direction of Edmonton and Columbia. What orders have you for troops sent to Bacon Creek and Nolin?

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Triune, Tenn., June 9, 1863—8 a. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,
A. A. G., Department of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Your communication of yesterday's date is received. In reply, I beg leave to state to the first question that, from all the information I have been able to obtain, I believe the rebels in front of us have been materially weakened by sending off parties of infantry and artillery. I do not think an advance of our troops at this time would bring on a great battle this side of the Tennessee River, and I am convinced we will be compelled to fight him in his intrenchments or fortifications. Our success would be doubtful.

To the second question. Considering our strength, season of the year, and extensive line of communications which must be kept open, I do not think an advance of our army at present will prevent any additional re-enforcements being sent against General Grant, as I believe the enemy could send nearly all of his forces from our front without affecting his line of defenses.

To the third question. I do not think this army should move until the fate of Vicksburg is known.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Murfreesborough, June 9, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Murfreesborough:

SIR: In answer to your "confidential" communication of last night, received after I had retired to rest, and inquiring my opinion on the

subject of an early or immediate advance of this army, and asking for my reasons of said opinion, I have the honor to report:

I do not think the enemy in our front "has been materially weakened by detachments to Johnston or elsewhere," and I do not think that this army can advance on them at this time with any "reasonable chance of fighting a great and successful battle." My reasons for these opinions are based on such information as I have been enabled to collect from scouts and spies, sent from my command, and such information as has been imparted to me by other commanders in this army, making it doubtful even if the enemy have not recently increased rather than diminished their force, and upon my knowledge of the country, which offers many strong defensive positions to the enemy, and roads by which they could withdraw in the event of their defeat, covering their retreat effectually with a very small force against the pursuit of any army.

If my information is correct, and the enemy are, as I believe, strong enough to fight us, with reasonable prospects of success, I think our advance would prevent them from sending detachments anywhere before an engagement, and for obvious reasons.

I do not think an immediate advance of our army advisable, because the issue of a battle would be very uncertain. We would risk much in the event of a defeat, and a victory would probably only once more prove the valor of the army. The same objections apply with equal force to an early advance, unless some important change should occur in our condition or that of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Triune, Tenn., June 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In reply to the first interrogatory of your communication of yesterday, I have the honor to state that I have, for the past three months, carefully observed the enemy in our front, for the purpose of keeping myself at all times advised as to their numbers, positions, designs, and movements. From the best and most reliable information I have been able to collect during that period, and also from the information gleaned by other commanders, which I have compared with my own, I am led to the conclusion that Bragg's army remains still in our front, and intact, and that no material withdrawal of troops therefrom has taken place. The strategic importance of the position now held by Bragg renders it necessary for him to keep in your front a force sufficiently strong not only to hold you in check, but always to cope successfully with our forces in a pitched battle. The weakening of his force so as to render it possible for us to overthrow him and drive him beyond the Tennessee River, at once opens the whole of Tennessee and Northern Alabama, renders Kentucky safe, enabling us to draw our forces from there; puts in jeopardy the Chattanooga and Lynchburg Railway, and places in our possession the Charleston and Memphis Railway, again uniting us with Corinth and Memphis, and placing in our control all of the navigable portions of the Tennessee River.

Instead of re-enforcements having been sent from our front to John-

ston or elsewhere (which I should consider as a first-class military blunder), I feel confident that re-enforcements for Vicksburg have been drawn from Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile.

Suppose Bragg's army has become so weakened by withdrawing re-enforcements therefrom for other points, so that we could easily drive him back upon Atlanta, the moral and political effect upon the rebel army and people would be desponding to an almost incalculable extent, while a corresponding *éclat* and prestige would be given to our cause. Hence I am constrained to say I do not believe Bragg's army has been sufficiently diminished to warrant the conclusion that we can gain over it a successful and decisive battle at this time.

In reply to your second question, I cannot conceive how an advance upon our part will prevent re-enforcements being sent from Bragg to other points, after what I have stated above. Under no circumstances do I believe that Bragg will be short-sighted enough to diminish his army, unless we first set the example by weakening ours. Then he could spare a portion of his force, retaining only sufficient to do what he is now doing, to hold us in check, retaining sufficient to give us battle, in case we seek it, with every probability of success, as it must be in his chosen position, he evidently having no intention of attacking us in ours.

In reply to your third question, I must say that I do not deem an immediate advance of our army judicious, for the following reasons:

1st. I believe the enemy are in quite equal, if not superior, force to ourselves, and to risk a battle under those circumstances is too hazardous just at this time.

2d. Should we drive him back, say 40 miles, it is extremely doubtful, in my mind, whether we could keep our communications open with the limited supply of cavalry we have, as compared with theirs.

3d. I deem it all-important to keep this army compact, intact, and well in hand until the important struggle now going on at Vicksburg is decided. If Grant is unsuccessful, it must prove the ruin of his army, and ours is all that remain for the defense of the great Southwest; but if Grant is successful, the moral and political effect, not only upon the two contending parties, but with foreign powers, must prove the turning point of the rebellion.

4th. One strong military reason more why it is not advisaable to advance is that we have no reserve; none, especially since the withdrawal of Burnside's reliable troops. Under every contingency you should have a reserve of 25,000 or 30,000 well organized and disciplined troops to follow up our successes, or to fall back upon in case of repulse or defeat. The great mistake, in my opinion, has been that Burnside's troops were not immediately united with yours on our present front of operations, instead of being lost and rendered useless in the Cumberland Mountains.

5th. With Hooker already defeated, Grant defeated or forced to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and ourselves even repulsed, I can see no hope except the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy by foreign powers, and also by ourselves. It is much wiser for us to hold on and keep the offensive, although we may not be gaining ground as rapidly as might be expected by politicians and other novices in the art of war. The contract we have taken is the most gigantic and important on record, and you are now holding the central and key point, not only of the grand battle-field, but of the hopes and anxieties of the nation. The safe, sure system is the only one that can succeed in

the end. Impatience and interference have thus far thwarted our best efforts.

6th. Let us double or treble our cavalry, complete our organizations, fill up our ranks; and events will, I think, in a few days warrant us beyond a doubt or peradventure in knocking the bottom out of the rebellion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 9, 1863—12.10 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Your "confidential" communication of the 8th is just received, and, as desired, I will answer the questions propounded at once.

In answer to Question 1, which is, "Whether the enemy in front of us has been so materially weakened by detachments to Johnston, or elsewhere, that this army could advance on him at this time with strong reasonable chances of fighting a great and successful battle?" I unhesitatingly say no.

Since my return to this army, some eighteen days since, I have carefully collected and collated all the information I could in regard to the detachments the enemy was probably making to re-enforce Johnston in Mississippi. No information, even the most exaggerated, placed the force detached at a higher figure than seven brigades; some information gave five brigades as the force detached, other information indicated three brigades as the force detached, and some reports placed it as low as two brigades; and while all reports have gone to show that detachments have been made from the enemy in front of us, they, with almost equal certainty, have informed us that the troops detached have been replaced by others. The conclusion I have arrived at is that the enemy in front of us has been weakened probably three brigades, certainly not to exceed four brigades.

Occupying a position in a country highly favorable to the purely defensive, or the offensive defensive, should we expose ourselves to such a movement, I do not consider the diminution of the enemy's force by three or four brigades has materially weakened his strength, and not, of course, materially strengthened our chances of fighting a great and successful battle. The country through which we should have to advance is very unfavorable for offensive operations. It is very rough, broken, and thickly wooded; the roads are narrow and bad; columns moving on such roads would of necessity be extended to great length. The country between the routes by which the different columns would advance is such that communication even would be difficult and rapid concentration impossible. This would expose our troops to be beaten in detail. An active and vigilant enemy would certainly take advantage of the opportunity.

To Question 2, which is, "Do you think an advance of our army at present likely to prevent additional re-enforcements being sent against General Grant by the enemy in our front?" I answer no.

In the first place, I do not think the enemy has evinced much disposition to re-enforce Johnston in Mississippi from his army in Middle Tennessee. My opinion is that the re-enforcements have been drawn from

elsewhere. But should we advance, one of two events would almost certainly ensue: First, the enemy would not consider himself strong enough to fight us; in which case he would rapidly withdraw his entire army from Middle Tennessee, and his numerous cavalry would give him an early intimation of our advance, as well as cover his retreat, when his whole army would be free to go to Johnston's assistance; or, secondly, he would be strong enough to accept the proffered battle; in which case, owing to his advantage of position, we should probably be defeated. In the latter case, the enemy could hold his ground in Middle Tennessee with a much less force than at present, and either make detachments to re-enforce Johnston or invade Kentucky, as he might elect.

To the third question, which is, "Do you think an immediate advance of our army advisable?" I answer, unhesitatingly, no.

In answer to Question 1, I have attempted briefly to show that in an advance our success would by no means be certain. Our final success at Vicksburg, however probable, is not a certainty. With this army defeated, and Grant's also, the whole valley of the Mississippi would be at once under rebel occupation and control, as well as the country to the Ohio River, including the whole of Kentucky. Though we might fall back, and, under cover of our fortifications, save the remnant of an army, the enemy, flushed with success, would be strong enough to hazard a flank movement to invade Kentucky, where there is now no adequate force to meet and repel him. We are informed the best and most reliable part of the force in Kentucky has been sent to re-enforce General Grant. We have heretofore relied on this force to co-operate with us in an advance against the enemy in our front.

West Tennessee has been stripped of troops to re-enforce Grant. Should he be defeated, the whole country to Columbus, Ky., will be opened to the enemy.

After the most mature reflection on our position, considered in its entirety, and with the most anxious desire to determine what is our duty, I am clearly of the opinion that an immediate advance of our army is not advisable, and would not be judicious. Battles should be fought, except under the pressure of an absolute necessity, only when there is a very reasonable prospect of success, to be followed by lasting and substantial advantages. An advance of our army at this time would not, in my opinion, be attended by this condition.

I also hold it of the utmost importance that this great army, centrally situated, be held intact, and ready for any and every emergency, till after the fate of Vicksburg is decided.

This army is now an impregnable bulwark to the State of Kentucky. The conscription is soon to be enforced in the State, and in a few weeks the State and National elections for State officers and members of Congress will be held. A defeat, or even a serious reverse, to this army would probably lose us the conscripts from Kentucky, and place the political machinery of the State in the hands of Copperheads and rebel sympathizers.

I regret that the lateness of the hour at which your communication was received, and the necessity of preparing this communication in great haste, prevent me from being more full in facts and information, as well as prevent me from elaborating more fully my opinions and conclusions, and the arguments on which they are based.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 9, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following reply to the inquiries of the general commanding, received 12.05 a. m.:

1. There has not been more than two divisions of infantry sent from Bragg's army to Mississippi. That the condition of Bragg's army is better, and more advantageously posted, than during the battle of Stone's River.

2. By a concentration of all the available force in this department, reducing the garrisons of Clarksville, Nashville, Franklin, and La Vergne to the smallest number advisable, disregarding the railroad lines for the time being, massing our entire force, and marching promptly upon the weakest point of the enemy's line, a decisive battle may be fought. While this army meditates an advance or makes any strong demonstrations, there is no probability of a further withdrawal of re-enforcements for Johnston.

3. The propriety of an immediate advance is questionable, unless with all our available force, and with the full and active co-operation of the force General Burnside has at command. There is no apparent advantage to be gained by simply driving Bragg from our front, extending and weakening our own line. The success of General Burnside's projected movement depends almost entirely upon our holding Bragg's army north of the Tennessee River.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Cripple Creek, June 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, at 12 m. last night, of the confidential note propounding to me the following questions, viz:

1. From the fullest information in your possession, do you think the enemy in front of us has been so materially weakened, by detachments to Johnston or elsewhere, that this army could advance on him at this time with strong reasonable chances of fighting a great and successful battle?
2. Do you think an advance of our army at present likely to prevent additional re-enforcements being sent against General Grant by the enemy in our front?
3. Do you think an immediate or early advance of our army advisable?

I must be allowed to state at the outset that my information of the present strength, position, probable purposes, and late movements of the enemy in our front is very incomplete and unsatisfactory. It is confined to facts gleaned from my intercourse with the people in the vicinity of this place, Readyville, Woodbury, Bradyville, &c., the reports of citizen scouts, whose excursions are limited to very short distances in the supposed direction of the enemy, and from conversations with prisoners taken by my own command, travelers, refugees, and deserters who have escaped to our lines, and such other sources of information as are open to every other officer of the army. My opinions, formed from these scanty materials, can, I am aware, have very little value, but I very cheerfully proceed to express them.

I do not think the enemy in our front weakened materially by detachments to Johnston. The weight of the facts in my possession impresses me with the belief that General Bragg has sent from his army to Mississippi not far from 15,000 men, but I am reliably informed that troops have been withdrawn from garrisons, convalescent camps, &c., in Northern Alabama, Georgia, and perhaps elsewhere, to replace them. I estimate the actual deduction to be made from Bragg's strength, on account of troops sent to Mississippi, in numbers at 10,000 men; in general effectiveness something more.

Notwithstanding this impression of the strength of the enemy, which assumes, by the way, his inferiority to us, I do not believe this army can advance on the enemy with a reasonable chance of fighting a great and successful battle. I do not believe he will fight a decisive battle under present circumstances. It is now of vital consequence to the enemy that Bragg's army should be kept unbroken. If Vicksburg falls into our hands, it will probably be required as the nucleus of all further operations in the West and South. He is in possession of one or more fortified places of considerable strength on his present line; his line of retreat is over a rough, almost mountainous country, traversed only by narrow roads, easily obstructed or defended. Every march brings him nearer to re-enforcements and convenient points of concentration. I think he would fall back slowly, watching us closely, ready to take advantage of accidents, obstructing our advance and attacking our lines of communication. We can take care of ourselves, but we cannot compel him to fight a battle upon equal terms.

I do not think an advance of our army at present likely to prevent additional re-enforcements being sent against General Grant by the enemy in our front. This opinion is based upon the theory that Bragg has already contributed all the forces he is expected to furnish to the Mississippi army.

The foregoing answer to the second question must be understood with reference to the more general expressions to be employed hereafter in replying to the third question of the series.

I have already referred to the incomplete character of my information with respect to the present condition of the enemy in our front; I allude to it again to apologize for withholding a categorical answer to the question, "Do you think an immediate or early advance of our army advisable?" I would not advise an immediate advance of this army without more complete information than I possess, if by "an advance" is meant a forward movement of the army, with its trains, &c. But, assuming what is hardly admissible, that the general commanding is as ill-informed as myself, I do advise that it be used as far as possible, without involving it in a long march and needlessly extending its lines of communication, in giving employment to the forces of the enemy, with his superior numbers of cavalry, in our neighborhood. It may be that he meditates further aid to Johnston, and he may be induced to do so by our inactivity.

The Army of the Cumberland has probably reached its maximum efficiency. What it will gain hereafter in drill and discipline, by a longer continuance in camp, will probably be lost by the growth and influence of habits of idleness and self-indulgence upon officers and men.

With great deference I submit that the enemy may, without risking an engagement under circumstances disadvantageous to us, be compelled to develop his strength and his purposes. The reasons which will induce Bragg to decline a decisive engagement with our army under present circumstances ought to prevent us from risking it. If Grant

fails before Vicksburg, it would be unfortunate if this army is then found entangled in the interior of Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH (LATE FIFTH) DIV., FOURTEENTH A. C.,
June 9, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I reply to the first question in the negative. The only weakening that I can feel satisfied the enemy in our front has suffered is some three brigades (called Breckinridge's), said to number 5,000 to 7,000. Other diminutions of strength, to the extent of two divisions, number not stated, are reported, but the evidence before me on this point is so conflicting that I discard the whole as a basis of action. To offset the weakening above, I am convinced from various sources, such as captured mails, concurrent testimony of individuals, deserters, spies, &c., and my own observation during expeditions through the country, that the enemy has received considerable accessions of strength from conscription since the 10th January, 1863. If we advance on the enemy, we do so through his own country, comparatively unknown to us in spite of our best exertions to inform ourselves. I place the enemy from Shelbyville to Beech Grove; fortified at Shelbyville. If we advance upon him directly, our left not extending farther east than the road from Murfreesborough, through Liberty Gap to Bellbuckle, we cover our communications, but must attack the enemy behind his fortifications, and must presume that he will there concentrate.

If we move by his left, with a view of turning his fortified position at Shelbyville, and, by threatening his communications and his depot of supplies at Tullahoma, force him to leave his intrenchments at Shelbyville, we give him the shortest route to Tullahoma, which is fortified, and also expose our own communications. In case any reverse should happen us in this advance, however, we have a good country in which to operate and regain our base.

If we advance to turn the enemy's right, direct to Manchester, we again force him to abandon Shelbyville and also secure to ourselves the shortest route to Tullahoma. We here, too, expose our communications, and if, instead of attempting to retire on Tullahoma, the distance being now in our favor, the enemy should attack us, interrupt our communications, and worst us, we are thrown into a rough country, and one in which large bodies of troops can be handled only with great difficulty; the chances of regaining our base are not favorable. Either of these attacks is practicable, provided we sufficiently outnumber the enemy. In my judgment, we do not outnumber the enemy enough to "advance on him at this time with strong reasonable chances of fighting a great and successful battle."

I answer the second question in the negative. The enemy cannot send any considerable re-enforcements against Grant unless he intends to abandon Middle Tennessee. I have no reason to believe that such is his intention. The event that would warrant the enemy in sending forces against Grant, assuming that we could not be successfully attacked here, is that we had re-enforced Grant from this army, in which case an advance on our part would be out of the question.

As to the third question, an "immediate" advance of our army is not

advisable. I conceive it to be of the utmost importance, as matters now stand, that this army should not advance until the result at Vicksburg is known. An "early" advance will be advisable or not depending upon the result at Vicksburg, and the force that may thus be made available to co-operate with us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, June 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Having conversed with General Thomas this morning concerning the information in his possession touching the position and force of the enemy in our front, I beg leave to submit this paper, in response to your note of last night, in lieu of the one then forwarded by me.

In answer to Question No. 1, I would say that the weight of evidence or information seems to me to leave it doubtful whether the enemy in our front are not now in numbers as strong as we. It is not settled definitely what re-enforcements, if any, have been detached from their army and sent as re-enforcements to other points. I am pretty well satisfied, in any and every view of the premises, that the force of the enemy in our front is not much inferior to our own, and it is just as probable that their force is as large as ours as that it is less. In either view, I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be bad policy to offer the enemy battle on ground chosen by himself, and in a position perhaps well fortified. A battle thus fought, against a force about equal to our own, with the advantages of a knowledge of the ground and of a chosen and fortified position, would offer small chance of success to us; in fact, the chances would be greatly against us. If repulsed and driven back, the disaster in every way would be a very great one, and it can hardly be anticipated where it would finally end.

Hooker has been lately defeated on the Rappahannock; Grant is not yet successful, and may entirely fail, so that a disaster here might find our three great armies defeated and demoralized. The effect in loyal States of the defeat of this army at this juncture would be disastrous in the extreme. If badly defeated and cut up, the enemy might go to Nashville and Clarksville, and take possession of Kentucky, &c. But suppose we succeed in such a battle, it must be at a great sacrifice, and it would certainly leave our army in a very crippled condition. In all probability it would be a bootless victory, because we could not follow it up. I think we have had enough battles without decisive results, and I am firmly of the belief that we cannot fight a great and decisive battle with the enemy now in our front "with strong and reasonable chances of success." Unless we could reasonably hope to defeat and break up the army in our front, we would gain little by fighting a battle now, for a battle resulting simply in the falling back of the enemy, after having punished us as much as we did him, would do us more harm than good. Although it would give us the country occupied by the enemy, it would greatly extend and expose our line of communications, and necessarily weaken our army to protect it.

In answer to Question No. 2, I would say that I do not see how an advance of our army at present would prevent additional re-enforce-

ments being sent by the enemy against General Grant, for if such re-enforcements rendered the enemy too weak to fight us, it would not at all retard his retreat upon Chattanooga. If the enemy is resolved to hold that part of Tennessee now within his lines, and to fight for it, he would not disable himself in the face of this army by sending away re-enforcements, whether we advanced or not, so long as we remained in condition to advance at any time we pleased. If the enemy has resolved to send away re-enforcements that would materially aid against General Grant, it must be with the view to fall back as we advance, knowing he could not fight us with the remainder, and so I think an advance on our part would in no way affect the sending off of re-enforcements when once resolved upon.

Question No. 3. I have answered this question in my reply to the other two. Under existing or similar circumstances, I do not think an immediate or early advance of our army advisable.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Murfreesborough, June 9, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of to-night, I would respectfully submit to the general commanding the following as my opinion upon the questions contained therein:

1st. I believe that Bragg's force in our front will not exceed from 25,000 to 30,000, infantry and artillery. Of the number of his cavalry I cannot speak definitely, but believe it to be large. I do not think that he will offer a general engagement, but will fall back, resisting, to the Tennessee River.

2d. Believing that Bragg will not offer a general engagement, but that he will fall back, I do not think an advance of our army at present likely to prevent additional re-enforcements being sent against General Grant by the enemy in our front.

3d. I do not think an immediate advance of our army advisable. It will be difficult, at the present time, to pursue Bragg to the Tennessee River, and subsist our men and animals, and keep open our communications.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
June 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: In answer to the three interrogatories contained in your communication of yesterday, referring to our present situation, I have the honor to submit:

1st. I believe the enemy is so reduced, by detachments sent to re-enforce Johnston, that we may hope to defeat him, provided we can meet his force fairly upon the field. My reasons for this belief are founded principally upon information I have had access to at headquarters, with

such additional information as I have derived from deserters. I feel quite confident that at least half of Breckinridge's and McCown's divisions have gone south, but am quite certain that Breckinridge's entire division did not go.

I also found my belief upon the natural probabilities of the case. We will allow Bragg what he states his force at at the battle of Stone's River, 35,000; we know he had killed and permanently disabled at least 10,000 men; say 10,000 have gone to Vicksburg, which I think about correct; this would reduce the original force to 15,000, requiring an augmentation of 15,000 men by conscription and all other sources to give him 30,000, or 20,000 men to give him the amount of force he had at Stone's River. This, it appears to me, allows very liberally for the operation of the conscription, and, all things being equal, we can defeat this force.

To interrogatory second, I believe an advance upon the enemy at this time would prevent their sending any more detachments from their force. My reasons: We know very well that, when the enemy finds it to their interest, they do not hesitate for a moment to give up any of their towns or territory; but one of the greatest difficulties the rebels have to contend with is their scarcity of provisions. The country between Duck River and the Tennessee equals in fertility any portion of the soil of the United States, and a most luxuriant crop of wheat is just now ripening in this country, and it is a matter of the highest importance to the rebels to secure this crop. Again, the main army is near enough to, in a measure, support their cavalry in their raids into Kentucky, which they know is a sore point with us, and an important thing to themselves in the way of horses and mules. Hence, I conclude the enemy will fight a battle at Duck River, for the purpose of covering the rich country behind them, with its grain and negroes, and to maintain a position which threatens Kentucky. If they determine to risk a battle, they will, as they have always, with good generalship, bring up every available man.

3d. Is an immediate advance advisable?

I have reasoned that an advance would bring on a decisive battle. Battles must be fought for political or military reasons. Had Hooker succeeded upon the Rappahannock, there would have been no political reason for now fighting a battle. Should Grant succeed at Vicksburg, there will be no reason of such nature for a battle. Should Grant fail, the necessity would, in my humble view, be imperative. This question is, then, yet open, and must rest upon Grant's failure or success.

For the sake of brevity, I speak dogmatically. The battle of Stone's River saved the Northwest from falling under the domination of the peace or coward's party; and Hooker's failure has given the same party immense influence in New York City and the East generally. Politically, then, a general advance should be postponed. In a military point of view, I believe a general advance is not advisable, but that well-planned maneuvers by corps, to engage the entire attention of the enemy, and to constantly harass him, is now the plan to follow, to engage the enemy's attention and prevent his sending forces to Vicksburg.

My reasons I give in brief: First, we have a line of railroad 220 miles long, connecting us with our true base, Louisville, every mile of which has to be garrisoned and guarded. As we advance, the garrisons and guards must be stronger, and I here call to mind that no force but cavalry can properly guard a railroad. The resources of the country gained would not compensate for the force necessary to guard and collect these resources. From the nature of our system, and the small force

of our cavalry, our commissariat has derived but little benefit from the supplies of the country we have overrun; and to occupy the country between Duck and Tennessee Rivers would require many isolated posts.

To attack the enemy's present position, two methods may be adopted: First, we may attack him directly in front or turn his immediate line of battle at Shelbyville—an operation safe enough to us, but without any material fruits if we beat the enemy. We certainly cannot fight the enemy for the mere purpose of whipping him, and after battle most likely find ourselves as badly crippled as he is, and unable to follow up our success. To whip him would gratify our just pride, and delight the country, but what have we gained if we beat the enemy at Shelbyville and he sullenly falls back to Tullahoma? This, then, I deem unadvisable. Now, let us consider the other and true line of attack, viz, to engage the attention of the enemy, and to march with the mass of our force upon his communications near Tullahoma. This movement, by compelling the enemy to fight us on our own battle-field, and by throwing him off his line of retreat, promises the destruction of his army, if successful.

This plan I do not recommend, for the reason that, as they say in the West, "It is betting our bottom dollar." The nerves of the nation are now strained to the utmost tension in the effort for success at Vicksburg. On the Rappahannock a battle may ensue any day. This is the only one of our great armies which may elect to fight or let it alone, standing upon its own ground. It is in this respect like a great reserve, standing between the enemy and the heart of our country. Should either of the other great armies fail, the entire strength of this will be needed to prevent great disaster. We know that the country between this and Tullahoma is unfavorable to the handling of large masses, being very broken, and the roads leading through formidable defiles. In moving upon the routes we expose our flank to the enemy's attack, and, if defeated, we could not regain our line of communications, but would inevitably be thrown back upon the line to Carthage. This would give the enemy the chord of the arc, and he would undoubtedly march upon Nashville and Bowling Green. A little accident, a clump of trees, an awkward orderly, the least thing in the world, decides the fate of a battle, and we must look on both sides of the question before plunging into a big battle. We must consider what shall we do if whipped? Grant victorious, *tout cela est changé*, then, reducing the garrison of Nashville to 4,000, Murfreesborough to 1,500, bringing every man to bear upon the critical point, I would throw my whole force, by forced march, upon the enemy's flank and rear, viz, Tullahoma. With Grant's army disengaged, we then might take the mighty chance.

The time has passed when the fate of armies must be staked because the newspapers have no excitement and do not sell well. I think our people have now comprehended that a battle is a very grave thing.

Respectfully submitted.

D. S. STANLEY.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 9, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In answer to the questions propounded, by your direction, in the communication of Colonel Goddard of last evening, I have the honor to reply:

1st. From the fullest information in my possession, derived from my own scouts and from information communicated to me by officers, derived from sources on which they relied, I have no reason to believe that the enemy's forces in our front have been materially weakened by re-enforcements sent against General Grant. The quarrel between Bragg and Breckinridge has led to the departure of Breckinridge himself, and probably the Kentucky troops under his command, but I cannot learn that any of the other troops of Breckinridge's division have gone. On the contrary, my scouts say positively that the Tennesseeans did not go, and that Cleburne was sent with his division to Beech Grove, to take the place of the Kentuckians and to take command of the Tennesseeans who were left there. A citizen of Shelbyville, who came in on Saturday, says that it was generally understood among the citizens of that place that Withers' division, except one brigade, had gone to Vicksburg, but his statement of the position of the troops remaining behind and their numbers would lead to the conclusion that he was mistaken as to the division of Withers having gone south, particularly as he confirms what I have learned from other sources, that about the 25th of May a division was started for Vicksburg, and got as far as Fayetteville, but returned to Shelbyville. Two of my scouts speak of Withers' division being camped in front of Shelbyville, on the Eagleville and Shelbyville road. They saw and conversed with the troops, and assert positively that Withers was there on Saturday. My scouts report that they have heard that the cavalry which came with Van Dorn from Mississippi have returned, and officers of our army have informed me that their scouts have ascertained quite certainly that the information was correct.

With this information before me, I am convinced that an advance of this army would bring on a great battle, with at least equal numbers opposed to us, and, unless we could gain a very decided victory, we should find ourselves on an extended line of communications, which the enemy with his large cavalry force could constantly threaten and render insecure, if not destroy entirely. I think, if my estimate of the enemy's force be correct, by fighting him at Shelbyville now that we can only gain a victory at the sacrifice of much life and without having obtained any decided advantage.

2d. An advance of our army at present would either bring on a great battle, if the enemy felt strong enough, or that it was to his advantage to oppose us, or he would fall back, possibly to Chattanooga, keeping up a sufficient show of force to hold us in check, draw us away from our base, attack and destroy our communications, or threaten them so strongly as to greatly weaken our main force, and then send re-enforcements of artillery and infantry to Johnston. I therefore think an advance at this time on our part would give him decidedly the advantage, and consequently is not advisable. By holding your army here ready to act at the first opportune moment, and operate upon and threaten his flanks, Bragg will hardly venture to send more re-enforcements to Johnston than have already gone. These, in all probability, would have been detached from his command under any circumstances, in consequence of the misunderstanding between him and Breckinridge.

In reply to the argument that might be advanced, that if we do not move forward, Bragg may get re-enforcements and attack us here, I will simply say that I should be most happy to meet him here with his re-enforcements. Although he doubtless is well acquainted with the ground near us, we know it also; moreover he would be weakening his force by an advance on us here to the same extent that we would by

moving on him at Shelbyville, or pursuing to Chattanooga, should he fall back on our advance.

In conclusion, I will give as my opinion that an additional force of 6,000 cavalry to our present strength would very materially change the state of affairs here, and give us a most decided advantage.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Murfreesborough, June 9, 1863—1 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have this moment received your communication of June 8, 10.30 p. m., and have the honor to submit the following answers to your questions:

1st. From information received from all quarters—refugees, returned prisoners, intercepted letters, Southern papers, &c.—the rebels have been industriously and successfully filling the ranks of their army in our front, by a most rigid conscription, ever since the battle of Stone's River. I believe, in consequence, that he has been able to send strong re-enforcements to Johnston at Vicksburg, and leave in our front an army nearly, if not quite, equal in numbers to our own. The nature of the country he occupies is such that it can be defended against far superior forces; consequently we may have a reasonable chance of fighting a great battle, if such is our wish; but the enemy will not accept any offer of battle on our part without a certainty of success on his part. He could fall back across the Tennessee, where we could not follow for want of supplies.

2d. I think the enemy must have already sent against General Grant all the forces that could be spared from our front.

3d. If the same diligence had been used in filling our ranks by drafting as has been done by the rebels, the Army of the Cumberland would now be able to sweep the country to the Gulf of Mexico; but with our present force, to be weakened in proportion as we advance from our base of supplies, I could not deem an advance advisable. But you may rest assured the Army of the Cumberland will cheerfully follow wherever the general commanding may lead.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.

FRANKLIN, *June 9, 1863.*

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Watkins says Colonel Williams is a first cousin of General Robert E. Lee, and he says so. He has been chief of artillery on Bragg's staff.

We are consulting. Must I hang him? If you can direct me to send him to hang somewhere else, I would like it; but, if not, or I do not

hear from you, they will be executed. This dispatch is written at the request of Colonel Watkins, who detained the prisoners. We are prepared for a fight.

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *June* 9, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

Will you not have any clemency for the son of Captain Williams, who fell at Monterey, Mexico? As my dying speech, I protest our innocence as spies. Save also my friend.

LAWRENCE W. ORTON,
(*Formerly W. Orton Williams.*)

I send this as a dying request. The men are condemned, and we are preparing for execution. They also prefer to be shot. If you can answer before I get ready, do.

J. P. BAIRD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, June 9, 1863—4.40 a. m.

Col. J. P. BAIRD, *Franklin:*

The general commanding directs that the two spies, if found guilty, be hung at once, thus placing it beyond the possibility of Forrest's profiting by the information they have gained.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FRANKLIN, *June* 9, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The men have been tried, found guilty, and executed, in compliance with your order. There is no appearance of the enemy yet.

I am, ever yours, &c.,

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FRANKLIN, *June* 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

Dispatch received of rebel account of fight. No truth in it. The officers I executed this morning, in my opinion, were not ordinary spies, and had some mission more important than finding out my situation. They came near dark, asked no questions about forces, and did not attempt to inspect works, and, after they confessed, insisted they were not spies in the ordinary sense, and that they wanted no information about this place. Said they were going to Canada and something about Europe; not clear. We found on them memorandum of commanding officers and their assistant adjutant-generals in Northern States. Though they admitted the justice of the sentence and died like soldiers, they would not disclose their true object. Their conduct was very singular, indeed; I can make nothing of it.

I am, general, &c.,

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 9, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Morgan has crossed at Burkesville and threatens a formidable raid. Will try to beat him back. Our lines are long, weak, and well in advance.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JUNE 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

I understood that General Orders, No. 103, only meant to include the troops in this department, and have so worded my order.

Our cavalry crossed the Cumberland this morning, under Colonel Kautz, and drove the enemy 4 miles beyond Monticello with trifling loss to us and considerable to them.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *June* 9, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

By all means destroy the railroad as extensively and thoroughly as you possibly can.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 9, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*
General S. D. STURGIS, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following has just been received from General Hartsuff:

MUNFORDVILLE, *June* 9—10 a. m.

Judah telegraphs no additional news. Nothing from Glasgow; nothing confirmatory of Carter's report that rebels have crossed in any force. One thousand cavalry are now after the rebels who appeared at Edmonton; Judah thinks he will catch them. Have ordered Hobson to Columbia, and have sent with him the Thirteenth Kentucky from here. Shall send five companies of the Twenty-fifth Michigan also. Boyle says he can use convalescents to replace them. Columbia is the weak place, and this place is protected by it and Glasgow. Will keep you informed.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Triune, June 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to reply to the inquiries of the general commanding, propounded in your communication of the 8th instant, that my opportunities for forming approximately correct opinions of the enemy's strength have not been good of late, being for a great part

of the last thirty days sick and not upon duty, and a part of the time outside of the department.

My information, upon which I have based opinions that I shall embody in my reply to the first interrogatory, is gathered entirely from citizens, and is, of course, only entitled to such consideration as is usually given to information from such sources.

1st. I do not believe that the enemy in front has been materially weakened for any purpose.

2d. I do not believe that there is much probability that the enemy will weaken their front here unless they are convinced that our army has been weakened by re-enforcements sent to General Grant. I am brought to this conclusion for the reason that I do not believe they will to any great extent risk the loss of their line of communication from east to west, and in that way destroy the means of supplying their Richmond army.

3d. If we have force sufficient to overpower Bragg, with his numbers and in his own position, I should most unhesitatingly recommend an early advance upon him. Unless, however, there is an almost moral certainty that our advance will be an entire success, I am of the opinion that the termination of the struggle at Vicksburg should be awaited as an event that must necessarily have a guiding influence on the movements of this army. Not knowing our own strength, and being, for the reasons stated, comparatively ignorant of that of Bragg, I would not venture to give an opinion which might be a basis of consideration or action.

If Grant is beaten at Vicksburg, his army is virtually destroyed, for the present at least. Our army on the Rappahannock has always been beaten, and seemingly neither we nor the country have much to hope for from their efforts.

With this unfortunate state of affairs in the East, and an impending and inevitable important military result, fortunate or unfortunate, in the West, I would most earnestly advise against any unnecessary risks being taken here. Should Grant be beaten and this army meet even with a slight repulse, Northern Copperheadism and foreign intervention would go far toward forcing us into an abandonment of our cause and a dishonorable settlement with the rebels.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
June 10, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Scouts in at Corinth report that Bragg is moving his stores to Atlanta. Breckinridge is at Jackson, with 10,000 men. Johnston not more than 30,000 strong, except militia; artillery horses going forward to him in large numbers. All citizens of Mississippi called on for ninety days. Troops expected daily from Tennessee, Savannah, and Georgia. Five thousand of Herron's division has arrived. Seven thousand of my corps went to Grant yesterday. One brigade of Parke's division is here. The rest expected to-morrow.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

We are doing things slowly.

JUNE 10, 1863.

Governor MORTON and General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

I have no later intelligence than is contained in dispatch in reference to the burning of Salem.

I think the enemy will try to cross the Ohio above Louisville at or near Westport. I have directed that no boats run between here and Louisville without proper guards, and have requested a disposition of the gunboats both above and below Louisville to prevent the crossing of the enemy.

The Fifteenth Indiana Battery is on a train that will arrive here in an hour or two, and will be at once forwarded to Indianapolis. Will you not have a sufficiency of infantry troops to repel any attack? If you have not, I will try and send some from here.

I have directed General Boyle to put some artillery on boats at Louisville to assist in patrolling the river. If there is anything else in which I can serve you, please telegraph me. Madison, I think, should be strengthened. How much home force have you there?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

[JUNE 10, 1863.—For Willcox to Burnside, in reference to resistance to the draft in Indiana, see Series III.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, June* 10, 1863.

I. Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 79, from these headquarters, directing "official communications from the District of Kentucky to be sent to Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle," has reference only to those communications referring to the raising of troops in Kentucky for the defense of the State, and to those concerning the internal police, and the preservation of quiet and good order in the State, for which purpose only Kentucky constitutes a district under General Boyle.

II. All military operations, and everything relating to the troops already organized in the State, and belonging to the Twenty-third Army Corps, are, under the general commanding the department, placed under the exclusive control of Major-General Hartsuff.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *June* 11, 1863

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The public interest will be greatly promoted, and the peace and quiet of the State will be secured, by adding to the Department of the Ohio, under the command of General Burnside, all that part of Kentucky lying south and west of the Tennessee which is now in General Grant's department. I most earnestly desire that this change shall be made.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

INDIANAPOLIS, *June* 11, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The organization of Knights of the Golden Circle, in Rush and adjoining counties, being reported quite extensive and determined, I sent down two companies of infantry and one of cavalry last night, under Lieutenant-Colonel [C. C.] Matson.

I hope to avoid serious difficulty, but if it comes, I shall handle it with all the force I have. I consider the presence of 2,000 rebel prisoners here impolitic, and need the guards. Shall therefore send them to Camp Chase.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June* 11, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Yours received. I have shown it to General Burnside, who directs me to say that he is perfectly satisfied with Carter's operations, he having driven the enemy 25 miles from the river; that he does not design any movement more aggressive than this just now on the part of Carter. This he reported to me before the arrival of your telegram, as well as since.

Sanders' expedition left Somerset yesterday morning for Mount Vernon, and will be pushed over with all possible dispatch.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, June 12, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: In your confidential letter of the 8th instant to the corps and division commanders and generals of cavalry of this army, there were substantially five questions propounded for their consideration and answer, viz:

1. Has the enemy in our front been materially weakened by detachments to Johnston or elsewhere?
2. Can this army advance on him at this time with strong reasonable chances of fighting a great and successful battle?
3. Do you think an advance of our army at present likely to prevent additional reenforcements being sent against Grant by the enemy in our front?
4. Do you think an immediate advance of this army advisable?
5. Do you think an early advance advisable?

Many of these answers are not categorical, and cannot be clearly set down either as affirmative or negative; especially in answer to the first question there is much indefiniteness, resulting from the difference of judgment as to how great a detachment could be considered a "material reduction" of Bragg's strength. For example, one officer thinks it has been reduced 10,000, but not "materially weakened."

The answers to the second question are modified in some instances by the opinion that the rebels will fall back behind the Tennessee River, and thus no battle can be fought either successful or unsuccessful.

So far as these opinions can be stated in tabular form, they will stand thus:

	Yes.	No.
Answers to first question	6	11
Answers to second question	2	11
Answers to third question	4	10
Answers to fourth question	0	15
Answers to fifth question	0	2

On the fifth question, three gave it as their opinion that this army ought to advance as soon as Vicksburg falls, should that event happen.

The following is a summary of the reasons assigned why we should not at this time advance upon the enemy:

1. With Hooker's army defeated, and Grant's bending all its energies in a yet undecided struggle, it is bad policy to risk our only reserve army to the chances of a general engagement. A failure here would have most disastrous effects on our lines of communication and on politics in the loyal States.

2. We should be compelled to fight the enemy on his own ground or follow him in a fruitless stern chase; or, if we attempted to outflank him and turn his position, we should expose our lines of communication, and run the risk of being pushed back into a rough country, well known to the enemy and little known to ourselves.

3. In case the enemy should fall back without accepting battle, he could make our advance very slow, and with a comparatively small force posted in the gaps of the mountains could hold us back while he crossed the Tennessee River, where he would be measurably secure, and free to send re-enforcements to Johnston. His forces in East Tennessee could seriously harass our left flank, and constantly disturb our communications.

4. The withdrawal of Burnside's Ninth Army Corps deprives us of an important reserve and flank protection, thus increasing the difficulty of an advance.

5. General Hurlbut has sent the most of his forces away to General Grant, thus leaving West Tennessee uncovered, and laying our right flank and rear open to raids of the enemy.

The following incidental opinions are expressed:

1st. One officer thinks it probable that the enemy has been strengthened rather than weakened, and that he would have a reasonable prospect of victory in a general battle.

2d. One officer believes the result of a general battle would be doubtful, a victory barren, and a defeat most disastrous.

3d. Three officers believe that an advance would bring on a general engagement; three believe it would not.

4th. Two officers express the opinion that the chances of success in a general battle are nearly equal.

5th. One officer expresses the belief that our army has reached its maximum strength and efficiency, and that inactivity will seriously impair its effectiveness.

6th. Two officers say that an increase of our cavalry by about 6,000 men would materially change the aspect of our affairs, and give us a decided advantage.

In addition to the above summary, I have the honor to submit an estimate of the strength of Bragg's army, gathered from all the data I have been able to obtain, including the estimate of the general com-

manding in his official report of the battle of Stone's River; facts gathered from prisoners, deserters, scouts, and refugees, and from rebel newspapers. After the battle, he consolidated many of his decimated regiments and irregular organizations, and at the time of his sending re-enforcements to Johnston his army had reached its greatest effective strength. It consisted of five divisions of infantry, composed of ninety-four regiments and two independent battalions of sharpshooters—say, ninety-five regiments. By a law of the Confederate Congress, regiments are consolidated when their effective strength falls below 250. Even the regiments formed by such consolidation, which may reasonably be regarded as the fullest, must fall below 500 men. I am satisfied that 400 is a large estimate of the average strength. The force would then be—

Infantry, ninety-five regiments, 400 each	38,000
Cavalry, thirty-five regiments, say, 500 each	17,500
Artillery, twenty-six batteries, say, 100 each	2,600
Total	58,100

This force has been reduced by detachments to Johnston. It is as well known as we can ever expect to ascertain such facts that three brigades have gone from McCown's division and two or three from Breckinridge's (say, two). It is clear that there are now but four infantry divisions in Bragg's army, the fourth being composed of fragments of McCown's and Breckinridge's divisions, and must be much smaller than the average. Deducting the five brigades, and supposing them composed of only four regiments each, which is below the general average, it gives an infantry reduction of twenty regiments (400 each, 8,000), leaving a remainder of 30,000. It is clearly ascertained that at least two brigades of cavalry have been sent from Van Dorn's command to Mississippi, and it is asserted in the Chattanooga Rebel of June 11 that General Morgan's command has been permanently detached and sent to Eastern Kentucky. It is not certainly known how large his division is, but it is known to contain at least two brigades. Taking this minimum as the fact, and we have a reduction of four brigades. Taking the lowest estimate—four regiments to the brigade—and we have a reduction, by detachment, of sixteen regiments (500 each), 8,000, leaving his effective cavalry force 9,500. With the nine brigades of the two arms thus detached, it will be safe to say there have gone six batteries (80 men each, 480), leaving him twenty batteries (2,120), making a total reduction of 16,480, leaving of the three arms a total of 41,680.

In this estimate I have placed all doubts in Bragg's favor, and I have no doubt it is considerably beyond the truth. General Sheridan, who has taken great pains to collect evidence on this point, places it considerably below these figures. But assuming these to be correct, and granting, what is still more improbable, that Bragg would abandon all his rear posts, and entirely neglect his communications, and could bring his last man into battle, I next ask what have we to oppose to him?

The last official report of effective strength now on file in the office of the assistant adjutant-general is dated June 11 instant, and shows that we have in this department, omitting all officers and enlisted men attached to department, corps, division, and brigade headquarters: First. Infantry—one hundred and seventy-three regiments; ten battalions sharpshooters, four battalions pioneers, one regiment engineers and mechanics, with a total effective strength of 70,918. Second. Cavalry—twenty-seven regiments and one unattached company, 11,813. Third. Forty-seven and a half batteries field artillery, consisting of 292 guns

and 5,069 men, making a general total of 87,800; or, leaving out all commissioned officers, this army represents 82,767 bayonets and sabers.

This report does not include the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, 600 strong, lately armed, nor the First Wisconsin Cavalry, nor Coburn's brigade of infantry now arriving, nor the 2,394 convalescents now on light duty in Fortress Rosecrans.

There are detached from this force as follows:

At Gallatin	969
At Carthage	1,149
At Fort Donelson	1,485
At Clarksville	1,138
At Nashville	7,292
At Franklin	900
At La Vergne	2,117
Total	15,050

With these posts as they are, and leaving 2,500 efficient men, in addition to the 2,394 convalescents, to hold the works at this place, there will be left 65,137 bayonets and sabers to throw against Bragg's 41,680.

I beg leave to submit also the following considerations:

1st. Bragg's army is now weaker than it has been since the battle or is likely to be again for the present, while our army has reached its maximum strength, and we have no right to expect further re-enforcements for several months, if at all.

2d. Whatever may be the result at Vicksburg, the determination of its fate will give large re-enforcements to Bragg. If Grant is successful, his army will require many weeks to recover from the shock and strain of his late campaign, while Johnston will send back to Bragg a force sufficient to insure the safety of Tennessee.

3d. If Grant fails, the same result will inevitably follow, so far as Bragg's army is concerned. No man can affirm with certainty the result of any battle, however great the disparity in numbers. Such results are in the hand of God. But viewing the question in the light of human calculation, I refuse to entertain a doubt that this army, which in January last defeated Bragg's superior numbers, cannot overwhelm his present greatly inferior force. The most unfavorable course for us that Bragg could take would be to fall back without giving us battle, but this would be very disastrous to him. Besides the loss of material of war, and the abandonment of the rich and abundant harvest now nearly ripe in Central Tennessee, he would lose heavily by desertion. It is well known that a widespread dissatisfaction exists among his Kentucky and Tennessee troops. They are already deserting in large numbers.

4th. A retreat would greatly increase both the desire and the opportunity for desertion, and would very materially reduce his physical and moral strength. While it would lengthen our communications, it would give us possession of McMinnville, and enable us to threaten Chattanooga and East Tennessee, and it would not be unreasonable to expect an early occupation of the former place.

5th. But the chances are more than even that a sudden and rapid movement would compel a general engagement, and the defeat of Bragg would be in the highest degree disastrous to the rebellion.

6th. The turbulent aspect of politics in the loyal States renders a decisive blow against the enemy at this time of the highest importance to the success of the Government at the polls, and in the enforcement of the conscription act.

7th. The Government and the War Department believe that this army ought to move upon the enemy; the army desires it, and the country is anxiously hoping for it.

8th. Our true objective point is the rebel army, whose last reserves are substantially in the field, and an effective blow will crush the shell, and soon be followed by the collapse of the rebel Government.

9th. You have, in my judgment, wisely delayed a general movement hitherto, till your army could be massed and your cavalry could be mounted. Your mobile force can now be concentrated in twenty-four hours, and your cavalry, if not equal in numerical strength to that of the enemy, is greatly superior in efficiency and *morale*.

For these reasons I believe an immediate advance of all our available forces is advisable, and under the providence of God will be successful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.
Murfreesborough, June 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith the record of the proceedings held at Franklin, Tenn., in the cases of the two Confederate officers taken as spies at that place on the 9th instant; also the forged orders and other papers found upon their persons. I transmit also copies of the telegraphic correspondence between Colonel Baird and myself in reference to the matter.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

RECORD OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Franklin, June 9, 1863.

Before a Court of Commission assembled by virtue of the following order:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF FRANKLIN,
June 9—3 a. m.

A Court of Commission is hereby called, in pursuance of order from Major-General Rosecrans, to try Colonel Williams and Lieutenant Peter, of rebel forces, on charge of being spies, the court to sit immediately, at headquarters of the post.

Detail for Court.—Colonel Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, president; Lieutenant-Colonel Van Vleck, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Hoblitzel, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry; Captain Crawford, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and Lieutenant Wharton, judge-advocate.

By order of J. P. Baird, colonel, commanding post.

The court and judge-advocate having been duly sworn according to military law, the prisoners were arraigned upon the following charges:

Charges and specifications against Col. Lawrence Auton, alias Williams, and Lieut. Walter G. Peter, officers in rebel forces.

CHARGES.—Being spies.

Specifications.—In this, that said Col. Lawrence Auton, alias Williams, and Lieut. Walter G. Peter, officers in the so-called Confederate States of America, did, on the

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* See pp. 397, 398.

8th day of June, 1863, come inside the lines of the Army of the United States, at Franklin, Tenn., wearing the uniform of Federal officers, with a pass purporting to be signed by Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland, and represented to Col. J. P. Baird, commanding post of Franklin, that they were in the service of the United States; all this for the purpose of getting information of the strength of the United States forces and conveying it to the enemies of the United States now in arms against the United States Government.

E. C. DAVIS,
Captain Company G, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

Some evidence having been heard in support of the charge and specifications, the prisoners made the following statement:

That they came inside of the lines of the United States Army, at Franklin, Tenn., about dark on the 8th day of June, 1863, wearing the uniform they then had on their persons, which was that of Federal officers; that they went to the headquarters of Col. J. P. Baird, commanding forces at Franklin, and represented to him that they were Colonel Auton, inspector, just sent from Washington City to overlook the inspection of the several departments of the West, and Major Dunlop, his assistant, and exhibited to him an order from Adjutant-General Townsend assigning him to that duty, an order from Major-General Rosecrans, countersigned by Brigadier-General Garfield, chief of staff, asking him to inspect his outposts, and a pass through all lines from General Rosecrans; that he told Colonel Baird he had missed the road from Murfreesborough to this point, got too near Eagleville, and run into rebel pickets, had his orderly shot, and lost his coat containing his money; that he wanted some money and a pass to Nashville; that, when arrested by Colonel Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, after examination they admitted that they were in the rebel army, and that his (the colonel's) true name was Lawrence Orton Williams;* that he had been in the Second Regular Cavalry, Army of the United States, once on General Scott's staff in Mexico, and was now a colonel in the rebel army, and Lieutenant Peter was his adjutant; that he came in our lines knowing his fate, if taken, but asking mercy for his adjutant.

The court having maturely considered the case, after hearing all the evidence, together with the statements of the prisoners, do find them, viz, Col. Lawrence Auton Williams and Lieut. [Walter G.] Peter, officers of the Confederate Army, guilty of the charge of being spies found within the lines of the United States Army at Franklin, Tenn., on the 8th day of June, 1863.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Col. Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, President of the Commission.

HENRY C. WHARTON,
Lieutenant of Engineers, Judge-Advocate.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

The finding is approved, and, by order of Major-General Rosecrans, the prisoners will be executed immediately by hanging by the neck till they are dead.

Captain Alexander, provost-marshal, will carry the sentence into execution.

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Franklin, Tenn., June* 9, 1863.

Capt. J. H. Alexander, Seventh Kentucky Regiment Cavalry, provost-marshal of Franklin, Tenn., by virtue of the above proceedings and order, carried the sentence into execution by hanging said prisoners by the neck until they were dead.

J. H. ALEXANDER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

* His name in the United States service was William Orton Williams; but see p. 804.

[Indorsement No. 3.]

The above report was made out by the provost-marshal, and returned to me as the report of his proceedings in executing the sentence of the court, and I order the same to be attached to the record of said court.

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

APPENDIX.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 25, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. Col. Lawrence W. Auton, cavalry United States Army, and acting special inspector-general, is hereby relieved from duty along the "Line of the Potomac." He will immediately proceed to the West, and minutely inspect the Department of the Ohio and the Department of the Cumberland, in accordance with special instructions Nos. 140–162 and 185, furnished him from this office and that of the Paymaster-General.

V. Maj. George Dunlop, assistant quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty in this city. He will report immediately to Colonel Auton for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. LAWRENCE W. AUTON, U. S. A.,
Special Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 25, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Maj. George Dunlop, assistant quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty in this city. He will report immediately to Colonel Auton, special inspector-general, for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. GEORGE DUNLOP, *Assistant Quartermaster, on Special Duty.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 30, 1863.

Col. L. W. AUTON, Cavalry, *Special Inspector-General:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires me to say to you that he desires that, if you can spare the time at present, you will inspect his outposts before drawing up your report for the War Department at Washington City. All commanding officers of outposts will aid you in this matter to the best of their ability. The general desires me to give his respects to you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brig. Gen. of Vols., Chief of Staff, and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

* The memorandums of commanding officers, &c., omitted.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, May 30, 1863.

All guards and outposts will immediately pass without delay Colonel Auton and his assistant, Major Dunlop.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. A. GARFIELD,
Vol. Chief of Staff and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., June 5, 1863.

All officers in command of troops belonging to these forces will give every assistance in their power to Col. L. W. Auton, special inspector-general, under direct orders from the Secretary of War.

By command of General Morgan:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSVILLE, *June* 12, 1863.
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Five men deserted from the Third Kentucky (rebel regiment), Breckinridge's division, who they said had 10,000 men, and was on his way to Vicksburg, being about 14 miles from Chattanooga, on half rations, with bad clothing. Saw wagon train of Forrest, guarded by Woodward's men, near Columbia last Sunday, on my way to Franklin. They reside in Crittenden and Lyon Counties, and wish to take the oath of allegiance and go home.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

BOWLING GREEN, *June* 12, 1863.

Capt. R. C. KISE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just heard from Scottsville. My boys in good spirits; taken some prisoners. Will be able to hold the points. We will be certain to get the largest part of their force. Davidson is pressing in their immediate rear. Major [E. L.] Mottley, Captain [Joseph] Fox, and Colonel [Bristow], of Russellville, in three separate detachments, all intercepting on the north side of the river, and Captain [Oliver] Johnson and 100 men from Russellville, together with the Scottsville detachment, will, I think, be able to intercept others. We must make a good thing of it. Boys like bloodhounds.

P. B. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Some days ago the question was referred to me by you whether the counties of Kentucky west of the Tennessee River should be in this department. I then considered that they should not. I have since seen

reason to change my opinion. It is also the desire of the authorities of Kentucky that this change of command be made, and, considering the intimate relations in Kentucky between the civil and military authorities, it seems desirable that the whole State should be under one command.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

TRIUNE, *June* 13, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commander-in-Chief, Department of the Cumberland:

I have no news to communicate to-night. A few rebels showed themselves. I send a force at daylight to Stearnes' Mills. Forrest has no permanent abiding place. I will report result of expedition at an early period.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

TRIUNE, *June* 13, 1863—6.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

Generals Baird and Steedman and Colonel McCook are out in the direction of Eagleville. Have sent in some prisoners. Forrest has gone to Spring Hill. Crews is at Eagleville, with three regiments. Will probably hear of our forces attacking that point in a short time.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 14, 1863—10 p. m.,
(Via Cairo, Ill., June 16.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It is of the most serious importance that General Rosecrans moves forward at once. I have abandoned Jackson and the upper line. The telegraph is down. The rebel infantry is in Jackson. My flank and rear open. He can relieve all this, and relieve General Grant by movement. I have notified him from day to day of the depletion of Bragg's army, but he does not seem to credit it.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *June* 14, 1863—10.40 a. m.
(Received 10.45 a. m.)

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following telegram received this morning, in answer to one from here:

BOWLING GREEN, *June* 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER:

Seventy-five rebels, under Captain [T. H.] Hines, entered our State near Tompkinsville; came through Barren, between Glasgow and Barren River; passed into Warren,

within 8 miles of Bowling Green, through Edmondson; crossed Green River at Brownsville, through Leitchfield on to Elizabethtown; burned two cars and took 100 horses from train; moved on toward Boston, crossing Rolling Fork at Petersburg at 3 o'clock to-day.

P. B. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 14, 1863.

Colonel BRADFORD or
Captain [J. C.] BIERBOWER,
Maysville, Ky.:

A force of the enemy is reported near Mount Sterling, and may attempt an attack on Maysville. Let Captain Bierbower's men be on the alert. Telegraph me all you may learn of their movements.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JUNE 14, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Louisa, Ky., via Catlettsburg:

It is reported that a considerable force of the enemy is now near Mount Sterling, and may attempt to go out by way of Grayson. Be on the alert, and do not allow any of your forces to be surprised.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JUNE 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General STURGIS, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Send word to Colonel [S. R.] Mott and Colonel Pierce to notify their railroad guards, &c., to be constantly on the alert, and watch against any surprise. The movement of General White from Louisa, which I spoke to you of, will render it impossible to send cavalry from there to intercept the enemy. Colonel De Courcy must manage them himself.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 15, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

An intercepted letter from an officer in the office of Adjutant-General Cooper, dated Richmond, April 8, states that Bragg's army, including all arms, is 50,000. A letter from the acting inspector-general of Bragg's staff, dated April 11, says that General Johnston reviewed 60,000 men on that day at Tullahoma. Another officer writing, April 15, from Tullahoma, estimates Hardee's corps at 19,000, and Polk's at about the same, the two making an aggregate of about 35,000 or 40,000; Morgan's cavalry at 6,000 or 8,000; Wharton's at 2,000; Forrest's and Van Dorn's at about 10,000. An officer in Mobile writes, April 15, that seven regiments had been ordered from that place and Pollard to go, he supposed, to Tullahoma.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
June 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The abandonment of the district of Jackson by our forces, and the reduction of my command by six regiments of infantry and seven companies of cavalry, ordered to Memphis and Vicksburg, places my district in a critical position, and leaves the whole country between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, from Paducah to Corinth, over 150 miles in length, comprising about 15,000 square miles, where secessionism prevails, and guerrillas are constantly organizing, guarded by only a part of my force, now not over 4,000 men. I therefore requested Major-General Hurlbut to replace, as soon as possible, the troops ordered from my district. The general commanding replied with the assurance that your army would prevent any inroad into the country between the Tennessee and Mississippi. To-day, however, I have received information that the rebels have crossed the Tennessee at several places, occupying Lexington, Jackson, and Camden, with the intention to advance upon Columbus.

At this critical juncture, the navigation of the Mississippi being imperative, I would respectfully request you to prevent the further crossing of rebel forces, and order assistance to my small cavalry garrison at Fort Heiman, from whence I was obliged to withdraw all the infantry.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR TRIUNE, TENN.,
June 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

In reply to your note of the 13th, I would say that it is reported, and believed by General Granger and myself, that Forrest is at Spring Hill, about 5,000 strong. He went to Spring Hill the day after the fight here on the 13th of June. The front of his column was at Bethesda. He is fearful of a raid, and keeps moving all the time. In addition to his old force, in our front and co-operating with him, are Coe's [?] brigade, below Versailles; Martin's brigade, at Chapel Hill; and Crews' brigade, at Widow Boyd's, on Flat Creek.

If you can get in Forrest's rear, giving me timely notice to strike him in front from Franklin, I think we might, possibly [*sic*]. I think Franklin would be the best station for my force, both to strike from and to get up the stock, there being much better grazing there. I very much need another section of artillery; can they not be given me?

I am, general, your very obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CINCINNATI, *June* 15, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Columbia, Ky.:*

The two expeditions of General White and Colonel Sanders have started, and must be well under way by this time.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JUNE 15, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Louisa, Ky., via Catlettsburg:

You will please at once send the following dispatch, by courier, to General WHITE:

GENERAL WHITE:

Simultaneously with your expedition, an expedition started from Mount Vernon, under command of Colonel Sanders, for East Tennessee, with instructions to destroy the Loudon Bridge, on the Tennessee Railroad, 25 miles from Knoxville.

After you have done the special work assigned you, move, if possible, down the road and join Colonel Sanders' force, who has instructions to move up, destroying the road as much as possible, burning bridges, breaking up culverts, and destroying rolling-stock. There is probably no force to prevent your accomplishing these objects. This you can learn. Use your discretion, and act with prudent boldness. Colonel Sanders has been informed of these instructions.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JUNE 15, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Louisa, Ky., via Catlettsburg:

The rebel force has moved off from Maysville, in your direction, 200 or 300 strong. Be on the alert, and attend to them, if possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
June 16, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am not aware that a great rebel force has crossed the Tennessee, but they are spreading all over the recently evacuated country, and will collect in this land of secession after a few days in a force sufficient to endanger the weakly garrisoned points in my district. A working party and guard sent south of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad yesterday to repair telegraph lines, was fired upon near Trenton by a considerable force, and the rebels were at work destroying the railroad. This morning I sent out a party to attack a camp reported to be 7 miles below Union City. Colonel Henry telegraphs from Fort Heiman, Hanson's rebel force approaching 12 to 15 miles from the fort yesterday east of the Tennessee. As my present command is very small, I requested that the further crossing of rebel forces might be prevented. I hold Fort Heiman, and my scouts are out this side of the Tennessee nearly to Jackson. Will endeavor to avoid any disaster, although denied assistance from Missouri and naval command at Cairo.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *June* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

I do not think any great force of rebels can have crossed the Tennessee. It is not practicable for me to occupy Fort Heiman, and I don't regard its occupation as very important. Let me know of any further developments.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 16, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Send no troops to Pittsburgh. If a regiment can be spared, send it to General Asboth. Should General Rosecrans move against Bragg, the raid into Northwest Kentucky will cease. If not, Columbus will be threatened.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 16, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Lexington, Ky.:

General Asboth, commanding at Columbus, Island No. 10, &c., is apprehensive of an attack by a force crossing the Tennessee River at Rockport. He has no communication with General Hurlbut. Is it possible for you to give him any temporary assistance? Is there any considerable rebel force in your front?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 16, 1863—1.29 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

If you have any light-draught gunboats in your Department, send them up the river as far as Parkersburg.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 16, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Our line in Kentucky is very weak, and being threatened at many points. Thus far we have been able to maintain it, and the enemy have not been able to make any very considerable raids. I have sent out two important expeditions, the object of which will be made known to you by a bearer of dispatches, who will leave here to-night. I shall move all available force in Indiana and Ohio down to the front.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General STURGIS, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Order all the fragments of regiments at Lexington into and around the fortifications there. Report at once what arms you have to give them. There are arms here we can give them, if you cannot supply them. Place quietly inside the fort fifteen or twenty days' provisions for 1,000 men. There is no cause for alarm, but it is well to be ready.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISA, KY., *June* 16, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your last dispatch, relating to Colonel Sanders, just received. The head of my column will be near Paintville this evening. I march immediately, and shall overtake it to-morrow. Will proceed as you direct with all dispatch.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have carefully and thoughtfully meditated on the subject of the able and well-considered paper you did me the honor to read to me yesterday forenoon, and propose now to give you, briefly, the practical conclusion to which I have arrived.

The information which I have been able to gain of the condition of the enemy does not warrant the conclusion that he has suffered so material a diminution of strength as you appear to think he has, but as you have much broader and more accurate and minute means of information than I possess, I am willing to defer to your conclusions in this respect. With your showing of the superiority of strength in our favor, the rational probability is, in anything like an open encounter with the enemy, we should be victorious; but, first, the question may be very pertinently asked here whether the enemy, who knows his own strength, and has, unquestionably, an approximate knowledge of ours, would accept the offered battle without such advantages of position from the topography or artificial obstructions as would establish an equipollence of forces; and, secondly, whether in this case, in which a battle would be simply a trial of strength and endurance, we could rationally hope to gain anything more than a barren victory—ourselves being unable to follow up with a vigorous pursuit—unproductive of the grand results which make success valuable and compensate for the loss of life necessary to attain it; in short, those results which justify the fighting of battles. If we should be able to gain a mere victory, would any deem that our cause would be benefited by another great and fruitless sacrifice of life? Would not the enemy, in this case, most probably withdraw beyond the immediate range of our guns, select a position, and thence, with his cavalry, continue his raids in Middle Tennessee?

But so far as the conclusion I wish to establish is concerned, I am willing to admit the accuracy and correctness of your information, and the general soundness of the conclusions based on it. I am prepared to admit that the probabilities are in favor of our being able to inflict on the enemy a decided and substantial defeat, and, further, that, in case the enemy should decline the offered battle, we would probably be able, by skillful maneuvering, to compel him to fight against his will, and, consequently, at a disadvantage.

With this conclusion, if this army were entirely isolated, and had no connection with or relation to any of our other armies, the reasonable course for it to pursue would be to advance as soon as our arrangements could be made, and try to bring the enemy to battle. But such is not the case. This army, from geographical position, is intimately connected with all our other forces, and more especially with the two grand armies of the Potomac and Mississippi—Hooker's and Grant's. These

two armies are now seriously complicated, and should any great disaster befall either, and especially both of them, it would be a matter of the greatest importance that this army should be intact. Furthermore, should disaster befall our armies in the East and on the Mississippi, and we not be successful in an advance, the consequences would be far more injurious than a victory could be advantageous. And, however much the probabilities of success may be in our favor, no man can say absolutely and positively in advance what will be the result of any conflict of arms, nor that victory is certain to either side. At last the issue of battles is in the hands of the Almighty.

Hence, while continuing our preparations for an advance, which is the best way to be ready for any emergency, I would advise delay until a solution occurs of the complications on the Potomac and Mississippi. This course cannot injure our prospect of success here. We will not become weaker; perhaps, from the coming up of absentees, a little stronger. The enemy cannot receive any material re-enforcements during the proposed delay. I am confident there will be no effort made to re-enforce him from Mississippi, but if the attempt should be made, no considerable force could be brought thence to him in a fortnight. My opinion is, however, that should General Grant succeed in the capture of Vicksburg, the force under General Johnston will be used in an attempt to seize and fortify some other point on the Mississippi. It is all-important to the rebels to maintain their connection and communication with their trans-Mississippi friends. If this cannot be done, the head of rebeldom will undergo a very material curtailment, and this the rebels fully appreciate.

Considering the question in all its bearings, and with a deep sense of the awful [responsibility] which rests on those of us who have the lives of so many of our fellow-men in our keeping, as well as such important interests of our great country committed to our care, the conclusion announced is the one to which my judgment has deliberately arrived.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 17, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, commanding at Fort Heiman, reports his scouts just returned from Paris. Rebel forces this side of Jackson, Tenn., marching toward Paris. Captain Blake, commanding at Hickman, reports two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry at Trenton. Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich, commanding at Clinton, reports (said to be on reliable information) Van Dorn's old command, 19,000 strong, under Wheeler and Morgan, crossing the Tennessee near Alton, to unite with Forrest at Jackson. Gunboats were fighting, and opposing their crossing. You will oblige me by stating if there is any truth in this last report.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Mathew Polograf, a loyal citizen from Fulton, Ky., reports to the commander at Clinton, Ky., that the advance guard of the rebel Gen-

eral Cheatham had crossed the Obion River not far from Jacksonville, on the Kentucky and Tennessee State line. My cavalry scouts out in that direction are expected to return every moment with full information. I have ordered Captain Edwards' battery (L and M), Third U. S. Artillery [consolidated], *en route* south, to disembark. My request to the naval commander at Cairo to station a gunboat temporarily at Columbus was not complied with. It is of vital importance that a gunboat should be sent to Columbus, and I respectfully request that one may be ordered here, as my very limited infantry force is not sufficient to insure the safety of the public stores and depots on the levee.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 17, 1863—1 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I do not see how I can spare troops to be sent to Asboth without jeopardizing the safety of the Nashville Railroad. We have in our front, in the vicinity of Monticello, 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry, with scouting parties breaking through our lines whenever an opportunity occurs. There is a considerable force at Cumberland Gap, and some force in Eastern Kentucky, I do not yet know how large. I have sent General White, with the main body of his force from Louisa, on an expedition, and have also sent a considerable portion of the cavalry that has been stationed on the Cumberland on an expedition. These two expeditions, with the absence of the Ninth Corps, make the lines very weak. General Brooks has called for a regiment for Pittsburgh, and the traitors in Indiana are giving us much trouble. Still, if you wish it, I will detail a force to report to General Asboth.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 17, 1863—1 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

There is one gunboat at or near Parkersburg now. We are fitting up three more light-draught gunboats for the upper river. One will be ready to-morrow, and the other two in three or four days.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 17, 1863—1.30 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I can send General Asboth 500 or 600 from the interior of Illinois. Shall I send them?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 17, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Send to General Asboth any troops you can spare from Illinois.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 17, 1863.
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

As you direct, I will send no troops to Pittsburgh. The Twenty-seventh New Jersey, whose time expires on the 19th instant, have already left for home. I have authorized General Brooks to detain them at Pittsburgh if he thinks best, they having offered their services to the President for this emergency.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 17, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Lee seems to be moving up to the north, with a view to the invasion of Pennsylvania and Ohio. He holds the Shenandoah Valley, and as far west as Cumberland and as far north as Chambersburg, with cavalry, and we still hold Harper's Ferry. I think the main body of his force is still between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. Indications are that Hooker is following him, and I hope he will make a successful attack on his rear. I have sent out those two expeditions of which I have already informed you, and am very much inclined to follow them with all my available amount of force into East Tennessee, say, to the extent of 5,000 or 6,000 men. What is your opinion? Will it be of service to you if the move is made?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *June* 17, 1863—12 m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Dispatches received. I think favorably of the proposed movement; it will help me very much. Do you mean to take from Hartsuff; and, if so, how much? Also, when, from whence, and on what point will you move?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General STURGIS, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Telegraph Gilbert, at Mount Vernon, to send messenger after Colonel Sanders as rapidly as possible, to inform him of the re-enforcements

at Loudon Bridge, and to tell him to move cautiously and not be caught. Tell Gilbert to report at once what news he has from the front, to see if he confirms Carter's report.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 17, 1863.

General STURGIS, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Telegraph both Gilbert and Carter to have their commands in readiness to move early to-morrow morning, with from six to ten days' provisions. Tell Carter that I wish to know if he thinks 10,000 men, with their horses, can supply themselves in East Tennessee. Send this through quickly as possible. Is Hartsuff in Lexington?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 235. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, June* 17, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brigadier-General Ammen, commanding District of Illinois, will at once send all the available force in his district to report to General Buford, at Cairo, to be sent to General Asboth, if necessary.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST A. C., *Readyville, Tenn., June* 18, 1863—2 p. m.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

Morgan has eleven regiments in the vicinity of Auburn and Short Mountain. Wharton, with his brigade or command, is somewhere in the vicinity of Dug Hollow. Wheeler is near the main army. I do not know what troops he has with him. The troops that scout about near our lines tell their friends that we are to be fought before Saturday. I pay but little attention to these reports besides using extra caution. The lady who arrived from the rebel country yesterday, and asks to go through, is the wife of Colonel Grigsby, of the rebel army. She has said, since her arrival (not supposing that I would hear it), that the demonstration of force here was to cover the retreat of the rebel army. I give it as it reached me, without comment.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS, *Cripple Creek, Tenn., June* 18, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

I presume better and more complete information than I possess is at headquarters, but I think the rumors quoted by General Hazen do full justice to Morgan's force.

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1863—9.40 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Asboth was authorized to temporarily detain troops in case of necessity. I doubt, however, if such necessity really existed. I am satisfied that Bragg has no considerable force in your front, and that the force in front of Rosecrans is greatly reduced. Breckinridge's and McCown's divisions and Forrest's cavalry have already reached Johnston. This seems the proper time for an advance toward East Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, *June* 18, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

My object in having Carter ready was to send him into East Tennessee, as far as Jamestown, with his whole force, and to the assistance of Sanders, with a good portion of his mounted men, and finally to follow up the movement with the three East Tennessee regiments at Carthage, and such other of your forces as you can spare, letting Gilbert take possession of Cumberland Gap, if he finds he can do it. But the movement of Gilbert into Whitley County, of which I knew nothing, and the short allowance of beef-cattle would seem to require that the movement should be delayed.

How soon can 150 or 200 head of cattle, with, say, forty days' salt, reach Carter? How long will it take the three East Tennessee regiments to march from Carthage to Celina? Would you have force enough without them or Carter to render fair protection to the line from Williamsburg down? I can probably give you two more regiments of infantry. Please ascertain, by telegraphing to Mount Vernon and Somerset, the whereabouts, as near as possible, of Gilbert; and if he is at or near Boston now, he had better be instructed by courier to remain there if possible, or even move farther to the front, to render aid to Sanders, if needed.

Please communicate with Carter and Mount Vernon to-night, and communicate the result to me as early as possible to-morrow morning. Get a distinct answer from Carter as to his ability to increase his supply of beef-cattle, from his neighborhood, to 150 or 200 head. If he can do so, extra rations of salt can be sent down very quickly in wagons, loaded light.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

[JUNE 19, 1863.—For Halleck to Burnside, in reference to administration of military affairs in the loyal States, see Series III.]

CINCINNATI, *June* 19, 1863—1.15 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I propose to move the principal part of Carter's division, with the three East Tennessee regiments at Carthage, to the neighborhood of Knoxville, with instructions to hold, if possible, that part of the country between the Clinch and Holston Rivers, until he can be re-enforced.

Do you think it can be done with that force? What information have you as to the force in East Tennessee now? Our cavalry ought to be on the railroad at or near Loudon Bridge to-night

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHITE,
Paintville, Ky., via Catlettsburg:

It will be impossible to send 500 more infantry to Louisa, as you request. You must make the most of the force that you have. Move rapidly, but cautiously. Do not allow yourself to be cut off or to run upon a force too large for you. I fear the delay will give the enemy notice of your movements. Our force from Mount Sterling attacked the command that made the raid upon Maysville at Triplett's Bridge, completely routing them, capturing a large number of prisoners and horses. There are some vague reports of a considerable rebel force assembling at Abingdon. You have better means of learning that than we.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 19, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Repeat information from Gilbert to Carter, and direct him to make a bold reconnaissance in the direction of Jamestown, Tenn., or even as far as that place, with a view to aiding Sanders and to communicate with Sanders by courier.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SOMERSET, *June* 19, 1863. (Received 4.50.)

General STURGIS:

Have received a long telegram from Colonel Gilbert, at London, giving details of his operations in Whitley County. As it was also addressed to you, I presume you have received it. General Hartsuff ordered this a. m. that, if Colonel Gilbert should be found in the vicinity of Boston, he was to halt there, if possible, or even advance, so as to aid Colonel Sanders. Couriers were sent out, but the mounted force of Colonel Gilbert was too far on its return to obey the order of the general. If the general desires it, they can soon return.

CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

SOMERSET, *June* 19, 1863.

General STURGIS:

Colonel Reilly, of the One hundred and fourth Ohio, telegraphed from Mount Vernon that some of the men who were with Colonel Gilbert say that he and Colonel Sanders passed through Big Creek Gap at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, and went into Powell's Valley. They had a slight skirmish 15 miles this side of Jacksborough. I am sending orders.

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *June* 20, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Morgan is reported 9 miles from Lebanon, probably on his way into Kentucky, or perhaps to Carthage. His forces reported 4,000 and one battery.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Parke, with all his command but two brigades, joined General Grant the 14th. The two remaining brigades passed Memphis on the 15th, so that all his command is with him except Edwards' battery, detained by General Asboth. I have heard nothing of the expedition sent into East Tennessee and Western Virginia. It is understood now that no considerable forces have been sent out of East Tennessee. I have nevertheless started another force to Jamestown, Tenn., and will follow it up by all available force if found expedient to proceed.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SOMERSET, KY., *June* 20, 1863—2.05 a. m.

General HARTSUFF:

Dispatch received. Will start 1,000 mounted men, under Colonel Kautz, by 6 a. m., toward Jamestown, supported by regiment of infantry and a battery.

CARTER.

SOMERSET, *June* 20, 1863.

General STURGIS:

The news I receive through scouts from East Tennessee are so conflicting that I am at a loss to know what the rebel force there is. One puts it down as low as 7,000 to 8,000; another puts the maximum estimate at 20,000.

General Buckner passed up toward Big Creek Gap last Friday. He stated at a house on the way that he was coming into Kentucky. The officer who accompanied him returned on Saturday without Buckner. On Wednesday the force of Pegram was at and in vicinity of Travisville. A force under Colonel Kautz left for that place at 6 this morning.

CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *June* 21, 1863—10.30 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scout returned this afternoon from few miles beyond Silver Spring. No enemy at Silver Spring; 100 reported there day before yesterday. From best information, Captain [B. T.] Hayden, Seventh Kentucky, commanding party, was satisfied Morgan was not at Lebanon. Main force

at Alexandria, or near, 3,000 or 4,000 strong. Scouts of 200 or 300 came down to Lebanon on this side. Brought in 1 prisoner (James Faulkner, first sergeant in Dick [R. C.] Morgan's regiment), whose statement nearly conforms to the above.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GLASGOW, KY., *June* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General SHACKELFORD, *Russellville:*

I am preparing to move forward my entire division immediately. I have Carthage, and shall occupy La Fayette, Tompkinsville, and Marrowbone. In the mean time, for a couple of days or so, will you throw forward heavy cavalry scouts, via Franklin, Ky., to watch any of Morgan's force who may attempt to advance between Scottsville and the railroad? I have two [scouts] of 250 each out, but they will have left the region I speak of unguarded to-day. I believe, as I always have, that if Morgan advances into Kentucky, he will cross the river in your front, west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. As soon as I can get my force into position, he cannot pass me east of the road. Please advise me by telegraph to Glasgow of any movements in force your scouts may discover. I will reciprocate.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Beaver Creek, June 21, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

A council of all the commanding officers of this command are unanimously of opinion that the specific object contemplated is impracticable, owing to preparation of the enemy to meet it. May I operate at discretion elsewhere as may appear most profitable, or shall I proceed as originally designed? The movement thus far has been made as quickly as possible, and could not be made in any other way, it being necessary to bring subsistence for men and animals to this vicinity. The delay by sending this will not prejudice results.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

We respectfully concur in the statement of General White.

DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel Sixty-fifth Illinois.
GEORGE W. GALLUP,
Colonel Fourteenth Kentucky.
D. A. MIMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
JOHN MASON BROWN,
Major Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.
RICHARD RICE,
Major First Squadron, Ohio Cavalry.
JOHN C. PHILLIPS,
Captain Battery M, Second Illinois Artillery.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
June 22, 1863—Midnight.

Major-General GRANGER:

The general commanding directs you to move early to-morrow morning with your whole force to Salem, and send General Mitchell with his cavalry by the Eagleville road to attack Rover. He desires you to understand that this is a permanent movement, and not a mere expedition.

You will break up at Triune, and remove all stores. Send your sick to Nashville. Send your convalescents and extra baggage to this place.

Report immediately on arriving at Salem, by courier, for further orders.

Acknowledge receipt of message.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *June* 22, 1863—10.55 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Information from Judah, from Gallatin, and from Rosecrans all concur that rebels under Morgan, about 3,000 or 4,000 strong, crossed the river near Rome. They captured part of the mail guard from Gallatin to Carthage. At Dixon's Springs private mail captured; public mail escaped.

A party is reported crossing at Celina also. Judah has two scouts of 250 men each, which will receive information that is definite. Shackelford is notified, and Judah will move one of the brigades to Scottsville, the other to Tompkinsville, keeping up communication between them; he will thus be able to turn in any direction. The Eleventh Kentucky has arrived at Carthage. My principal fear is for that place. Rosecrans may send assistance. Will keep you promptly informed of movements there.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *June* 22, 1863—4.50 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Colonel Gilbert thinks he drew pretty strong force to Big Creek Gap from Clinton and elsewhere. A reconnaissance he sent to Cumberland Gap found it nearly deserted. Only 20 men were sent. Scraps of information and rumors all concur that the railroad has been destroyed. Everything possible is being done. Shackelford has been notified to be in constant readiness.

The following just received from Glasgow:

I have succeeded in getting off the First Brigade without waiting for transportation. It is now taking up its line of march, and I will overtake it this afternoon, and will communicate with you by way of Glasgow, by courier, as long as it is safe and I am within striking distance; afterward, if possible, by telegraph along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. I have asked below for news, and, if reply is received, will communicate. Scouting parties have not returned. Have left explicit instructions for General Hobson, and arranged for co-operation or separate action, according to circumstances.

H. M. JUDAH.

Buckner's presence at Big Creek Gap, and the possibility that Morgan's crossing may be intended to draw everything from Buckner's front, ought to be considered.

Cavalry had previously been ordered to be in readiness. Michigan cavalry was at Mount Sterling; it has been ordered to Hickman Bridge.

I will relieve Colonel De Courcy from command of troops unless you otherwise direct.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF.

CINCINNATI, *June* 22, 1863.

General BOYLE,
Louisville, Ky.:

The military commandant at New Albany reports that 900 rebels crossed the river to burn the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. They were reported near Paoli this morning. Have you heard anything of them? I have ordered General Willcox to place a regiment of infantry on the cars for Seymour, thence to be carried out on the Ohio and Mississippi road.

Answer at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JUNE 22, 1863.

Military Commandant, New Albany, Ind.:

Telegraph me in full at once all the information you have in regard to the rebels reported to have crossed the river toward the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

The military commandant at New Albany reports that 900 rebels crossed the river yesterday morning, with the object of burning the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. They were reported within 5 miles of Paoli at 5 o'clock this morning. I am satisfied that the number is an exaggeration. Please have a train ready at once to carry the Seventy-first Indiana to Seymour, where the Ohio and Mississippi will be ready to transport them out on their road. Let them be ready to start within an hour. You will receive a dispatch from me within that time. Have you heard anything of this band? Answer at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 22, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Keep all your cavalry ready to move at a moment's notice. If Morgan attempts to enter Kentucky he must be pursued and broken to pieces,

if possible. Have you heard anything of De Courcy? Where are the two Michigan regiments under him?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *June* 22, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF,
Lexington, Ky.:

The following just received:

LOUISVILLE, *June* 22.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following just received, dated Nashville, 22d instant:

Colonel MUNDY, *Louisville:*

About 6,000 rebels crossed the Cumberland, near Carthage, on the 19th instant, at 3 a. m. Forces reported half cavalry and half infantry. Were near Scottsville, on Glasgow road.

H. W. FYFFE,
Captain of Police.

Respectfully,

A. C. SEMPLE.

As I before said, keep your cavalry ready to start at a moment's notice.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

NEW ALBANY, *June* 22, 1863.

Colonel MUNDY:

The following received:

NEW ALBANY.

Dr. FRY:

SIR: Have just heard from Orleans. He says 500 rebels at Paoli now. The company of United States cavalry, 80 men, who came there Saturday morning, and the Orleans Home Guards, have gone to meet the rebels, and want help at once. I have sent a messenger on a hand-car with your message to Mitchell and Buford.

Yours, respectfully,

R. E. MARTIN.

No mistake; messengers have arrived confirming all.

THOS. W. FRY,
Surgeon, United States Army.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS P. C,
June 22, 1863.

Respectfully referred to district headquarters for orders in the premises. I have forces ready to send by rail, also by boat.

M. MUNDY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move your corps to-morrow morning, except Van Cleve's division, which will re-

main here until relieved by General Granger, to the vicinity of Bradyville, the advance brigade occupying rise of bench, the beginning of "the Barrens."

Establish your headquarters at Donald's Church for the night; next night at Lumley's Stand.

Open communication with General Thomas and headquarters, as circumstances will admit. The headquarters of the general commanding will be at Big Spring Branch, on the Manchester pike, after 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER:

The general commanding directs you to advance with your column on the old Middleton dirt road to Christiana, and relieve General Sheridan's division, which you will find there. Reconnoiter Middleton and cover the march from Coburn. Observe toward Old Fosterville, and take up a defensible position near Christiana and await further orders. Send General Brannan's division forward to the intersection of the Christiana and Millersburg and Fosterville roads, where he will encamp for the night, and next morning proceed to join General Thomas on the Manchester pike.

Send your supply train to Murfreesborough to report to General Van Cleve, to await your orders, unless there is a battle north of Duck River. You will relieve General Van Cleve and assume command of the district.

Report frequently to department headquarters, which will be here till noon, and the rest of the day at Big Spring Branch, on the Manchester pike.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

Major-General MCCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to move your command out on the Shelbyville pike at daylight to-morrow morning. When you have reached Alexander's house, advance a division to Christiana, with a brigade sent forward to observe Old Fosterville. Move forward with two divisions from Alexander's house, by way of Millersburg, and take possession of Liberty Gap. On the arrival of General Granger's command at Christiana, your division, at that place, will move back, by way of Millersburg, and come in on your rear. Re-

port frequently to department headquarters, which will be at this place till to-morrow noon, and after that at Big Spring Branch, on the Manchester pike.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: You will move with your command on the Woodbury pike, and camp near Woodbury to-morrow night. Thursday you will send a force toward McMinnville and move another via Pocahontas, to put itself in communication with General Crittenden at Lumley's Stand. He will act according to circumstances, putting his main force on the Manchester and Pocahontas road, covering General Palmer's front and left. The headquarters of the general commanding will be at the crossing of the Big Spring Branch, on the Manchester pike, after 12 m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you immediately to put your command in readiness for marching, with twelve days' rations. The rations will consist only of hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, and a half ration of pork. The remainder of the meat ration will be drawn on the hoof. You will prepare to move in light marching order, taking the smallest practicable amount of transportation and baggage. Put all your extra wagons into park on the north side of Stone's River, under cover of the works, and send all your extra baggage to the fortification for safe-keeping.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

The general commanding directs you to advance with your command to-morrow morning on the Manchester pike, and encamp in the vicinity of the Millersburg road, where you can find water, and be ready to move to the support of General McCook at Millersburg, or to go down to

Beech Grove or Manchester. The headquarters of the general commanding will be at the crossing of the Big Spring Branch with the Manchester pike after 12 m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE:

On the departure of the army you will assume command of Fortress Rosecrans and the town of Murfreesborough until relieved by Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. You will so dispose the troops as to protect the town. You will see that all public property is removed within the fort; that all wagons belonging to the supply and baggage trains are brought inside the fortifications and properly parked near Stone's River. You will also assume command of the hospitals and convalescent camp, and issue such orders for the policing and government of the camp and of the town as the nature of the case may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 23, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following just received from General Rosecrans:

MURFREESBOROUGH, *June* 23, 1863.

Morgan crossed Caney River at Truesdale's Ferry yesterday. His force was counted, and numbered 2,300. Said to be ordered to East Tennessee.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Communicate this to Carter at once, and tell him to send word, if possible, to Kautz, and also to try to communicate with Sanders. Has not Gilbert force enough to move up and take Cumberland Gap? Has any of Curtis' force gone to Jamestown? Answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JUNE 23, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following just received by me:

MURFREESBOROUGH, *June* 23, 1863.

There are signs of a backward movement of Bragg's army. Adding to what I telegraphed you, I will say that Crittenden thinks they mean Kentucky. It may be well to be on the watch.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JUNE 23, 1863.

General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough:*

Much obliged for your telegram. Will try to look out for Morgan. Sanders is in East Tennessee. When last heard from he was on the railroad at Lenoir. I feel somewhat uneasy about him. White, with another force, is probably in the neighborhood of Staunton and the Salt-Works by this time. Hope they will both come out safe. Would it not be a good time to throw some of your mounted force in the direction of Athens, and, if possible, burn the bridge at Calhoun? But, I suppose, you have just as much as you can swing to without that.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *June* 23, 1863—8 a. m.

General HARTSUFF:

The following was received this morning:

GALLATIN, [*June*] 23—4 a. m.

General JUDAH:

Have just arrived from Carthage. Information was received there that Morgan left Rome at daylight on the 21st; passed near Middleton and Truesdale's Ferry, 2,300 to 2,500 strong. His men stated he had intended attacking Carthage on the 21st, but was ordered to East Tennessee during the night. A reliable person counted the men. Colonel Stokes does not believe that Morgan is going back, but intends crossing the river above Carthage. I do not think there is immediate danger at Carthage. The place is fortified, and can be held against 2,500 men with the force now there. Will be in Glasgow to-day, if not otherwise ordered.

D. W. H. DAY,
Captain, &c.

HAUGH,
Major, Commanding Post.

JUNE 24, 1863—9.45 a. m.

J. C. VAN DUSER, *Nashville:*

The general commanding directs that no dispatches for the press be sent over the lines till further orders, and no military intelligence whatever sent without authority from these headquarters. Communicate this order to all your subordinates.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 24, 1863—4 a. m.

Brigadier-General HAZEN,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:

SIR: In obedience to orders received from corps headquarters, you will march with your whole command and baggage in the direction of Bradyville, at 7 a. m. this (Wednesday) morning. Division headquarters will be at Donald's Church for the night.

By order of Major General Palmer:

J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 24, 1863—11.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: General McCook has driven the enemy three-quarters of a mile beyond Liberty Gap, and has taken 10 prisoners. General Thomas has reached, with his advance division, the road which leads up Garrison's Fork to Fairfield. The enemy has been driven steadily on both lines, but has resisted stoutly. We hope to discover his force and intentions early to-morrow, when we shall be able to determine whether to advance upon Manchester directly or by way of Fairfield, in which case your command will be drawn this way, or to move around by "the Barrens" upon your line of advance. The general commanding directs you to proceed, as ordered, to Lumley's Stand, where he hopes to communicate with you. A company of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry will bear this dispatch to you, and will establish a line of couriers directly from department headquarters to Bradyville. Establish a line from your own headquarters to that place. The line from Murfreesborough to Readyville will be withdrawn. We are awaiting dispatches from you. Give your opinion fully in regard to the strength and intentions of the enemy, and keep us frequently and fully advised of all his movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 24, 1863—7.35 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK, *Near Liberty Gap:*

Your dispatch of 5.15 p. m. is just received. The general commanding directs you to look carefully to your right flank, and keep him fully advised of your progress and the developments of the enemy. Send any information you may be able to obtain of the command to which your forces in front belong. General Thomas has met no opposition on the route. Open communication with General Brannan, and report what you can learn of his progress. You will receive further instructions as soon as we learn the results of your operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 24, 1863.

Major-General McCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your two dispatches are received. The general commanding does not intend to drive the enemy beyond Liberty Gap, unless it appears that he is not in great force in your [front]. What is your opinion of his force, and the feasibility of fighting him successfully? In that belief General Brannan has been ordered to join General Thomas in the morning, but he will not be out of your reach till the in-

tentions of the enemy can be developed. Read the inclosed dispatch to General Granger, and forward it to him; he will protect your right flank. Learn all you can of the enemy's intentions, and report early.

The general commanding suggests that you throw forward at daylight a strong line of skirmishers, reaching out to the right and left widely, and drive in his pickets, advancing far enough to ascertain his strength, but not to bring on a general engagement. It is exceedingly important to ascertain at the earliest moment the strength and purpose of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 24, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 7.30 p. m. of this date is received. The general commanding directs you to observe toward Liberty Gap, and hold yourself in readiness to repel any attempt of the enemy on your right in case you should be attacked. The temporary garrison at Murfreesborough can support you. Keep us frequently and fully informed of the situation of your locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 24, 1863.

[Major-General SHERIDAN:]

GENERAL: From dispatches from General Rosecrans, I infer that he will, if the enemy be in force in our front, turn their right. I know it is not his intention for us to go through Liberty Gap, which, by the way, is a very strong place. Johnson has been ordered this morning to extend his skirmishers right and left, well out, and to gain all information possible. If the enemy be in our front, there is a possibility that he may concentrate on us. The following dispositions are made on your right: Granger is to watch the Shelbyville pike, posted at or near Christiana, with Mitchell's division of cavalry at Middleton, and can be supported by Van Cleve's division and force at Murfreesborough, and is ordered to observe toward Liberty Gap. Keep a good lookout on the right. If you need some cavalry, I will send part of Colonel Jones' command to you. Brannan is ordered to join General Thomas, so Garfield writes me. Come up. Davis is here. We will have news from Johnson's advance in a little while.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—A note from Johnson, just received, states that the rebels were engaged in obstructing the road in front of us. They hold a little gorge in front, but Johnson will drive them in a few moments. His loss is 90 killed and wounded. Liddell's entire brigade held the gap.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 24, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General Rosecrans sends information this evening that General Thomas met with no opposition at Hoover's Gap. This leads General McCook to think that the enemy are drifting to our right, and he has applied to hold General Brannan's force to-morrow, until something definite is developed. The general says he wishes you to be on the lookout for any developments, as stated above.

Respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
[*Big Spring Branch*], *June* 24, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding First Cavalry Division, Rover:

The general commanding directs that, immediately on receipt of this order, you move your command back by way of Versailles and Middleton, unless there are special reasons for taking some other route, and join Major-General Granger's column, *en route* to Christiana, on the Shelbyville pike.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Commanding Third Division:

Your note just received. You are directed by the general commanding to march with your command as early as possible to-morrow morning, and join this command. The road comes in at Mr. Brown's.

If you receive no order to the contrary, join the command in front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 24, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding cannot call at your headquarters to-night, but he desires you to send in a full report of the situation in your front, the position of your force, your opinion of the strength and position of the enemy. How have you succeeded in getting up your train? Do you think we can send our trains across to Bradyville, and thence southward? Are the roads practicable?

Direct General Reynolds to keep very careful watch on his front, and keep his scouts well out. Give your opinion of the intentions of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Major-General NEGLEY, *Commanding Second Division:*

You are directed by the general commanding to have your division ready, and march with your train at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning toward Hoover's Gap, unless orders are received directing you otherwise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 24, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General NEGLEY, *Commanding Second Division:*

You need not send the brigade to White's Store, as ordered, unless you have done so already; but hold your command ready at 10 to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 24, 1863—11.30 [p. m.]

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Commanding Fourth Division:*

Do not advance your troops to-morrow morning until you get further orders. If the enemy should attack you, call on General Rousseau for assistance. General Brannan will be near Rousseau by 10 a. m. to-morrow. The general will be with you before 10 to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 24, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU, *Commanding First Division:*

You will hold your command in readiness to support General Reynolds, should he require assistance or be attacked by the enemy in the morning.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[JUNE 24, 1863.]

[Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:]

GENERAL: I have traveled over the railroads in East Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and am able to make the following report:

On the railroad leading from Chattanooga to Knoxville there are 19 engines employed, 12 of which are nearly unfit for service, and the balance considerably worn. There are three stone and two wooden bridges on this road; the latter are over the Tennessee and Hiawassee Rivers; both covered. The Hiawassee Bridge is guarded by about 50 men, and the Tennessee by 500 men, at Loudon.

On the road from Knoxville to Lynchburg, Va., there are 12 engines, 3 of which are good and the others scarcely fit for use. On that road there are two important bridges across the Holston and Watauga Rivers. They are new wooden bridges—uncovered trestle-work—having been rebuilt since destroyed by General Carter last winter. On the Western and Atlantic road, leading from Atlanta to Chattanooga, there are 34 engines, two-thirds of which are nearly unfit for use. On this road are thirteen wooden bridges—uncovered trestle-work—within 30 miles of Chattanooga. On South Chickamauga River there is also one important wooden bridge, not far from Atlanta. On the Georgia road, leading from Atlanta to Savannah, there are 53 engines, three-fourths of which are badly damaged.

On the road leading from Atlanta to Mobile there were at the time I passed over it about 70 engines employed, some of which had been brought from other roads to assist in moving troops to General Johnston. This has been a very important road to them, and the only road by which they can move their troops eastward and northward from Mississippi. Seventy miles of this road is 6 inches wider in the track than the balance of the road, and causes them a great deal of inconvenience in transportation, as they have only 6 engines and a small number of cars that suit this wide portion of the road. On all roads in Alabama and Mississippi west of a line running north from Mobile they have a large amount of rolling-stock. I counted 220 engines, and was told there were a few more, and these are much the best engines they have in the South. Most of them having been run south from Tennessee when it was occupied by the Federal army, they have remained there since, because they could not get them away without taking them apart and transporting them in pieces across the bay at Mobile, and even then they could not get them across the river at West Point, Ga., because of the wide track before spoken of; and in order to get these engines away, and have a road 500 miles shorter from Mississippi to Atlanta, Ga., they have built a road from Macon, Miss., or Meridian, to Selma, Ala.; thence, by way of Jacksonville and Talladega, to Rome, Ga. This road is not quite finished to Rome, but will be in about one month. If they can hold Mississippi, this will be a very important road; if not, it would be of but little use, unless they should make a stand near Selma, Ala. The completion of this road at this time is the only thing that will enable them to get the engines before mentioned into the heart of the Confederacy.

The road from Rome to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, has 15 engines; no bridges. At the present time they are using 26 engines from Chattanooga to Tullahoma. The bridge on this road across Chattanooga Creek, near Chattanooga, ought to be destroyed, if possible. It would not only cut off Bragg's supplies, but also the supply of coal for nearly all the furnaces in the South. I would say in reference to all the engines spoken of that two-thirds of them are badly damaged and the remainder much worn, being scarcely fit for

service. Railroad iron is very scarce. They have taken the iron off of the side tracks all along the road wherever they can do without the side track. The iron on all the roads is nearly worn out. They are making a little at Atlanta, Ga., and I learn also at Richmond, Va., but not near enough to meet the demand. They are preparing to manufacture railroad iron on an extensive scale at Chattanooga, Tenn., and expect to be ready in six weeks. The buildings erected for this purpose are wooden structures that could be easily burned. At Richmond, Va., and Rome, Ga., and also at Macon, they have manufactured about 5 engines. It is the opinion of the president and officers of the roads over which I traveled that they cannot be used more than six months longer unless great efforts are made to supply them with engines and railroad iron. All the roads have advertised for the stockholders to come forward and get their share of the fund usually reserved for buying engines and iron, because of the impossibility of buying those things now.

The fortifications at Chattanooga are progressing slowly, as a portion of the hands have lately been sent to Loudon to fortify that place. There is one pontoon bridge over the Tennessee River at Kelley's Ferry and the other at Rankin's Ferry; both above Bridgeport. They could be destroyed very easily, as there are only some 15 or 20 guards at each place.

The strength of Bragg's army has remained about the same for some time; while some have been taken from him and sent to Mississippi, others have been sent to him. Four brigades from his army have been sent to Mississippi.

Breckinridge's division was ordered to Mississippi, but when it reached Mobile was sent back by Johnston. Johnston has 40,000 troops in rear of Grant; they have been sent from every part of the South—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and from every point where they could be spared.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, June 24, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the General-in-Chief, for his information. These facts were obtained by Dr. McGowan, a Union man of East Tennessee, whom Major-General Thomas sent for the special purpose of reporting the condition of railroads in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The doctor traveled over the whole route, and his report is very reliable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *June* 24, 1863.

General WHITE, *Mouth of Beaver Creek, via Catlettsburg:*

Your dispatch received. You are on the spot, and must be the judge as to the advance. I am anxious to have the work done, if possible; but if not, by all means do not attempt it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 186. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., June* 24, 1863.

I. By direction of the President, that part of the Middle Department west of Hancock, including the adjacent counties of Ohio, will constitute the Department of West Virginia.

Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley is placed in command of the Department of West Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 25, 1863—Midnight.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding directs you to move on Manchester, by most direct route, early to-morrow morning, and, if possible, occupy that place and commence the crossing of Duck River to-morrow night. Throw out a force of cavalry to effect a junction with the headquarters of General Thomas' column, *en route* from Beech Grove to Manchester. By noon to-morrow it is hoped a line of couriers may be established direct from Beech Grove to Lumley's Stand, and thence to your headquarters. Department headquarters will be at Beech Grove after 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 25, 1863—8.50 a. m.

Major-General MCCOOK:

Your dispatch of 6.50 a. m. just received. The general commanding asks, "Does it not look as if they were intending to fall back?"

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 25, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General MCCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps, Liberty Gap:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 8.40 a. m. is received. The general commanding directs you to send cavalry well out to your right, to discover whether the enemy is making any demonstrations in that direction. Send your train this way, in rear of Brannan, with a view of bringing your command across to this pike and eastward. In the mean time, hold a threatening front toward the enemy, and keep him in ignorance of your intended flank movement.

As soon as definite information is received from yourself and General Thomas of the enemy's strength and movements, further orders will be given.

All goes well thus far.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1863—12.30. (Received 2.40 p. m.)

General GARFIELD:

The following information has just been received from a Mr. Fields, a citizen living in Liberty Gap:

Until the last ten days a regiment of cavalry (Third Alabama) have been doing all the picket duty in this front. Since, the Fifth and Fifteenth Arkansas have been here. Said they received re-enforcements last night; supposed they were from Hoover's Gap. Rebel picket line extends along ridges from this to Hoover's Gap. Says they have a long line of works in rear of the picket line.

The re-enforcements that came up last night were the remainder of Liddell's brigade. We captured 6 prisoners last night, and they said the rebels had a picnic and frolic at Bellbuckle yesterday; they were taken from their frolic and sent to the front. I sent some cavalry to the right of the line, as ordered, and when news comes I will forward it. I understand my instructions perfectly, and they shall be carried out. My train will leave here at 3 p. m., provided no orders to the contrary come. I have taken out two days' rations.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Millersburg, June 25, [1863]—1 p. m.

[General SHERIDAN:]

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you order your cavalry to patrol or advance on any roads or paths that may be in your front, with view to getting information and keeping the enemy in ignorance of our position and movements. It is particularly necessary to know what the enemy are doing, if possible. We have orders "to keep a threatening front." Orders as to moving will be sent to you in due time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that General Johnson says that he is seriously engaged, the enemy trying to drive him. I have no doubt but that he can hold his position; but get one of your brigades ready to move up to take a position just this side of the gap. Colonel Fisher will post it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. McCLURG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP IN FIELD, *June* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: In obedience to your order, I moved out with all my available force (about 60 men), and patrolled the Fosterville road to the hill,

seeing no trace of an enemy. Citizens and negroes say they withdrew their pickets last night, and are now a short distance beyond the hill. Not deeming it prudent to go on to the hill, both on account of fewness of numbers and difficulty of the ground, I moved to the right along the base of the mountain to railroad, thence to Christiana.

Respectfully,

F. A. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 25, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK, *Millersburg, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 7.15, received at 8.15 p. m., and to say that he hopes soon to hear the result of the attempt of the enemy to feel your front, to enable him to give definite instructions for to-morrow. He desires also to know how your train is getting along; if a good place has been found to locate it, and if it is in the charge of a competent officer. He says that he hopes that the demonstration will result in convincing the enemy that the main attack will be made by your force. Please give your opinion as to this. He asks, also, what about cutting those trees?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 25, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

Dispatch from General McCook, dated 10.40 a. m., states that Johnson's division is beyond Liberty Gap. The enemy seems to have fallen back, and there is but a small force now in his front.

Brannan is on the way to you. Two of his brigades had passed Millersburg at the date of General McCook's dispatch. The general commanding is anxious to hear the result of Reynolds' investigation in your front.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Hoover's Gap, June 25, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

General Reynolds is in position at the gap, within a quarter of a mile of the crossing of the ———. The enemy appear to be in considerable force on the road from Beech Grove to Fairfield. It is thought to be [B. R.] Johnson's brigade. Cheatham's and Chambers' [Cleburne's?] divisions are said to be at Fairfield. Rousseau is close behind.

Have not heard anything from Brannan yet, nor can we hear any firing from McCook from this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Hoover's Gap, June 25, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Dispatch of 1 p. m. received. I have been to the front myself. The enemy apparently have but one brigade on Fairfield road; either a part or one brigade on Manchester pike, beyond Beech Grove. Has not attempted to drive us; therefore I think he is acting on the defensive. I propose concentrating my corps here this p. m., and making an advance at daylight to-morrow on Fairfield and Manchester pike; Rousseau on Manchester, and Reynolds and Brannan on Fairfield; Negley in reserve, if you approve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, Big Spring Branch, June 25, 1863—Midnight.

Major-General THOMAS:

The general commanding directs you to throw forward such part of your force as you may deem sufficient to threaten Fairfield, and create the impression that you design an attack on that place. In the mean time push on your main column toward Manchester by way of Matt's Hollow. It will be best to send your mounted brigade around by McBride's Branch to the head of Matt's Hollow, and thus facilitate the taking of that defile. Make as much of the distance to Manchester as possible to-morrow. After 2 o'clock to-morrow, department headquarters will be at Beech Grove.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The general suggests that it may be best to send your trains around to Manchester by way of McBride's Branch. It would greatly facilitate your advance. General McCook will follow you.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 25, 1863—9.50 a. m.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Fortress Rosecrans:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to open communication with General Granger, who is now at Christiana, on the Shelbyville p.ke. Tell him we have not heard from him since last evening.

Hold your division in readiness to march at a moment's notice, either to join your corps, now *en route* to Manchester, or to support General Granger, as the case may require. Establish a courier office at the court-house at Murfreesborough, and send all dispatches for headquarters there, to be forwarded. Make frequent reports of any intelligence you may obtain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, Tenn., June 25, 1863—12.40 p. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

You have done a fine thing in East Tennessee.* I send the following dispatch, just received:

NASHVILLE.

Colonel TRUESDAIL, *Chief of Army Police:*

I have information from a scout sent out by General Thomas two months since that on the 13th instant there were 4,000 rebel troops at Knoxville, under Buckner; 2,000 at Loudon, under a colonel, the place fortified; 3,000 at Kingston, mostly Pegram's forces just arrived from Monticello, Kingston being strongly fortified. Siege guns, four in number, removed from Cumberland Gap to Kingston, and 1,500 troops in Greenville. Trains taking large quantities of ammunition to Chattanooga from Knoxville. They expect to fight at Tullahoma. Provisions scarce.

H. W. FYFFE.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *June* 25, 1863.

General CARTER, *Somerset, Ky.:*

I congratulate you, together with Colonel Sanders, upon the success of his expedition into East Tennessee. Please send me the names and numbers of the regiments comprising the force engaged in the expedition.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LYTLE'S HOUSE,
Christiana, Tenn., June 25—9 p. m.
(Received department headquarters, June 26—1 p. m.)

Statement of John Dozier, a citizen living 1 mile north of Guy's Gap:

Eighth Confederate Cavalry left for Chapel Hill Tuesday morning; probably [J. H.] Wiggins' battery also; three or four pieces of artillery at Guy's Gap day before yesterday (three opened upon Colonel Patrick this evening); three or four regiments of infantry at Guy's Gap; Stewart's brigade of infantry at Webb's house (called also Huston's Spring), 7 miles north of Shelbyville; Eighth Texas left this morning for Manchester, to the right of little place called Liberty. Wharton's headquarters on Tuesday were at Frazier's house.

Crews' command at Middleton yesterday. The enemy lost at least 10 killed and 20 wounded yesterday, at Middleton. They lost many

* Reference is to Sanders' report, June 23, of raid in East Tennessee, telegraphed by Burnside to Rosecrans June 24. See Part I, p. 384.

horses. No news from Forrest's force yet. Granger has given the result of Colonel Patrick's reconnaissance to Guy's Gap. He was opposed by both cavalry and a small detachment of infantry. Colonel Watkins sent the Sixth Kentucky to Versailles to-day, thinking Mitchell still there. The regiment has not yet been heard from, but no doubt it is all right. The Fifth Kentucky is at Murfreesborough, probably. Colonel Patrick had only 1 man wounded. We took only 1 prisoner.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Hollow Springs, June 26, 1863—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General TURCHIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

SIR: The general commanding this corps directs that you move at once with your command of cavalry to Lumley's Stand. From thence you will move with great caution, reconnoitering all the roads, and endeavor to communicate with General Thomas, who is marching on the Beech Grove road to Manchester. Report frequently.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

PERCIVAL P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding has arrived at this place. General Thomas has driven the enemy 2½ miles toward Fairfield. General Granger is advancing toward Matt's Hollow, and hopes to reach the head of it to-night. General McCook is holding Liberty Gap with a part of his force; the remainder will join us here. There have been about 200 casualties thus far. Except the bad weather, all goes well. We hope you will get within reach of Manchester to-night, if possible. Your difficulties of route are appreciated. Headquarters will be here till further orders. News from the East mixed, as usual.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

Your dispatch of 4.10 p. m. is received. The general commanding appreciates the obstacles you have to encounter; he does not, therefore, expect you to reach Manchester, but desires you to make as much of the distance as possible. In view of the fact, it may not be safe to keep the cavalry as far forward as first intended. Push on early in the morning. The road is much better from Lumley's Stand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Christiana, Tenn., June 26, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I learn from two women who left Shelbyville this morning that Bragg was there this morning. They also report that many of the troops had left that point, but did not seem to know their destination, but heard the rebels say that they had gone to Vicksburg and East Tennessee, and that the Yankees were smashing things near Knoxville.

I visited Liberty Gap this afternoon, with McCook, to ascertain, if possible, what force was there. From all I could learn, there were not to exceed four or five regiments and one battery of artillery. Jeff. Davis' troops were in front, and such was his opinion [*sic.*] We are watching the Middleton, Shelbyville, and Millersburg roads. One regiment of Texas cavalry made a demonstration on the Shelbyville road to-day, but suddenly fell back to Guy's Gap. It is the impression of the people here, and from all we can learn, that the enemy are withdrawing from Guy's and Liberty Gaps in the direction of Shelbyville or elsewhere. The whole country here is a perfect quagmire, rendering it almost impossible to maneuver either man or beast, except upon the pike. I will push out the cavalry as soon as possible and keep you advised. We are keeping a portion of the cavalry midway between this and Murfreesborough, watching the movements of Forrest, whose whereabouts I am unable to ascertain. He will yet turn up at some unexpected place. Why don't you let me know where you are and how you are getting along?

Respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—General Stanley desires to say that the cavalry is doing as well as could be expected, and that he has nothing to add to the above.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Shelbyville Pike:

The general desires you to keep him fully posted of all that occurs. The rebels left Fairfield two hours ago; reported retreating on Tullahoma.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Millersburg, June 26, 1863—3.30 a. m. (Received 4.45 a. m.)

General [GARFIELD]:

Your dispatch of this a. m. (1.15) is received. Your instructions will be carefully carried out. As soon as the road is cleared of Sheridan's

train and the ambulance train of wounded, my First Division will move as directed.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Big Spring Branch, June 26, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Major-General McCOOK:

In my dispatch of 1.15 this morning, to which yours of 3.30 a. m. is a reply, I say, "It is hoped that the head of your column may reach Beech Grove to-morrow night." It should have read "to-night." You are right in your understanding of the intention. The general commanding is anxious to learn what the enemy is about this morning. Has he gone?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK:

GENERAL: The general commanding has arrived at this place and fixed his headquarters for the night. General Thomas has driven the enemy 2½ miles from here, toward Fairfield. General Reynolds is advancing on Matt's Hollow. General Crittenden is moving on Manchester, via Lumley's Stand. The general commanding directs you to hold Liberty Gap to-day and night with one division. Send all your remaining forces and trains across to this place. Do not invite a fight, but defend your position. All goes well. Report often. You will probably receive orders to hurry up your remaining division early in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 26, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: General McCook directs me to inform you that Colonel Bradley's brigade will join you early in the morning. General McCook will leave here at an early hour with two brigades of General Johnson's division. The general returned from the front a short time ago. All things are going on well there. Permission has been given to leave a division at Liberty Gap, which will be Davis'. There was no serious fighting on our front to-day. The enemy kept up a strong front of two brigades. Our losses foot up 239 killed and wounded. We took 24 prisoners. Thirty-two of their dead are inside our picket line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General MCCOOK, *Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:*

The general commanding directs you to move your train forward to this place at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, with orders to close up with General Thomas' train, now moving toward Manchester. At early dawn put your command in motion to this place, evacuating Liberty Gap as silently and secretly as possible. It may be best to move your force not holding the gap before that hour.

General Sheridan will read this dispatch, and act in obedience to it. He will forward it to any other division commander that may be in the route between him and General McCook. Department headquarters will be here till the head of General McCook's column arrives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Old Millersburg, June 26, 1863—Midnight.
(Received headquarters, June 27—3 a. m.)

General JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The following dispatch has just been received from Brigadier-General Davis, commanding First Division, stationed at Liberty Gap:

A prisoner just captured reports two brigades at Wartrace, General Cleburne in command. General Liddell commanded the forces fighting us this afternoon. He also reports General Wharton as having been engaged. The Thirty-eighth Illinois captured the battle-flag of the Second Arkansas. He reports Hardee at Tullahoma.

Very respectfully,

W. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General.

Respectfully forwarded to General McCook.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Very respectfully,

A. MCD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 26, 1863.

Colonel POST,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: General Davis directs that you make preparations and withdraw your brigade at 8.45 this evening, with a view to returning to Millersburg. You will cause fires to be made along the whole of your present front at dark. Withdraw your pickets quietly at the proper time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Arriving at Millersburg, you will bivouac on your old ground, or where you can find a suitable place.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Millersburg, June 26, 1863—4.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you carry out the spirit of the inclosed instructions from the general commanding the department.

In making your advance this morning, the general does not wish you to advance your troops on to the open ground. If you find the enemy is any considerable distance in your front, don't move too far forward or advance on open ground to meet them; only make the demonstration required by the instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, Big Spring Branch, June 26, 1863—1.15 a. m.

Major-General MCCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

Your dispatch of 9.45 p. m. of June 25 is just received. It confirms the opinion of the general commanding that the enemy expects you to advance toward Shelbyville. Encourage this belief by a sharp attack in the morning, but make no decided advance. Make such dispositions as if for a careful and powerful advance, and in the mean time bring a division quietly away, and as soon as possible get your whole force across the Manchester pike, and follow in the rear of General Thomas. It is hoped that the head of your column may reach Beech Grove to-night. Department headquarters will be there after 2 p. m. Make sufficient detail to bring your trains through speedily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Leave a brigade to observe the gap.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Millersburg, June 26, 1863—5.15 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you prepare to move with your command immediately in rear of your baggage train over to the Manchester pike. You will [move] without further notice as soon as the train will allow. The general wishes Colonel Jones to keep his cavalry picketing and patrolling your front, and not to withdraw with your troops. He wishes to see Colonel Jones at once. Please notify him of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—4.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to hold Dismal Hollow to-night, and throw a sufficient force well forward up the hollow, to observe and protect our column and trains from attack from that quarter. Push General McCook's train forward as fast as possible. Move forward your command to this place at daylight to-morrow morning.

Forward this to General McCook, after reading it. Report anything of importance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—Midnight.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to feel the enemy in your front early to-morrow morning. General Granger's command will not advance farther than Guy's Gap. If it should appear that the enemy has fallen back beyond Duck River, General Stanley may advance to Shelbyville, if he deems it advisable. General Stanley will immediately send his baggage to the Manchester pike, and follow with his command as soon as the demonstration ordered above is made. He will leave one brigade of cavalry with General Granger; all the remainder must be brought to the front.

The above order to feel the enemy at Guy's Gap will not be carried out if there are reasons why Generals Stanley and Granger regard the expedition as fruitless or too hazardous; in that case, General Stanley will come forward at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The general commanding thinks it important to mask our real intentions by threatening Fairfield. He thinks it would be well for you to push the enemy back toward or into the town to-night. There is danger that he will discover our design, and, starting early, will gain time on us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The general commanding desires you to put a brigade on picket out on the Green Hill beyond the garrison.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 26, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have sent a brigade of Negley's division to capture the regiment and battery seen by Colonel Ducat to the front and left. General Rousseau's advance was attacked 1½ miles in advance of his headquarters. Strong picket in front of that. This position is a strong one. The country spreads out beyond him. As to position, he is much better posted than he would be farther advanced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 26, 1863—1.05 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

Send forward Crook's brigade on the road. Let them advance cautiously.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Hoover's Gap, June 26, 1863—2.05 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

I have received your dispatch of this morning. I have possession, with two divisions, of that portion of the road between Dug Hollow and McBride's Branch. Have not met with any serious resistance so far. General Reynolds is moving forward on the Manchester road, and I hope to get possession of Matt's Hollow to-night, so as to secure the road from here to Manchester.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I have posted General Brannan in a very strong position, and have directed General Reynolds to picket the Noah's Fork road, and do not see how they can gain information or time. Should the troops move forward to-night, with the enemy's knowledge of the broken country, they will damage us very much.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

General Reynolds with his command is in camp 1 mile beyond Matt's Hollow, on the Manchester pike, and his train all up before this time. Shall he go in the morning, or await orders?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

Shall move General Negley forward to-morrow morning with the train of the Third Division, here to-night, leaving Generals Rousseau and Brannan to await General McCook's arrival. By this arrangement I think I can get my corps through Matt's Hollow to-morrow night, if McCook comes up in time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding desires to put this army on the south side of Duck River at the earliest practicable moment. He directs you to send General Reynolds' division forward at daylight to-morrow morning, with orders to cross the river at Manchester if the position of the enemy does not render it too perilous. At all events, he must endeavor to cover the crossing, and put everything in readiness to effect it as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—10.35 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to put your trains in motion on the Manchester pike immediately on the receipt of this order, under a sufficient escort. He hopes all your wagons may be closed up to General Reynolds' present camp by daylight. Take measures to protect the flank of this column from an attack from the direction of Fairfield. For this purpose, the general commanding directs you to move on Fairfield at daylight to-morrow morning with your remaining force, and drive the enemy from that place. If it is deemed safe, this force will

move from Fairfield upon Manchester by the shortest route. If possible, your corps must be across the river at Manchester to-morrow night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

Order your regimental trains forward at once on the Manchester pike, sending with them one brigade to guard your own and other trains on the road. Move at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning with the balance of your division on the Fairfield road, in support of Generals Rousseau and Brannan, taking your ammunition and headquarters trains with you.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Beech Grove, June 26, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding First Division:

Order your regimental trains to move forward at once on the Manchester pike. Send one regiment to guard them. General Negley will send one brigade in addition to your regiment. You will move forward at daylight to-morrow with yours and General Brannan's division on Fairfield, taking with you your ammunition and headquarters trains. If the enemy does not oppose you to Fairfield, you will then move direct from Fairfield to Manchester, reaching the latter place, if possible, to-morrow night. General Negley will move in support of you with two brigades of his division.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 26, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The following has just been received from Louisville:

LOUISVILLE, *June* 26, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

J. T. Bramlette telegraphs from Columbia that Morgan's whole force is at Burkesville, but on the opposite side of the river. Grigsby's regiment is certainly there. Twenty of them were in Burkesville yesterday. Pegram's men are dismounted. The river is fordable. Bramlette regards this perfectly reliable, having obtained his information from a gentleman who was at Burkesville yesterday and saw the rebels there. Number of the enemy not ascertained.

Very respectfully,

A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *June* 26, 1863—10.50 a. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Lexington:*

General Hobson with his brigade is 10 miles from here, on Upper Tompkinsville road, water-bound. Twenty-five rebels, with two wagons, were discovered by my patrol this morning within 7 miles of here, on the Lower Tompkinsville road, with forage, going toward Tompkinsville.

JAS. R. HAUGH,
Major, Commanding.

GLASGOW, *June* 26, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

General Hobson informed me by courier that Morgan designs crossing at Center Point and McWilliams' Ford, near Turkey Neck Bend Rebel force is concentrated at these places, and he does not deem it safe to proceed to Tompkinsville with his whole force. He has sent 200 cavalry to Paces and 200 to Tompkinsville, to reconnoiter. County full of small bands. Roads very heavy and water high. General Hobson fears Morgan will try to get to Lebanon, via Edmonton, leaving Tompkinsville 15 miles to their left.

JAS. R. HAUGH,
Major, Commanding.

JUNE 26, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington:*

All right. Keep everything ready to move at a moment's notice. The command of Sanders can be stopped at Stanford to rest, instead of coming to Hickman Bridge. All Judah's cavalry should be dashed at Morgan as soon as he gets well across, and, if possible, he should be broken to pieces.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FORKS OF TRUCE AND TOMPKINSVILLE ROADS,
June 26, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General HOBSON, or
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I learn from good authority that the enemy are in force at Turkey Neck Bend, below Mashaes Creek, said to be under [Adam R.] Johnson and Morgan, numbering 4,000 or 5,000. That place is 8 miles from Tompkinsville. There is also said to be a small force at William Kirkpatrick's mill, grinding corn and shoeing horses. I leave a small force here and at Ray's Cross-Roads, to gather up forage and picket. I will move on at 3 o'clock, to investigate the mill matter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. HARDIN,
Captain, Comdg. First Battalion Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

HUGH KIRKPATRICK'S, CUMBERLAND RIVER,
June 26, 1863—7 p. m.

General HOBSON:

I find no enemy on this side of the river. [D. W.] Chenault's fires are in plain view. He has artillery with him. Johnson is at Salt Lick

Bend, and Morgan is said to be this side Selma, with 2,000 or 3,000 men. I find plenty of corn and use it.

I will occupy the bluffs until morning and learn what I can, and return to forks of roads near Ray's Cross-Roads by noon to-morrow, where I will have feed; thence to camp, if not otherwise ordered.

The river is 5 feet past fording.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. HARDIN,

Captain, Comdg. First Battalion Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 27, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

Reynolds will be in Manchester before noon. McCook is up here. Department headquarters move on toward Manchester at once. The enemy appears to be retreating. The general commanding directs you to leave a brigade behind, if necessary, to bring up your train, while you push forward to Manchester, and effect the crossing of the river. All goes well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 27, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

General Thomas' corps is here, and one division of General McCook's. Up to this time everything has worked admirably; our intentions are no longer unknown to the enemy; he is gathering his forces for a full retreat on Tullahoma. If the army were here, it could be there before him. The success of our whole movement depends upon throwing our forces upon that place at the earliest possible moment.

The general commanding directs you to lighten up your trains, if necessary; throw out everything but rations, forage, and ammunition. He hopes nothing will prevent you from reaching here to-morrow. A serious mistake has been made by all our commands in bringing too much baggage. We hope to hear from you to-night, and know of your progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, Tenn., June 27, 1863.

Major-General MCCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you send Sheridan forward (probably one brigade will be enough), to go to Fairfield, and the other two in reserve. As soon as your troops have got their rations, start your other two divisions direct. Start your trains, and let your other two divisions follow when the road is cleared. Your train may have to

halt in Matt's Hollow until Thomas' train passes. You had better send forward an officer to report to you, and so prevent fatiguing your men. Inclosed is a copy of dispatch from General Thomas.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 27, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to send one brigade of Sheridan's division, by way of Fairfield, to follow in the rear of General Thomas' column, now *en route* from Fairfield to Manchester. Push the other brigade of his division directly forward to Manchester from this place. They should reach Manchester to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 27, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK:

The general commanding finds the Manchester pike so full of trains that he thinks General Sheridan's division can reach Manchester sooner by way of Fairfield. He therefore modifies the order of 12.30 p. m., and directs that Sheridan's division go by way of Fairfield and Manchester. Send one brigade forward to hold Fairfield till the other two brigades have passed; then direct it to bring up the rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Garrison's Fork, June 27, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: The general commanding has just sent information that the Manchester pike is so full of trains that he thinks your division can reach Manchester sooner by way of Fairfield. The verbal orders to you are, therefore, modified, and General McCook directs that you go to Manchester, with your whole division, by way of Fairfield. Send one brigade forward to hold Fairfield till the other two brigades have passed; then direct it to bring up the rear. Your train will follow on the Manchester road, in advance of the baggage, in the morning. The general directs that you move your division as far toward Manchester this afternoon as practicable. Corps headquarters will be at this place to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The general expects you to keep us advised of your progress.

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* See Thomas to Rosecrans, June 26, 8.45 p. m., p. 467.

[Indorsement.]

General LYTLE:

GENERAL: March your brigade on the Fairfield road, following Laiboldt. The order has been changed. Captain Hescock's battery will go in advance of you, so as to join its brigade.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 27, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that we have reliable information that the rebels are rapidly falling back to the vicinity of Shelbyville. Yesterday Forrest and Wheeler were planning a raid on our communications. All that is necessary to say further is to "Pitch in and use them up."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 27, 1863—10.05 p. m.

Maj. G n. P. H. SHERIDAN:

The general commanding directs that you march your command to-night, by first road after crossing Duck River, to Manchester (or Higgins' Mill), and encamp on this side Little Duck immediately after crossing. The bearer will direct you to the mill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Fairfield, June 27, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I think one brigade is sufficient to occupy Fairfield. I have just sent by courier all the latest information. The brigade should be without any baggage.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 27, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. is received. The general commanding directs you to push your command to Manchester as rapidly as possible.

General Sheridan will follow on the Fairfield road. By all means make Manchester to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The general commanding suggests that a triple line of pickets, thrown rapidly forward, and widely extended at a little before daylight, may discover the intentions and position of the enemy, and perhaps obviate the necessity of going into Fairfield.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Fairfield, June 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Commanding Third Division:

The general commanding directs you to concentrate your division, and march, via Pan Handle Creek road, toward Manchester, halting in the rear of General Negley's command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Fairfield, June 27, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

The general commanding directs that you move your command forward on the most passable road to Manchester.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, June 27, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

You are directed to send one brigade of infantry to Hillsborough, and take up a strong position, to watch and command the attention of the rebel General Morgan, to cover the operations of Colonel Wilder in the southwest. Take one battery of artillery, and march early to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Fairfield, June 27, 1863.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding First Division:

The general commanding directs you to hold your division in readi-

ness to follow General Brannan. General Brannan has been ordered to march via Pan Handle Creek road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fairfield, June 27, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: The head of the column is at Fairfield. Skirmishers thrown out beyond the town. The enemy (four brigades) passed through the town this morning. The enemy, we think, went toward Tullahoma, though whether by Wartrace is very uncertain. The weight of evidence is that they took the Wartrace road, and it is said the wagon train took that road. Reports are contradictory as to the road taken by the enemy, evidently with a view of deception. An intelligent negro tells us that trains of cars left Wartrace this morning, carrying artillery. He also assures us that the four brigades we pursued took the Wartrace road, in order to guard wagon trains from that point to Tullahoma. He says that the train consisted of 400 or 500 wagons. This statement is vouched for by several. He says there are no troops at Wartrace. He thinks the cars took off from Wartrace to Tullahoma this morning twenty-five or thirty pieces. I send this negro to you. I can learn nothing further than the above.

Respectfully, &c.,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
June 27, 1863—12.30 p. m.

GENERAL: The following dispatch sent to General Reynolds:

JUNE 27—12.15 p. m.

The general commanding directs you to send Colonel Wilder forward to break the railroad in rear of Tullahoma and destroy the enemy's trains. Start him on the work as soon as you deem it prudent. Tell him to strike quick and heavy blows. A copy of the order has been sent to General Thomas.

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 27, 1863. (Received June 28—5.40 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. J. B. TURCHIN,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding has just arrived at this place. General Reynolds' division is here. Come forward with your command at once, and rapidly. Send this dispatch back to General Crittenden, and request him to report his progress immediately. It is hoped that he will arrive here this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 27, 1863—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. B. TURCHIN:

The general commanding directs you to supply your command with three days' rations and report at this place immediately. The necessity is imperative. You must report here to-night, whether your command can bring rations or not. Communicate this order to General Crittenden. An order was sent you at 4 a. m. to-day, but we fear it did not reach you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Beech Grove, June 27, 1863—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Fortress Rosecrans, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to put your command in readiness to move. Send forward two brigades immediately, with a supply train to follow this column, and hold your remaining brigade in readiness to follow as soon as it is relieved by General Granger. The chief commissary and quartermaster will send orders for making up the train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GLASGOW, *June 27, 1863—9 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF:

The following is an extract from telegram just received:

CARTHAGE, TENN., *June 26.*

Morgan arrived at Granville, Jackson County, Tennessee, June 23. Information received to-day that he is gone up the river on the south bank, toward Monticello, to intercept General Carter. River has risen 3 feet and still rising.

WM. B. STOKES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Colonel Stokes has good facilities for obtaining information. The Cumberland on our front is impassable, and I fear no assistance could be rendered General Carter from this side. I send provisions to General Judah to-day, via Paces, the only way of avoiding streams between here and Tompkinsville.

JAS. R. HAUGH,
Major, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *June 27, 1863—10.15 a. m.*

Major-General HARTSUFF:

The following just received:

COLUMBIA, *27th.*

A messenger arrived here last night at 11 o'clock, and reports the enemy on this side of the river, near Creelsborough. They will attack our small force at Jamestown, or

move through here into Kentucky. They threaten to invade the State. Rebel citizens, as well as Union men, are concealing their property. A raid anticipated.

JAMES T. BRAMLETTE.

Respectfully,

A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *June* 27, 1863—11 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The late rains have so swollen Barren River as to make it impassable by troops, and couriers have to swim it. Judah was cut from supplies, and started from Scottsville yesterday p. m. to Tompkinsville. Hobson's brigade moves to Paces; keeps open communication with, and furnishes supplies for, Judah. Hobson now occupies Tompkinsville with 200 cavalry. He has information that the rebels are leaving the rivers, and fears they may be joining Pegram to attack Carter, and make their way into the State that way. I think myself that the Cumberland may be rising so as to make him fearful at present. The higher he comes up the river, the better we can meet him. Judah's position will be an excellent one when Shackelford arrives at Glasgow. I have ordered him there temporarily, with all his disposable force, now at Russellville, after leaving necessary guards, &c.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June* 27, 1863.

Colonel DRAKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Telegram of General Hartsuff received. There must be some misapprehension as to the intention of the enemy to attack Carter. I cannot think he would cross at Burkesville and march against him with his flank and rear exposed to Judah. If he should, however, Carter should take up a position behind Fishing Creek, and every available force ought to be sent him, while the troops at Jamestown, increased as I have ordered, by the First Kentucky Cavalry, should fall back slowly toward Carter. Meantime Judah could harass his rear, &c. If Columbia [be threatened], and we can learn in time to concentrate there, we could, I think, have considerably the advantage in position, besides forcing him to march by one road alone, or run the risk, if he attempted to approach by two roads, of being attacked in detail by superior numbers. If we cannot learn in time, and he marches directly on Columbia, I know of nothing else than to let him go, and so harass his communications as to force him to return. With our forces at Columbia, my supplies at Stanford would be as well covered as they are now, but I do not know how it would be for those of Judah.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 28, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

Your dispatch of 8 p. m. last evening, per Lieutenant [R. C.] Couch, was received this a. m. I congratulate you on the result. Draw to Man-

chester one brigade from Nashville. Order all of Ward's up, except one regiment from La Vergne, covering your right flank. Let Stanley come in as ordered, if you know of the rebel cavalry nothing that seems threatening very considerable. All that can be spared of the cavalry force with you should come this way. If, on the contrary, the cavalry force of the left wing seems to offer a sufficient object, tell General Stanley to take all the cavalry force, and start them up. It is desirable to know whether the rebel cavalry adhere to the Columbia line or fall back within the infantry. Be careful to keep me fully advised of their movements. Collect all the information you can, and keep me fully advised. Colonel Innes has been ordered to repair the railroad. Keep an eye to him, and see that he is protected. A telegraph line also has been ordered to Shelbyville. Keep an eye to that. Strengthen your position by intrenching, if you think it necessary.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 28, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he thinks it best for the trains of General Rousseau and General Reynolds to take the route, in returning to Murfreesborough, over which the troops of General Crittenden's corps marched out, or else by what is called the Woodbury road, via Pocahontas. The officer in command must have careful instructions to guard against a possible attack from Breckinridge's cavalry regiment. The trains cannot well return by the main road, as they would meet General Van Cleve's train coming out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 28, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to send two divisions of your command forward toward Tullahoma this afternoon, with three days' rations in haversacks. Take no train, except ambulances and ammunition wagons and necessary headquarters wagons. Throw the leading division forward to some defensible position, 5 or 6 miles out, and send strong scouting parties forward, and to the right and left. If you find it possible, harass their train *en route* from Shelbyville, and cut the railroad. Inclosed please find a copy of letter from Colonel Ducat, in reference to the country in that direction.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you order the officer in command of the battalion of cavalry ordered to report to you to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Ducat, at these headquarters. Colonel Ducat will take the battalion out the Lynchburg road, and come into the main Tullahoma road, by which you are to march, and return this way until he meets your column.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Manchester, Tenn., June 28, 1863.

I. The Second Brigade will furnish two battalions of cavalry for picket duty on General Brannan's front. One battalion will go out the Lynchburg road to Crumpton's Creek. The officer in command will call at department headquarters for a guide. When he reaches the point indicated, he will go in person across to the main Tullahoma road, report to General Brannan what dispositions he has made, and receive orders from him. The other battalion will go out the main Tullahoma road and report to General Brannan, for picket on his left. Instruct this officer to push his pickets well to the front. The battalions will move as soon as possible.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Turchin:
WM. B. CURTIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, Tenn., June 28, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The general commanding has noticed with great regret the criminal neglect to obey department orders in reference to the reduction of baggage. If this army fails in the great object of the present movement, it will be mainly due to the fact that our wagons have been loaded down with unauthorized baggage. Officers and soldiers who are ready to die in the field do not hesitate to disgrace themselves and imperil the army by luxuries unworthy of a soldier. Second. The general commanding directs that all baggage trains be reduced to the minimum. To effect this, all tents, except shelter tents and one wall tent to each regiment, will be dispensed with. The ammunition now carried in the company wagons will be turned over to the division ordnance officers, who will be furnished with a sufficient number of additional wagons to transport it. This will enable the transportation of each regiment to be reduced to 7 wagons, which reduction will be at once made. All wagons in excess of this allowance will be turned over to the division quartermaster, who will, under the direction of the chief quartermaster of each corps, organize them into a supply train for the division. Surplus baggage will be sent to Murfreesborough by the returning trains for storage.

The wagons will carry five days' rations of short forage, one tent to a regiment, and medical supplies. All commissioned officers will hereafter carry one ration on their person. Third. All knapsacks will be sent to the rear, and nothing will be carried by the men except shelter tents, blankets, 1 shirt, 1 pair of socks, and 1 pair of drawers. Fourth. Corps and division commanders will be held responsible for the throwing out of every unauthorized article of baggage. Any quartermaster whose train shall be found carrying chairs and such other needless weight, usually the fruit of thieving, will at once be arrested, and the officer claiming it be severely punished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copies to Generals McCook and Crittenden.)

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, June 28, 1863.

Division commanders are directed to have three days' rations issued to their respective commands, commencing from to-morrow morning; the rations to be carried in haversacks—to include the 29th and 30th days of June, and 1st day of July, and to hold their commands in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 29, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER:

We are very anxious to hear from you. Have your supplies come up? The telegraph line is repaired as far as Christiana, and is rapidly being constructed toward Shelbyville. Innes and Anderson have been ordered to put the railroad in repair. The general commanding thinks you had better order Morgan up from Nashville to join you. Can you hold Wartrace? And will it be safe to send wagon trains through there to Murfreesborough? Report the situation fully by return messenger. It is doubtful whether Bragg will make a stand at Tullahoma or fall back on Chattanooga. What do you think?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Near Christiana, June 29, 1863—1.45 a. m.
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland, in the Field:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, dated June 28, 3.30 p. m., has just been received. Baird's division takes position to-night at Shelbyville. The troops at La Vergne, save one regiment and one brigade from Nashville, have been ordered to Murfreesborough. As soon as they arrive

there, I will relieve Van Cleve's division and push it forward to join you. I have directed General Baird to immediately put the railroad in running order between Shelbyville and Wartrace. From the best information I can obtain, Bragg's army, in mass—horse, foot, and dragoons—are falling back as rapidly as possible upon Bridgeport. I feel confident that the rebel cavalry has abandoned the line of Franklin and Duck River, and are pushing on to join the main column, in the direction of Chattanooga. I have only retained three regiments of cavalry, just barely sufficient to keep the pike open between Murfreesborough and Shelbyville, to protect supplies sent to Baird's command, and also to protect the working parties on the railroad.

Please make your instructions to me, in reference to all that you wish done in the rear, as clear and definite as possible. Frequently I have great trouble in making out your exact meaning, owing to the haste or imperfect manner in which dispatches are written or copied. If you will keep me advised of your wants and wishes, and leave the execution to my direction, we will do the best we know how. I shall be in Murfreesborough to-night, to put things in shape, and get everything fairly and properly started. I may go to Shelbyville to-morrow, but that will depend upon how much I have to do at Murfreesborough, and how long I will be detained there. I will push through the railroad and telegraph without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 29, 1863—12.05 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER:

Your dispatch of 1.45 a. m. to-day is received. In addition to the command of your corps, the general commanding places in your charge all the military posts in this department north of Duck River, without detaching the troops from their commands. Require their commandants to report to you and keep you fully advised of their wants, and of all that occurs in their vicinity affecting the interests of the army. The general commanding will hold you responsible for their military safety. In addition to these duties, he will greatly depend upon you to assist in supplying the column now in motion, until the railroad can be put in repair. It will be necessary to use several routes. The present trains will be sent back by way of Woodbury and Bradyville, and return direct by the Manchester pike. See that these trains are promptly loaded, and that your end of the route is protected. Render all needed assistance to Colonel Innes, commanding Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, in repairing the railroad, and Mr. Van Duser, in restoring the telegraph line. Leave General Baird at Shelbyville for the present. Use your force now at Christiana according to your own discretion, unless it is particularly needed to make the rear secure; if it is, best to keep it well to the front, so that it may be brought forward in case of emergency. Ascertain as soon as possible what force the enemy have left north of Duck River. Establish a bureau of information to keep yourself promptly and fully informed of any movement he may make in your district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 29, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: We have heard nothing from you since early yesterday morning. The general commanding desires you to take possession of Wartrace, and communicate with headquarters from there. Will it be safe to send wagon trains to Murfreesborough by way of Wartrace and Shelbyville pike? Where is Forrest's command? Report your operations fully, together with all the information you have of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 29, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to report if you are ready to move immediately, with or without teams, with three full days' rations in haversacks and three days' forage for teams.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 29, 1863—7.45.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 3.15 p. m. is received. The general commanding directs me to say that if there were any likelihood of the enemy's making a demonstration on you, your line, the prolongation of which would strike the railroad near Estell Springs, might be enfiladed by his moving around your left flank. He suggests it would be a better position to withdraw Negley to Sutton's, behind Crumpton's Creek, holding the advanced brigade at Bobo's Cross-Roads, and Reynolds to Taylor's, or Anderson's, holding an advanced force at Concord Church, and leaving Brannan where he is. The inclemency of the weather and the state of the roads, however, leave but little probability of his assuming the offensive. Please report whether Crumpton's Creek is still fordable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crossing Crumpton's Creek, June 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch of 7.45 received. General Beatty is encamped on the Tullahoma and Hillsborough road, immediately in rear of General Crook, at

Bobo's Cross-Roads. None of Negley's baggage has arrived. Some of Reynolds' with his artillery. They may be regarded almost as an outpost, prepared to fall back should they be attacked by a heavy force of the enemy. Crumpton's Creek is still fordable, but should it continue rising to-morrow it will be impassable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 29, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to advance now your force out toward Tullahoma, so as to command the Hillsborough and Lynchburg road, and also the road from Pelham to Tullahoma. This can be done by occupying Bobo's Cross-Roads. General Sheridan moves out on the Manchester and Lynchburg road, and will fall in on Brannan's right. They will communicate with each other. Find out by careful reconnaissance what the intentions of the enemy are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 29, 1863—9.25 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Information of Mr. Eddy, [who] left Tullahoma on Tuesday: Brig. Gen. Lucius [E.] Polk in command. Saturday and Sunday nights the rebels were running trains on the railroad; in what direction did not know. Fortifications around Tullahoma very extensive. Saw only one work in which there were heavy guns; rifle-pits this side. On Saturday either loading or unloading bacon; suppose they were unloading it. Cheatham's division came in from Shelbyville on Sunday; was so informed by a gentleman who left there yesterday.

General Bragg expected on Saturday. It has been the impression that Bragg would fight at Tullahoma. Rebel Army of the Tennessee is supposed to be from 35,000 to 50,000. Some reported as high as 55,000; generally supposed to be 50,000. Some time ago he had heard that the rebels had sent 15,000 men to Vicksburg. All of Breckinridge's forces, except [J. C.] Brown's brigade, had gone there. Brown's brigade was ordered to Knoxville, but stopped at Loudon. It was reported that this force was coming back from Vicksburg, but this is not so. Fortifications of Tullahoma are on this side of town. Water is on the other side. There is no running stream [after] leaving Crumpton's Creek until arriving at Tullahoma. Spring Creek is about 3 miles from here, on the Tullahoma road, where there is plenty of water for 20,000 men. There is no water of any consequence on the main Tullahoma road. The Bobo Cross-Roads are about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from my present position. No running water between this point and Tullahoma, by the way of Bobo's Cross-Roads.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
June 29, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

SIR: The general commanding directs you to make a prudent and sharp reconnaissance, driving those regiments of the enemy which General Brannan reports in his front, and find out what they are about; also report your direction and position with reference to some point we know—say, Bobo's; also the character of the ground for moving troops.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crumpton's Creek, June 29, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Second dispatch received. First dispatch answered, except as to character of ground for moving troops. From what I can learn, the country is not very accessible; chiefly timbered, with here and there an opening. As you near Tullahoma it becomes more open. The roads are exceedingly bad.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crumpton's Creek, June 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Commanding Third Division:

The general commanding desires you to press the enemy as much as you can with safety. It is strongly suspected they are evacuating Tullahoma, if not already gone. The commissary train will not leave this place until to-morrow morning. It is very desirable to send some of your train back, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, June 29, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

Hold your division in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Orders will be sent stating time to move.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crossing Crumpton's Creek, June 29, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY, *Commanding Second Division:*

The general commanding directs that you keep your ammunition and baggage trains in readiness to recross Crumpton's Creek should the enemy attack our lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 29, 1863—8 a. m. (Received 9 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Captain Talbot, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, is just in from Colonel Wilder's command. He left the rear of Wilder's column yesterday about 4 p. m. Wilder, after leaving Hillsborough, learned that Elk River was not fordable near the mouth of Bradley's Fork, and had to make for Pelham, where he crossed on bridge. Found the river at Pelham nearly swimming around the bridge. Head of Wilder's column was about 8 miles from railroad at 4 p. m. yesterday. Colonel Monroe was detached near Hillsborough to go to Decherd, by way of Allisona, but encountered a brigade of infantry, with some cavalry and artillery, moving toward Chattanooga. Monroe returned to near Hillsborough, and, at 3 a. m. this morning, started to overtake Wilder. Wilder burned a saddle manufactory at Pelham. About a dozen prisoners were taken and two sutlers that had been captured from us near Readyville; 1 lieutenant. Just missed a colonel, who was out gathering in his men, who had been permitted to go home to harvest their wheat.

Our movement surprises all citizens and soldiers. Citizens thought no force was on railroad where Wilder was going. They knew nothing of the brigade that Monroe met. Soldiers in squads returning to Tullahoma. The people did not know that we had possession of Shelbyville, and thought the rebels would stand at Tullahoma.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, June 29, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Commanding Fourth Division:*

Have your division all ready to move. Orders will be sent stating the time to march. If forage is short, stop at every wheat-field you pass.

By order of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistan. Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 29, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The general commanding directs that you reduce the bread ration one-half. It is not deemed desirable to have this order go through the

adjutant-general's office, but he suggests that it be done through your chief commissary. The other portion of the ration can be reduced at your discretion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Maj. Gens. T. L. Crittenden and A. McD. McCook.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, June 29, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you move your command out on the Lynchburg road and connect your left with the right of General Brannan's division, and open communication with General Brannan. I send you a guide to conduct you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB BATES,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LEXINGTON, *June 29, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

General BURNSIDE:

Dispatch from Carthage says enemy, 4,000 strong, are at Granville, and intend crossing soon as river will permit, to attack Carthage. Provisions very short several articles. Judah still on Barren River, unable to cross. Provisions out; forage plenty. He is grinding corn, and will be able to get along until river falls. Hobson occupies Tompkinsville with two regiments cavalry, and has provisions there for Judah; his infantry is at Paces, 14 miles from Tompkinsville. Met no enemy. Prisoners say Morgan and Pegram united, and encamped from Clinton to Albany. All information tends to belief that they intend crossing somewhere south of Burkesville. Water very high everywhere. Green River Bridge, on Columbia and Lebanon pike, washed away. Troops at Jamestown out of provisions. Fishing Creek too high to cross artillery from Somerset. Am afraid I will have to bring troops at Jamestown back to Somerset or Fishing Creek until water falls. Shackelford is at Glasgow. He sent party after guerrillas approaching railroad, and gave them a severe beating, killing and capturing several, and taking several horses, &c. It was, I think, the party that crossed at Creelsborough. The unusually high water disarranges everything with us, and must also with the enemy.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Manchester, June 30, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

The movement of this army so far has been a success. Our troops have taken Shelbyville, and Guy's, Liberty, and Hoover's Gaps, and are

now concentrated between this place and Tullahoma, our advance being about 4 miles from Tullahoma. Colonel Wilder has just returned from an expedition cutting the railroads. He went to Decherd, Tantalon, and Pelham. At Tantalon he found Buckner's troops on cars coming this way. Would it not be a good time for you to clean out East Tennessee?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 30, 1863—11 a. m.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Commanding Gunboats, Cairo:

The enemy is driven back of the Duck River upon Tullahoma. Can't you come up the Tennessee, and head off any attempt they may make to cross at Florence or Decatur? Do so, if possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 30, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland, in the Field:

GENERAL: My dispatch sent to you yesterday, dated 1.45 p. m., is in part a reply to your dispatch just received and dated Manchester, June 29, 1863, 12.30 p. m. My answer to the rest of this dispatch is as follows:

The supplies for Baird's command leave in the morning; also a large train for yourself, via the Manchester pike. Heaven only knows when it will reach you, owing to the bad condition of the roads. The railroad and telegraph are completed to near Fosterville, and will probably be completed to Wartrace and Shelbyville to-morrow. It is my opinion that it will be quite as safe to send your wagons to Murfreesborough via Fairfield and Wartrace as by any other route. I do not think I have troops sufficient to hold Wartrace. You must do it. My troops are posted as follows: Two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry at Guy's Gap. The rest of the troops that were with Baird at Shelbyville, McCook's brigade from Nashville, and all of Ward's, except one regiment at La Vergne, are ordered here.

Van Cleve cannot be relieved under two or three days, and I would suggest that his troops be left here, as I do not consider there is any probability that the rebels will make a stand at Tullahoma, and you already have more men and animals than you can possibly take care of or feed until the railroad is finished. The dirt roads are impassable; the Manchester pike is worn out, and even worse. Broken-down animals and unloaded ammunition, provisions, forage, &c., are strewn along the whole length of the road.

There is a stampede in town about Morgan being in the vicinity to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 30, 1863—7.45 a. m.

General THOMAS:

The general commanding desires to know if there was any movement of the enemy or of trains of cars last night, and, if so, what they were.

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Crumpton's Creek, June 30, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have given orders to the division commanders to get their axes and spades; have also given orders to push a reconnaissance to the front to feel the enemy. Since the rain has ceased, the ground has dried up considerably, and the creek is not more than knee-deep. No enemy has made his appearance in our immediate front this morning. A portion of General Negley's train is still to the rear, and it will probably be noon before everything can be closed up, as the roadway is in a terrible condition. I shall proceed to the front in a few moments, and, after examining the features of the country, will report on my return.

Inclosed herewith I send a dispatch taken from the pocket of a rebel courier, killed by General Steedman's men last evening.

The cars were busy running all night; could not tell whether arriving or departing; probably they were doing both.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Tullahoma, June 28, 1863.

General N. B. FORREST, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: General Bragg directs me to say that he desires you will move your command over and picket the road leading from Manchester to this place. The general wishes as much of your force held in reserve as is possible, for other purposes. General Bragg also desires me to say that he thinks your train had better be moved in this direction, as he considers Pulaski an unsafe place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, June 30, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Command roads to the rear without breaking the ground. Construct light abatis on your flanks, more for appearance than for defense. Are the roads improving?

GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Hooker is relieved, and Meade commands the Army of the Potomac.

JUNE 30, 1863.

Colonel FLYNT:

The last message should read as follows:

* * * * * * *

The general commanding directs you to readjust your line on the principle suggested in his communication of last evening. Open roads to the rear without breaking ground; construct light abatis on your flanks, more for appearance than for defense. Are the roads improving?

* * * * * * *

This inaccuracy was caused by the lightning, as I explained to you.

JONES,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer in Charge.

GLASGOW, *June* 30, 1863—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE:

In pursuance with the general's order, I communicated with Brigadier-General Judah on yesterday by couriers. I send dispatch, just received from him, to the general. He certainly has placed a wrong construction upon my letter. I did not mean to convey the idea that the rebels were in Burkesville in force, although they are reported there in large force. I believed rebels in Burkesville, but in what numbers I could not possibly tell.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

CRUMPTON'S CREEK, TENN., *June* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Steedman's entire brigade of my division is advanced about 2 miles on the main road to Tullahoma, but cannot advance farther, owing to there being no support on the right. I would request that you furnish the necessary support, if you have not already done so. General Reynolds is supporting on the left.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crossing Crumpton's Creek, June 30, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to send one regiment out on the Tullahoma road to rear of General Steedman's brigade, for the purpose of picketing the line to the left of General Steedman's line, which rests on the right of the railroad, so as to connect it with your own, his reserve resting near the railroad to the rear of General Steedman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Abstract from return of the District of Columbus, or Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
District staff (Columbus, Ky.)	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....
Cairo, Ill.:						
Staff	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....
Infantry	16	303	370	478	6	.....
Clinton, Ky.:						
Cavalry	10	183	222	302	.....	.....
Columbus, Ky.:						
Infantry	82	1,542	1,969	2,226	.....	.....
Cavalry	12	422	507	580	.....	.....
Artillery	2	83	92	103	.....	.....
Fort Heiman, Ky.:						
Cavalry	6	135	235	353	.....	.....
Fort Pillow, Tenn.:						
Infantry	26	442	580	623	.....	.....
Island No. 10, Tenn.:						
Infantry	1	66	99	108	.....	.....
Artillery	2	78	83	84	7	1
Paducah, Ky.:						
Infantry	26	600	758	839	.....	.....
Cavalry	3	76	89	98	.....	.....
Total*	204	3,925	5,022	5,812	13	1

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside commanding, for the month of June, 1863; headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Department staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	74	.....	74	77	.....	.....
Twenty-third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff:						
Staff (Lexington, Ky.)	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis:						
Staff (Camp Nelson, Ky.)	10	.....	11	11	.....	.....
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter (Somerset, Ky.).	197	3,524	4,226	6,007	.....	6
Second Brigade, Col. Samuel A. Gilbert (Mount Vernon, Ky.).	129	3,042	3,709	4,422	.....	10
Third Brigade, Col. August V. Kautz (Jamestown, Ky.)	67	1,304	1,789	2,519	.....	6
Unassigned (Lexington, Frankfort, &c.)	46	847	1,160	1,636	10	6
Total First Division	449	8,717	10,895	14,595	10	28
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle:						
Staff (Louisville, Ky.)	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. James M. Shackelford (Russellville, Ky.).	108	2,254	2,846	3,600	.....	4
Bowling Green, Ky., Col. Cicero Maxwell	37	446	680	892	.....	13
Munfordville, Ky., Col. Charles D. Pennebaker	27	475	674	954	2	9
Lebanon, Louisville, &c.	84	1,308	1,792	2,583	.....	7
Total Second Division	263	4,483	5,999	8,036	2	33

*The distribution of the pieces of artillery only partly indicated in the original return.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah:						
Staff (Glasgow, Ky.)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson (Tompkinsville, Ky.).	136	2,591	3,684	4,661	.....	15
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson (Marrowbone, Ky.).	153	2,435	3,272	4,797	.....	.....
Third Brigade, Col. Joseph A. Cooper (Carthage, Tenn.).	92	1,563	1,675	1,930	.....	2
Total Third Division	382	6,589	8,632	11,389	.....	17
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Julius White:						
Staff (near Prestonburg, Ky.)	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
First Brigade, Col. Daniel Cameron (Louisville and Pikeville, Ky.).	103	1,981	2,296	2,775	.....	12
Second Brigade, Col. Samuel R. Mott (Camp Nelson, Ky.).	145	3,158	3,999	4,683	.....	12
Total Fourth Division	253	5,139	6,300	7,463	.....	24
Total force Twenty-third Army Corps*	1,359	24,928	31,838	41,495	12	102
District of Ohio, Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox:						
Staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....
Columbus, Brig. Gen. John S. Mason (Camp Chase, Ohio)	29	924	1,179	1,730	.....	.....
Camp Dennison, Ohio, Lieut. Col. George W. Neff	18	384	437	535	.....	.....
Covington, Sandusky, &c	46	964	1,202	1,405	.....	.....
Total District of Ohio	102	2,272	2,827	3,679	.....	.....
District of Illinois, Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen:						
Staff (Springfield, Ill.)	1	3	4	4	.....	1
Camp Butler, Ill. (near Springfield, Ill.)	20	412	569	675	.....	.....
Camp Douglas, Ill. (near Chicago, Ill.)	5	87	129	133	.....	.....
Quincy, Ill	5	110	146	164	.....	.....
Total District of Illinois	31	612	848	976	.....	1
District of Indiana and Michigan, Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox:						
Staff (Indianapolis, Ind.)	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....
Troops in district	38	1,183	1,428	2,633	.....	6
Total District of Indiana and Michigan	44	1,183	1,434	2,639	.....	6
Newport Barracks, Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman	3	100	130	137	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	74	.....	74	77	.....	.....
Twenty-third Army Corps	1,359	24,928	31,838	41,495	12	102
District of Ohio	102	2,272	2,827	3,697	.....	.....
District of Illinois	31	612	848	976	.....	1
District of Indiana and Michigan	44	1,183	1,434	2,639	.....	6
Newport Barracks, Ky	3	100	130	137	.....	.....
Total	1,613	29,095	37,151	49,021	12	109

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—The troops of this corps heretofore reported as the Districts of Western, Eastern, and Central Kentucky.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Ohio, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

ESCORT.

7th Ohio Cavalry, Company G, Capt. John A. Ashbury.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.

32d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas Z. Morrow.
103d Ohio, Col. John S. Casement.
12th Rhode Island, Col. George H. Browne.
1st East Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Col. Robert K. Byrd.
2d East Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Col. James P. T. Carter.
112th Illinois Mounted Infantry, Col. Thomas J. Henderson.
1st Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Frank Wolford.
1st East Tennessee Battery, Capt. R. Clay Crawford.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL A. GILBERT.

24th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John S. Hurt.
100th Ohio, Col. Patrick S. Slevin.
104th Ohio, Col. James W. Reilly.
44th Ohio Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. Ackber O. Mitchell.
45th Ohio Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. George E. Ross.
9th Ohio Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Maj. William D. Hamilton.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Andrew J. Konkle.
Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Lieut. Casper W. McLaughlin.

Third Brigade.

Col. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

9th Michigan Cavalry, Col. James I. David.
2d Ohio Cavalry, Maj. George A. Purington.
7th Ohio Cavalry, Col. Israel Garrard.
Mountain Howitzer Battery, Lieut. Jesse S. Law.

Unassigned.

2d Maryland, Col. Thomas B. Allard.
21st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George P. Hawkes.
48th Pennsylvania, Capt. Daniel B. Kaufman.
1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. SHACKELFORD.

91st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Mehringer.
12th Kentucky, Col. William A. Hoskins.
65th Indiana Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas Johnson.
3d Kentucky Cavalry (two battalions), Col. Eli H. Murray.
3d Kentucky Cavalry (one battalion), Capt. Robert Boyle.
8th Kentucky Cavalry (battalion), Col. Benjamin H. Bristow.
15th Kentucky Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Jonathan Belt.
22d Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. Denning.
Twyman's company Kentucky scouts, Capt. Edward W. Ward.

Munfordville, Ky.

Col. CHARLES D. PENNEBAKER.

27th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John H. Ward.
33d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James F. Lauck.
6th Michigan Battery (section of), Capt. Luther F. Hale.

Bowling Green, Ky.

Col. CICERO MAXWELL.

26th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Fairleigh.
34th Kentucky, Col. Selby Harney.
8th Kentucky Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Samuel F. Johnson.
6th Michigan Battery (section of), Lieut. Byron D. Paddock.
Artillery in position, Lieut. Norman S. Andrews.

SECOND DIVISION—Continued.

Lebanon, Ky., and other points.

63d Indiana, Lieut. Col. James McManomy.
20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson.
34th Kentucky, Company G, Capt. Christopher C. Hare.
25th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Orcutt.
50th Ohio, Col. Silas A. Strickland.
East Tennessee Scouts (battalion of), Lieut. Col. Reuben A. Davis.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY M. JUDAH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON.

107th Illinois, Col. Joseph J. Kelly.
23d Michigan, Col. Marshal W. Chapin.
111th Ohio, Col. John R. Bond.
14th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Horace Capron.
5th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Felix W. Graham.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Andrew M. Wood.
Henshaw's (Illinois) battery, Capt. Edward C. Henshaw.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD H. HOBSON.

80th Indiana, Col. Lewis Brooks.
13th Kentucky, Col. William E. Hobson.
16th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Gault.
9th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Richard T. Jacob.
11th Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William E. Riley.
12th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Eugene W. Crittenden.
24th Indiana Battery, Capt. Joseph A. Sims.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

3d East Tennessee, Maj. William Cross.
5th East Tennessee, Col. James T. Shelley.
6th East Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard.
11th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Capt. John B. Tyler.
Detachment manning two pieces of artillery, Capt. Judge R. Clingan.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE.

First Brigade.

Col. DANIEL CAMERON.

65th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart.
14th Kentucky (detachment, seven companies), Col. George W. Gallup.
14th Kentucky (detachment, three companies), Capt. Drew J. Burchett.
10th Kentucky Cavalry (two battalions), Maj. John M. Brown.
39th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. John Dils, jr.
McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Cavalry, Maj. Richard Rice.
2d Illinois Artillery (2d section, Company M), Capt. John C. Phillips.
2d Illinois Artillery (1st section, Company M), Lieut. W. C. G. L. Stevenson.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL R. MOTT.

8th East Tennessee, Col. Felix A. Reeve.
118th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young.
5th East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Jesse H. Strickland.
10th Kentucky Cavalry (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Ralph R. Maltby.
14th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Henry C. Lilly.
8th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Grover S. Wormer.
15th Indiana Battery, Capt. John C. H. von Sehlen.
19th Ohio Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.

DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON.

Camp Chase, Ohio.

Col. WILLIAM WALLACE.

3d Ohio.
74th Ohio (detachment).
88th Ohio (battalion, four companies).
United States forces organizing.

Camp Thomas, Ohio.

18th United States (detachment), Capt. Nathaniel C. Kinney.

Columbus, Ohio.

115th Ohio (detachment), Capt. John W. Skiles.

CAMP DENNISON, OHIO.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. NEFF.

115th Ohio, Company F, Capt. Alfred J. Ware.
8th Company Ohio Sharpshooters, Lieut. Charles A. Barton.
21st Ohio Battery, Capt. James W. Patterson.
Recruits for 6th Ohio Cavalry.
Recruits for 24th Ohio Battery, Lieut. James W. Gamble.
Recruits for 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Lieut. William H. Smith.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Lieut. Col. SETH EASTMAN.

115th Ohio, Companies A, B, C, D, E, H, and I, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Boone.

SANDUSKY CITY, OHIO.

Hoffman's (Ohio) battalion, Maj. William S. Pierson.

COVINGTON, KY.

Col. JACKSON A. LUCY.

115th Ohio, Companies G and K, Col. Jackson A. Lucy.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Chauncey G. Hawley.

DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN.

Camp Butler, Ill.

Col. CHRISTIAN THIELEMANN.

13th Illinois (five companies), Capt. George W. Lyman.
16th Illinois Cavalry (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Robert W. Smith.

Camp Douglas, Ill.

Capt. JAMES S. PUTNAM.

65th Illinois, Companies F and H, Capt. Alexander McDonald.
9th Vermont, Company G, Lieut. William C. Holman.

Quincy, Ill.

16th Illinois Cavalry, Companies E and F, Maj. Friedrich Schambeck.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.

Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

63d Indiana (2d Battalion), Capt. Henry Tindall.
71st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Courtland C. Matson.
3d Indiana Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Oliver M. Powers.
23d Indiana Battery, Capt. James H. Myers.
Paroled and exchanged men, Capt. David W. Hamilton.
Recruits in depot, Capt. David W. Hamilton.

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY.

Lieut. Col. SETH EASTMAN.

Permanent party, general service.
1st company of recruits, general service.
Unassigned recruits, 13th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, July 1, 1863—3.30 a. m.

GENERAL:* The general commanding announces the following orders:

1st. General McCook will move his divisions, now at this place, to the front as soon as practicable, and establish his line, with its right resting on the Lynchburg road and its left closed in on General Thomas' right, holding one division in reserve, in rear of his own left.

2d. General Crittenden will move his command out on the Hillsborough road as soon as practicable, and follow the first right-hand road, which leads into Sherrill's road. He will proceed by way of Hill's Chapel, and post one division on General Thomas' left, near Samuel Marrow's, facing about fifteen degrees west of south, and hold the other in reserve, near Hill's Chapel, about one division front, to the rear of the former division.

3d. General Thomas' reserve will take up a good position in rear of his left, and near Parson Taylor's.

4th. General Stanley will move his cavalry command, as soon as practicable, toward Hillsborough, in the vicinity of Joseph Anderson's, occupying Hillsborough as an outpost on his left flank, and opening communication with these headquarters.

5th. Corps commanders will see that their divisions take good military positions, and throw their pickets well to the front.

6th. As soon as practicable, corps engineers will report to these headquarters, with sketches of the ground occupied, and the relative positions of the troops. They will bring their maps for the latest corrections. Division and brigade engineers will report to corps engineers, with their maps for correction, and will furnish all the information they have obtained.

7th. Corps commanders will see that their intrenching and camping tools are kept constantly with their commands, and will direct the opening of roads for the free passage of artillery.

8th. Spare baggage will be left at this place, with the train so parked that it can be easily guarded and readily sent forward. General Crittenden will detail Brig. Gen. Samuel Beatty to remain here, with his brigade, to assume command of this place, and protect the trains and other public property.

9th. The troops will move with three days' rations and forage, and the minimum amount of baggage.

10th. The attention of corps and division commanders is particularly called to the formation of the lines of battle and encampment. Troops will be habitually maneuvered in double column, closed *en masse;* especially the second and third lines should be held in column, and posted in sheltered positions; the lines should habitually bivouac in column, with proper distances for deployment.

11th. It is strictly enjoined upon all commanding officers to keep the artillery masked, as far as possible; it is to be used only against positions and masses. Shelling the woods is strictly forbidden. Every effort will be directed to firing low, and using enfilading rather than direct fire. Great care should be taken to impress upon officers the necessity of using the musketry of the line only at short range, and making free use of the bayonet.

12th. General headquarters will be established in the vicinity of Oak Hill Seminary after 1 p. m. to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff

* To Generals Crittenden, McCook, Stanley, Sheridan, and Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 1, 1863—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD:

We occupy this place. The rear of the rebels left this a. m. They are in full retreat, and reported very much disorganized. Notify General Granger, and tell him to send all supplies this way, and to push repairs on railroad and telegraph lines. Notify operator at Wartrace to push ahead with telegraph line.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 1, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

The rebels are in disorderly retreat toward Winchester with their whole force. The general commanding directs you to send General Wood to Hillsborough, and hold him there until further orders. He has changed the line of General Palmer's march down the Sherrill's road to Hart's tan-yard, near Elk River. General Palmer will forward a copy of his order to you. Open communication with Palmer, and make your headquarters at Hillsborough for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, July 1, 1863—10.35 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Reserve:

Your dispatch of June 30 (hour not given) is received. The enemy's main force is at Tullahoma, where he evidently intends to make a stand. He is receiving re-enforcements from East Tennessee, and probably from Southwestern Virginia. A dispatch from Wheeler to Forrest, captured yesterday, shows that Forrest's train was at Pulaski on the 28th, and the main body of his force between that place and Tullahoma, and all ordered to join Bragg.

On the 27th, Morgan was at Granville, 12 miles up the river from Carthage. He has since withdrawn to Sparta, and his outposts at McMinnville and Dug Hollow have also fallen back to Sparta. Wheeler and Wharton are in our front. The enemy has his hands full here, and is not likely at present to disturb the posts in your district. Nashville is in no danger while the army is successful here. All these posts must be held by the minimum garrison, and as much of your force as possible must be held in readiness to support our movement here. You have probably before this received the order to occupy Wartrace and the line of railroad between there and Shelbyville.

. The general commanding cannot allow Van Cleve's command to remain at Murfreesborough. He must be sent forward, with trains, as soon as possible. The general commanding directs you to superintend the forwarding of supplies. Two roads have been selected for empty

trains to return to Murfreesborough, and the Manchester pike will be kept open for loaded trains this way. The general commanding suggests that you might put General Ward in command of the convalescent camp at Murfreesborough. The duties of the position are highly important. Direct Colonel Baird and all your commanders of outposts to throw up light defensive works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
July 1, 1863—1 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: General Sheridan's division is on the right of General Brannan. I received a report late this evening that he had pushed a brigade within 3½ miles of Tullahoma. Couriers state to me that he was with General Sheridan, and that the brigade had returned to its position in rear of Crumpton's Creek.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Oak Hill Seminary, July 1, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK:

Your dispatch of 2.15 p. m. is received, and your suggestion in regard to moving your corps to Tullahoma is approved. Make immediate preparations to bring up all your supplies. Department headquarters will be established at Tullahoma this evening.

Yours, respectfully,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 1, 1863—Midnight.

General McCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you start General Sheridan with his division at 3 o'clock in the morning, July 2, on the Winchester road in pursuit of the enemy, directing him to push forward with the utmost vigor, and, if possible, assault the enemy's rear and inflict a heavy punishment upon him. Send one other division to follow within supporting distance. Send a mounted party in advance, to reconnoiter the crossing of Elk River, and to report to you as speedily as possible whether the bridge is destroyed, and whether the enemy is in force on the other side. You will occupy this place with the remaining division, and make your headquarters here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
July 2, 1863.

Respectfully referred to brigade commanders, for their information, who will at once prepare their commands to march.

By command of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis:

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Oak Hill Seminary, July 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

The general commanding directs you to proceed with all your available force, as soon as possible, to Pelham, by way of Hillsborough, and from there push forward a reconnoitering party, by way of Gillem's Cove, over the mountain, to discover the route of the enemy's retreat; also one by way of Colwell's old bridge, by way of Decherd, the object of your expedition being to ascertain the lines of the enemy's retreat and to cut off a part of his force. Much will be left to your discretion. It will be of the utmost importance for us to know promptly all the developments of your expedition. Report frequently and fully.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 1, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY:

The rebels are retreating in great confusion, with their whole force, upon Winchester. The general commanding directs you to move your whole command by the most direct route toward Decherd. If the head of your column has got well out toward Hillsborough, turn off by the shortest route, and turn the rear back this way also by the shortest route from their location, when this reaches you. Push your march to the utmost. Look out for supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Crumpton's Creek, July 1, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

Captain Thom's dispatch of 9.10 a. m. just received. The morning report will be made out and forwarded as soon as possible.

Reported that the enemy have evacuated Tullahoma. Will know in a short time, as I have sent forward Steedman, supported by Walker

and the cavalry that I have here, to ascertain. Will report the result of the reconnaissance as soon as I learn it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

OUTPOST, TULLAHOMA ROAD,
July 1, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Capt. LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: The cavalry officer upon whom I relied to ascertain where General Sheridan's pickets were, deceived me by representing that the pickets were connected. There was no connection on the right, is none now, nor can I find General Sheridan's line. I have sent a patrol to the road on my right, 1 mile, without finding troops or pickets. On the left, the line of General Reynolds is fully 1¼ miles in my rear. All quiet in front. The enemy is about half a mile in front of my picket line. I have a regiment on picket. I am ready to move whenever ordered. Rations have been received and distributed.

The enemy commenced running cars about 1 o'clock, and from that time till daylight trains arrived and departed every hour. The beating of drums on the arrival of the cars indicated that troops were either arriving or departing. Everything has been perfectly quiet since daylight. No cars running; no drums beating; nothing to indicate any movement whatever.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Crumpton's Creek, July 1, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Commanding Department:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a citizen named John Bryan has just reached my headquarters, and reports that the enemy evacuated Tullahoma last night, and are now moving toward Chattanooga, by way of Estell Springs. I have sent forward a strong reconnaissance to ascertain the true state of the case, and will know in half an hour. If this information proves true, I would suggest that McCook's corps follow along the railroad, whilst my corps pursues along the Winchester road, supported by Crittenden on the road next on the left, and that Stanley push forward as rapidly as possible with his cavalry through Hillsborough and Pelham, and destroy their baggage train; but I believe by this movement he will be able to take many prisoners also.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Crumpton's Creek, July 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN, *Commanding Third Division:*

You are directed by the general commanding to send forward General Steedman's brigade for the purpose of reconnoitering as near Tulla-

homa as possible. He will be cautious in his movements, and ascertain if possible if the enemy are there in any force. General Reynolds will support him on the left, as he did yesterday. Prepare your first brigade to relieve General Steedman as soon as possible, and to follow him up. Have all your transportation ready to follow if it is ascertained that the enemy have left Tullahoma.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crumpton's Creek, July 1, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Have you still a brigade in your front in the position in which you placed it yesterday? I intend to relieve General Steedman by Colonel Walker's brigade. General Thomas has directed me to advance cautiously for a short distance, not to bring on a general engagement, but to feel the enemy and get all the information we can. I would like to be well supported on my right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

I wrote General Brannan that Bradley's brigade was still at the same place it was posted yesterday afternoon.

[GEORGE] LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crumpton's Creek, July 1, 1863—2 p. m.

General BRANNAN:

GENERAL: General Reynolds will move up his division to your support at Tullahoma. I will move my headquarters to the Widow Hale's Mill, on Winchester road, about 6 miles from this place, where you and Reynolds will join me to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered by General Rosecrans. I look to you and Reynolds to secure all public property, particularly ammunition, guns, and subsistence stores, and turn them over to General Sheridan before you leave. Communicate with me by Bobo's Cross-Roads for to-night, or until you can open communication by the direct road from Tullahoma to Hale's Mill.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 1, 1863—8.10 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to push on as rapidly as possible to the river. Your other two divisions will follow at 2 o'clock

in the morning. Communicate frequently, giving any information you may gather.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Spring Creek, July 1, 1863—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN, *Commanding Third Division:*

You are directed by the general commanding to march with your command at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning, and join the corps at this place, or *en route* for Elk River. General Reynolds will march at 4 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crumpton's Creek, July 1, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY, *Commanding Second Division:*

The general commanding directs that you have your command in readiness to move forward at a moment's notice. The report is prevalent that the enemy has evacuated Tullahoma. A reconnaissance has been ordered, and if the enemy has left, your division will receive marching orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Spring Creek, July 1, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Commanding Fourth Division:*

You are directed by the general commanding to march with your command at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and join the corps here, or *en route* for Elk River. General Brannan will march at 2 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 1, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Beatty reports that he has come up with some of the enemy's cavalry, who have engaged him with artillery.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

P. S.—I send you four prisoners—one from Colonel Smith's cavalry regiment, captured; the other three are deserters.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crumpton's Creek, July 1, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

Orders have been given to General Brannan to send Steedman's brigade forward to reconnoiter as near Tullahoma as possible. The general directs that you support his left with your two regiments and what cavalry you have at your disposal. It is believed from pretty good authority that the last of the rebels left Tullahoma last night. You will be prepared to move, should this information prove authentic.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crumpton's Creek, July 1, 1863.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move forward at any moment. The report this morning is that the rebels have left their boasted stronghold, Tullahoma, and gone to parts unknown. A reconnaissance has been ordered, the result of which will be made known in orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Crumpton's Creek, July 1, 1863.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding First Division:

Your note just received. I have just sent you a dispatch to hold your command in readiness to move, but not to do so until further orders. Nothing new since first dispatch from the front.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 1, 1863—11.55 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The general commanding directs that you press your troops to the river bank as speedily as possible. At all events ascertain if the enemy means to dispute the crossing of the river in force, and save the bridge, if possible

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Oak Hill, Tenn., July 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General TURCHIN,
Commanding Second Division Cavalry:

GENERAL: After giving your horses a good feed, issue five days' hard bread to each man, with eight days' rations of sugar, coffee, and salt, with a full supply of ammunition, and march at once to Hillsborough, where further orders concerning the route will be given. Leave your train in charge of a good officer, to be parked at Manchester, leaving all lame, unshod, and weak horses with the train, leaving a proper number of men and officers to take charge of the property. Two ambulances to each regiment. Captain Stokes will take two pieces of artillery with him and 4 horses from each of the other two pieces left behind. The lieutenant, with Colonel Minty, will take one rifled piece and a full extra team, taken from one of the other pieces, as soon as he has brought his section to Manchester; only the limbers of caissons will be taken. The Second Brigade, of General Turchin's command, will march at once with its artillery. Colonel Minty's brigade will follow. The ambulances accompanying the column must have no baggage put in them. Headquarters, until the column is under way, will be at Manchester. Any ammunition you require which you have not got can probably be had at Manchester.

I am, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, *July* 1, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

I will move through Perryville, and follow toward Bardstown, unless I find that Morgan has taken some other road. I have seen men from New Liberty, and beyond Harrodsburg and Salvisa, and no force has gone in either direction. I think Morgan went from Springfield to Bardstown, his extreme flankers passing through Harrodsburg. I have to have a good many horses shod.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

PARIS, KY., *July* 1, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

I have not force so that I could send more than 50 men, but will do that at once, if you direct. Captain [G.] Reed says that there are 200 rebels in one camp in Owen County.

E. W. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKFORT, KY., *July* 1, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

I started an expedition from Lawrenceburg in the direction of Taylorsville. Presume they are near there by this time. Had not the expedition from Hickman Bridge [better] be recalled? The countersign will not be the same, as we have not received it from headquarters.

T. B. ALLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 2, 1863.

Col. J. B. ANDERSON:

Let me know how soon you can have the railroad through to here. Push night and day. I wish you to repair the McMinnville branch, which is but slightly damaged. Make your dispositions accordingly. Do not depend on your own resources alone. I will furnish you any amount of military help you may need. Speed is the only consideration. Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 2, 1863—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES ST. CLAIR MORTON,
Commanding Pioneer Brigade:

Your note by messenger is received, and your proposed route of march is approved. Communicate with General Thomas, at Petty's, and render him any assistance he may need in crossing the river. Communicate also with General Sheridan, who is at the crossing of the Winchester pike, whom you will also assist, if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER:

The general commanding directs you to relieve General Van Cleve immediately, and place General Ward in command at Murfreesborough. Hurry the railroad through as soon as possible. Bragg is retreating in the greatest confusion. Our divisions all pressing his rear. Will shatter him badly. The general commanding directs you to send forward telegraph operators to this point at once, if they are not already on the way. Send forward heavy trains of supplies on the railroad as far as it is finished, and get them through as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 2, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER, *Murfreesborough:*

Ascertain what transportation in Murfreesborough has not left, and send it by the Shelbyville pike and thence here. I want all except Crittenden's trains to come this way, by the safest route. The enemy left this position night before last and yesterday. Crossed Elk River, and burned the bridges before we could overtake him in force. We are now pursuing him with eight divisions, and will probably hurt him badly. He left here 500 or 600 sacks of meal, 300 or 400 tents, 3 rifled siege guns, 3 caissons, and a large quantity of cooking utensils. The works and position are nearly as extensive and much stronger than those

at Corinth. The country closely resembles that about Corinth. The satisfaction at having dislodged him with so slight loss from his intrenched positions here and at Shelbyville is great.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 2, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 9 p. m., and subsequent word by Lieutenant Kelly, gives your history and position. Generals Brannan and Reynolds will have reported ere this. Our rule is now to push with all vigor. Remind all officers leading the advance that whenever a vigorous attack is made, the enemy naturally suppose our whole army is upon them. Let two or more pieces of artillery accompany the side or skirmishing column. Stanley will be down from Hillsborough on the Decherd road with all his cavalry, coming in on your left. He has orders to report to you, and he and you will consult together for the purpose of cutting up the rebel cavalry and trains. It is of the greatest importance that no time is lost. Please advise me frequently, and open communication with Sheridan and Johnson, on your right. Choose the leaders of your advance from the best officers in your command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Spring Creek, July 2, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Statement of Mr. J. P. Hezner, residing near Widow Hale's Mill: The enemy commenced retreating troops by his house at 11 p. m. night before last, and continued for twenty-four hours passing infantry, cavalry, and artillery and a large train, the rear crossing Elk River last night. It is understood that they burned the bridge. He thinks they had five regiments, and, he thinks, more cavalry in our front last evening; knows that Hardee's corps was among the troops that passed his house; thinks they have taken the Brakefield and Cowan road; none gone the Pelham road, as it was understood that the Federal troops had attacked them on their left flank, at the head of the river, and he thought it was a race who should get to Bridgeport first, the rebels or Federal troops; learns from parties in the rebel army that Bridgeport is very strongly fortified. He thinks they will not stop short of Chattanooga.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following message given me by General Thomas to deliver to General Rosecrans:

I have arrived too late for the bridge over Elk River. Rebels are across, and the bridge burned. They have left a strong force opposed to me on the opposite side of

the river. Their army has retreated via Decherd. I will cross Elk River higher up with my corps, and flank them. If I get too far down on their flank, they will retreat, by the Bragg road, through Cowan and Jasper, where I intend to strike them; will cause them to continue their retreat through Decherd and Tracy City. If we can cross to-day, it is probable that General Stanley and myself can destroy their trains, if not them. I will leave General Negley here, to attract their attention while I am crossing above. Rest assured that I will press them closely. Please see that we have rations before the 6th instant, as all we have will then be out. If you can keep us supplied, we will drive them out of Tennessee before we stop.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Elk River Bridge, July 2, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: We have driven the enemy from view on the opposite side of the river. Have possession of the stockade on the north side of the bridge. An intelligent deserter, who crossed the river and came into my lines, reports that we punished the enemy very severely with our artillery, dismounting one gun, injuring a caisson, and killing several of his men. The artillery belonging to Wheeler's cavalry division, Martin's and Wharton's brigades, are the same who were skirmishing with my command yesterday. In addition to Wheeler's cavalry on the opposite side of the river this a. m., there was Buckner's command (about 3,000), Stewart's, Churchill's [Cleburne's ?], and a part of Cheatham's divisions, and the reserve artillery (sixteen pieces, chiefly 12-pounders), supported by the First Louisiana Infantry.

I have sent scouting parties to Allisona, who report three guns in position, supported by one regiment of infantry in view and some cavalry; also some wagons and tents. I have not deemed it to be your purpose to drive them from that position. Although we have scouted a distance of 3 or 4 miles along the railroad, meeting with stragglers from Sheridan's and Johnson's divisions, we have failed to open communication with either of these generals. I am making another effort. Most of the Tennessee troops were sent, by railroad, the night of the evacuation of Tullahoma, apparently only a short distance forward. Bragg is having the cars meet his forces at various points, to relieve them of stores and transportation, so as to secure his safe transit to Chattanooga.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Ford, July 2, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

Your note just received. The general directs that, if the river is not fordable to-morrow morning, to move your command to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 2, 1863—3.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: A dispatch is just received from General Sheridan, dated 12.30 p. m. He found that the enemy had destroyed the railroad bridge across the Elk, and had crossed 1½ miles above the ford, on the Winchester road. His mounted infantry had crossed the river, and were skirmishing with the enemy on the other side. General Davis' division is closed up behind Sheridan. Sheridan thinks he can cross with his infantry. Have you heard from General Stanley? We have had no intelligence from him since yesterday.

The general commanding desires to know whether you think it probable any part of the enemy's force will retreat across the mountains, in the direction of Pelham. General Wood's division is posted at Hillsborough. Has General Palmer come up with you? The telegraph line is now working between this place and Murfreesborough.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Ford, July 2, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Major-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to state, in reply to your letter of 3.20 p. m., that I forwarded all the information I had received of General Palmer's or Crittenden's corps, at 1.30 p. m. I have no information of General Stanley's whereabouts. I think it more than likely that some portion of the enemy will cross the mountains by way of Pelham. Is there any news from Vicksburg or Pennsylvania?

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 2, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your memorandum note, by hand of Captain Chandler, is received. The general commanding is gratified by the information you communicate, and the disposition you have made for pursuit. General Morton will be at Elk River to-night, and is ordered to communicate with you, and render you any assistance in crossing that you may need. Give him orders directly, and inform us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Spring Creek, July 2, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

The general commanding directs that you park your train, except your ammunition, in the rear, or near General Brannan's, and move your command forward to support General Brannan, who will advance to the right of General Negley's division. This disposition will be kept up until we pass Elk River, unless orders are received to the contrary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 2, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. The general commanding directs you to move, with your two brigades, upon McMinnville as soon as possible. General Granger has been ordered to relieve you of the command of Murfreesborough. You are authorized to supply yourself with the necessary train from the empty wagons returning to Murfreesborough, if you cannot get your own. Occupy McMinnville, and look out for Morgan. You may be able to capture his camp at Sparta. Put the railroad in repair, so that we may supply your command from here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN KENTUCKY,
Beaver [Creek], July 2, 1863. (Received July 6, 1863.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I resume the advance to-morrow, and shall be in Virginia within three days. The incessant rains of the past eight days, and the consequent impassability of the roads and streams, have caused the delay. Having been assigned to the command of a division in the Twenty-third Corps, am I released of the command of this district?

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 2, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

Please issue no orders inaugurating a general policy in your district without reference to these headquarters. I have the subject of the sale of arms under consideration, and will issue the order at the proper time. Your general order in reference to secret societies is approved, but it has embarrassed me to a certain extent, as I am on the eve of inaugurating a general policy on all these subjects. You will remember that I said to you when here that the military districts were of my own creation, and there was much opposition to them, so that we have to exercise our authority very carefully.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 3, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Estell Springs:*

The following received from Washington, being an extract from a dispatch from Grant to Halleck, forwarded by order of the Secretary of War, dated June 27:

Joe Johnston has postponed his attack until he can receive 10,000 re-enforcements, now on their way from Bragg's army. They are expected early next week.

T. T. ECKERT.

I sent copy of this, by courier, before line was opened. General Granger telegraphs, proposing to send General Ward back to command at La Vergne, and to put Col. Dan. McCook in command at Murfreesborough, and asks immediate answer. I have also a dispatch from General Morton about pontoons. I have telegraphed him to see you.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 3, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

Have heard from General Stanley, at Morris' Ford. General Palmer is at Hart's tan-yard. The rear of the forces are at Elk River, from Johnson's Ford and above to the mouth of Rock Creek, below the railroad bridge over Elk River. They think the river will be fordable to-morrow morning. Whether this will meet opposition or not, remains yet to be seen. General Thomas thinks this is evidence that a portion of Bragg's army will endeavor to escape, by way of Pelham, across the mountains. The general commanding directs you to proceed to Pelham, with Wood's division, and intercept any such force, if possible. It can only be a fragment that will attempt to escape by that route. The enemy's force are greatly demoralized, and are deserting hourly. Good news from both East and West. Strong reasons for believing that Vicksburg has fallen. The general commanding goes to the front early to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Ford, July 3, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

In my dispatch of last evening, reporting operations for the day, I endeavored to locate my position on Elk River (not Duck) so that the general commanding should know where I was, and have to express my regret that I have failed to locate my position perfectly. I have had no means of opening communication with General Crittenden or General Stanley, as up to yesterday afternoon I did not know what route they had taken. General Negley was endeavoring all day yesterday to open communication with General McCook's corps, and although his couriers were at several points on the railroad, he did not succeed until last evening in finding where General Sheridan had commenced cross.

ing his troops. His dispatch to me was forwarded to headquarters with my dispatch last evening. If I furnish a temporary supply of the rations forwarded to me yesterday (which have not yet arrived) to General Palmer, my troops will be out of rations, too.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Ford, July 3, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

Inclosed I send you a map* showing the direction your division and Reynolds' will take after crossing the river. You will see that it leads from the bridge where you now are, crosses the Winchester and McMinnville road at Pennington's, and from Pennington's, by Moore's, to Brakefield Point, at the foot of the mountains. The general commanding directs that after crossing the river at the bridge you halt at Pennington's until you receive further orders. Reynolds will follow you with his division. Rousseau and Brannan will take the road to your left, which runs nearly parallel with yours. Both roads come together at Brakefield Point, at the foot of the mountains. Send word back to me as soon as you arrive at Pennington's, reporting the condition of your command, roads, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Ford, July 3, 1863—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The river is again on the rise, and it will be impossible to cross my troops without pontoons. Send down, say four, with the necessary balks and planks, or flooring.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Ford, July 3, 1863—Noon.

Brigadier-General MORTON:

Your note of this morning just received. If you could send us four pontoons, we could cross here by to-morrow morning without any trouble. Perhaps the river may be low enough to-night to cross, even if we do not get the pontoons.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Ford, July 3, 1863—1 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch forwarded by General Sheridan, announcing the capture of Winchester, is just received. I am doing all in my power to cross my command, but cannot accomplish it probably before to-morrow morning. The water commenced rising again this morning, but the stream will probably be low enough in the morning to cross.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
At Pennington's, July 3, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit you the following information, received from a negro who left Winchester yesterday evening:

About 200 rebel cavalry there at that time. Largest portion of Bragg's army gone to Chattanooga, via Decherd. Troops moving via railroad and on foot. Bragg left Decherd day before yesterday. Large train of wagons passed through Decherd same day. The troops who were in my front yesterday retreated via a road leading to the left from this place, and passing through about 2½ miles above Decherd; 7 miles from here to Winchester; 5 miles from here to Decherd; good roads; 2½ miles from Winchester to Decherd.

I would also inform you that our cavalry (from what command I know not) had a brisk fight at this place yesterday evening with Wharton's cavalry. Wharton retreated during the night, and I think our cavalry pursued him toward Winchester. I hear some firing on my left, toward Decherd. In consequence of the heavy rains this a. m., the road over which I came to this place is getting very badly cut up, and will need repairs.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

P. S.—Your note by courier just received.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Ford, July 3, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

Your note just received, carrying out instructions forwarded you this morning to halt your command at Pennington's until further orders.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 3, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 11 a. m. to-day is received. General Sheridan occupied Winchester with his division this morning. The general commanding leaves in a few moments to join you. Can you not make raft bridges, or in some way effect a crossing; even to throw over a division or two will greatly assist the object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 3, 1863—3 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT:

COLONEL: Our division is at the ford. River has risen several inches to-day, but, if rising now at all, it is not perceptible. Baggage train can cross, but water runs into all the wagon beds. I do not consider it prudent to cross the ammunition train at the present stage of water. General Negley's train not yet all over. Have reported to him my position, and can, in case of need, support him immediately. My men are at the burnt bridge, which is repaired so that infantry can cross. Pioneer corps at work on it, and the officers at the bridge say it will be prepared for crossing wagons by to-morrow night. According to my view of its condition, this will be ample time for its repair.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—"Intelligent contraband" says rebels have gone to Bridgeport, and design concentrating there.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 3, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: Your communications of to-day are received. General Rosecrans and staff are here. The general commanding is desirous of knowing the result of the reconnaissance to Mount Top, and directs me to inquire whether you think a movement from Winchester to Tantalon would probably result successfully. General McCook directs that you send your prisoners directly to Tullahoma.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July 4, 1863—8 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Tullahoma:*

A letter from Jefferson Davis to General Lee, dated at Richmond on the 28th instant [ultimo], was captured yesterday. It recapitulates reasons

why re enforcements cannot be sent from Richmond to Lee, one of which is that "General Bragg has been weakened by withdrawing his troops and sending them to Joe Johnston; that he is threatened with attack; has fallen back to his intrenched position at Tullahoma, and called on Buckner for aid."

A three days' battle has been going on near Gettysburg between General Meade and General Lee; thus far successful on our side, with promise of a brilliant victory over Lee.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Estell Springs, July 4, 1863—6 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General McCook occupies Cowan, and reports that the last of Bragg's army left there on the cars yesterday. The pursuit is substantially ended. The general commanding directs you to encamp your men in the vicinity of their present position. Send back heavy details, under efficient officers, for working the roads and bringing up supplies.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Permit your divisions to fire a national salute at noon.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jones' Ford, July 4, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

The general commanding directs that you move forward with your command on the Brakefield Point road until you reach the road from Decherd to Pelham, where you will halt for further orders, unless received before you reach that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pennington's House, July 4, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding First Division:

Report from department headquarters is that after three days' hard fighting, Lee and his rebel host have been completely routed. General Rosecrans gives permission to fire a national salute on the strength of the report, after getting into camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 4, 1863.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You are directed by the major-general commanding to select a suitable camp, and remain until further orders, as it has been announced from department headquarters that the pursuit is virtually ended. Send a detail of men in to repair the roads back to the Winchester and McMinnville road, or the road you passed over this morning, for the purpose of getting up supplies. It is probable we shall continue our march south as soon as we get our supplies replenished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Cowan, Tenn., July 4, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of this date, I have the honor to state that I have already forwarded you a report of my reconnaissance to Mount Top this morning, which you have probably received by this time. I think the stand made at University was merely a temporary one, to cover their transportation, which would require considerable time to get down the mountain. The road to Mount Top is very bad. The character of the road from there to Tantalon I cannot learn anything about. The Lost Creek road, from Tantalon to University, is not laid down properly on the map, and it is doubtful if there is one at all. There is a road from Tantalon to Burnt Stand. Would it not be best to make another reconnaissance to-morrow? I thought of doing so, but will await your orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding. Another reconnaissance has been ordered.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 4, 1863—10.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: Your communication of 7.50 p. m. to-day was received; also a previous one, reporting the capture of the cattle, which General McCook considers a very timely and satisfactory success. He agrees

with you that it would be well to make another reconnaissance to-morrow, and directs that one be made, in order to learn, if possible, the position of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 4, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

A letter from Jeff. Davis to General Lee, captured from a courier yesterday, states among other things that Bragg, being threatened with attack, and weakened by withdrawing his troops and sending them to Johnston, "has called on Buckner for aid." Meade, after three days' battle near Gettysburg, has the prospect of complete victory. From the letter of Davis you will understand in how tight a place Bragg and Buckner are, and will know whether and how to strike Buckner to prevent him aiding Bragg.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Telegraphed by Burnside, same date, to General Hartsuff, Lexington, Ky.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 4, 1863—10.50 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Buckner's forces have been called from East Tennessee to re-enforce Bragg, and there can be no considerable force now to prevent your advance.

A rapid movement, living as far as possible on the country, may produce important results. It is not possible for Bragg to make any considerable detachment to oppose you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 4, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this morning received. All our troops are well down to the front. One party is threatening Abingdon, and another party has gone to destroy Loudon Bridge. Strawberry Plains Bridge and two other important ones are already destroyed, and I hope to throw a considerable force of men into East Tennessee. You know my line is long, and my disposable force small after taking out railroad guards, &c. Morgan broke through our lines at Burkesville yesterday with 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry, and started for the interior of the State. Our forces are concentrating, and we hope to catch him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 4, 1863.

General STURGIS, *Camp Nelson, Ky.:*

You are hereby relieved from duty with the Twenty-third Army Corps, in accordance with your own request. You will proceed at once to Lexington, where you will await orders as president of court-martial, for the trial of Captain Latshaw and others.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

1st. Bragg has gone over the mountains. Sheridan occupied Cowan day before yesterday. Took Fourth of July dinner with McCook at Winchester. Stanley is pressing enemy with cavalry.

2d. Has General Van Cleve gone?

3d. Send forward immediately an order to Van Cleve to see that he has one ax and spade with every wagon, and sufficient working party to repair the road before him. Tell him to be careful and keep up his supplies. Every effort must be made to secure supplies here.

4th. Whereabout, according to your last information, are the detachments of Van Cleve, and what waters are there to prevent their getting to McMinnville?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
University, July 5, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Cowan, Tenn.:*

I have reached University. Find no rebels here. They all went on Bridgeport road immediately after the fight yesterday. They said to citizens their destination was Chattanooga. Will scout down Bridgeport road a few miles.

Respectfully,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 5, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General McCook directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 12 m. to-day, and to express to you his complete satisfaction at the very efficient manner in which your late operations have been conducted. He recognizes the importance of your retaining the assistance of the cavalry now under your command while in your present position, and will endeavor to have your wishes carried out.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. McCLURG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *July* 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH,
Commanding District of Columbus, Columbus, Ky.:

I am informed that an order has been given to abandon Fort Heiman, Tennessee River. I am now co-operating with General Rosecrans, who telegraphed me that he has driven the enemy back of Black River (probably Duck River) upon Tullahoma, and asked for gunboats to go up and head off any attempt they may make to cross at Florence or Decatur. I have ordered light-draught gunboats up for that purpose; and if Fort Heiman is evacuated, the rebels will probably occupy it, and our supplies will be cut off. As the gunboats are only musket-proof, I shall be obliged to withdraw them below the fort. I deem it my duty to mention these facts to you, as the consequences may be of a very serious nature.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station.

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 5, 1863.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station, Cairo, Ill.:

CAPTAIN: Replying to your inclosure of copy of telegram of [present] date, I beg leave to say that my orders in regard to Fort Heiman only contemplate its abandonment when it is no longer possible to hold it. I inclose a copy of my order to Major Newsham, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry, whom I sent especially to prevent any hasty action in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 6, 1863.

Major-General MCCOOK, *Winchester:*

Consult General Stanley in regard to Watkins' command. If he can spare him temporarily, he may remain. The general wishes the cavalry massed as much as possible under Stanley.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *July* 6, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Tullahoma:*

The following dispatch just received from Gallatin:

Duke is near Elizabethtown. Large force of rebels this side of, and immediately in vicinity of, this post. It is absolutely necessary that I should have a large force at once, at least two regiments of infantry and 300 cavalry. I have less than 600 men here, and less than 300 on the line of the railroad. Have 30 miles of railroad and the river to guard. I cannot hold any part of the railroad if attacked. I can only hold the fort at this point.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

I have no re-enforcements to send him. All the garrisons are reduced to the minimum.

Where are Burnside's forces?

G. GRANGER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., July 6, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

The telegraph operator here reports as follows:

Two of the Louisville lines are cut, and [George A.] Ellsworth is on the other. He has his ground wire on now. He has been sending bogus dispatches, &c.

Nashville operator reports Fort Henry evacuated by our forces. Ellsworth supposed to be at Elizabethtown.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp Winford, July 6, 1863.

On account of the depredations committed by the different divisions of this command, the general commanding directs that the most energetic measures be adopted to put a stop to them at once, and that hereafter, whenever this so-called impressment is resorted to, no means be spared to trace the guilty party to the division, regiment, and company, and that the amount for the property so taken be paid out of the company savings, by withholding the commutation of rations until the amount is fully paid. The general commanding is determined that pillaging shall be put down in his command, and hopes this circular will have the desired effect. If not, more strenuous measures will be adopted to arrest the guilty, and to make such examples of them as shall effectually put it down throughout the entire command.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 6, 1863—4.48 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The proposed expedition must move promptly and rapidly, or your opportunity will be lost. There is no need at the present time of keeping large forces in Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. JUDAH'S (3D) DIV., 23D A. C.,
Elizabethtown, Ky., July 6, 1863.

Col. Horace Capron, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby assigned to the command of a brigade temporarily composed of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Colonel Capron, for the purpose of meeting requirements of his command and transporting and subsisting the same, will at once appoint suitable officers to act as brigade quartermaster and commissary.

By command of Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah:

R. C. KISE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 7, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

We have just received official information that Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant on the 4th of July. Lee's army overthrown; Grant victorious. You and your noble army now have the chance to give the finishing blow to the rebellion. Will you neglect the chance?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TULLAHOMA, *July 7, 1863.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Just received your cheering dispatch announcing the fall of Vicksburg and confirming the defeat of Lee. You do not appear to observe the fact that this noble army has driven the rebels from Middle Tennessee, of which my dispatches advised you. I beg in behalf of this army that the War Department may not overlook so great an event because it is not written in letters of blood. I have now to repeat, that the rebel army has been forced from its strong intrenched positions at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and driven over the Cumberland Mountains. My infantry advance is within 16 miles and my cavalry advance within 8 miles of the Alabama line. No organized rebel force within 25 miles of there, nor on this side of the Cumberland Mountains.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 7, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Clarksville, Tenn.:*

MY DEAR COLONEL: I have just received your letter of the 27th with surprise and pleasure at the amount of work your command has accomplished. For the promptitude and vigilance of your command in the performance of their military duties, and for their exceedingly valuable services in rebuilding the railroad bridges, be pleased to express to the officers and men my gratification, and accept for yourself my thanks for a degree of thoughtfulness and energy I have seldom known in a post commander. Go on with the repairing of the bridges and trestles on the Edgefield road. Let me hear from you often.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JULY 7, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER, *Murfreesborough:*

The general commanding suggests that you had better send one or two regiments from Nashville to Gallatin, temporarily at least, till reenforcements can arrive from Donelson. Nashville can be in no danger while this army is intact. The flood on the Cumberland must make it very difficult for the raiders to recross. They ought to be destroyed on the other side by Hartsuff.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 7, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER, *Murfreesborough:*

The rebel cavalry has crossed the Cumberland Mountains. Stanley occupies Salem with a cavalry force that will crush the rebel cavalry. Morgan is in Kentucky with a part of his force. We occupy McMinnville with two brigades of infantry. It will not be a very possible operation to raid on Nashville. The garrison may be kept on the alert by that rebel canard. I cannot think any cannon are in the Peninsula between Cumberland and the Caney, but, if you can ascertain the contrary, Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry can and will capture it. Let me know. Send some of the Nashville cavalry to Franklin.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Cowan, July 7, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General MCCOOK, *Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I am satisfied that Bragg's army has crossed the Tennessee River. He burned the railroad bridge across the river and a number of small bridges and trestle-work between Bridgeport and this point, leaving, however, several other bridges on the road uninjured. His losses from desertion are very numerous among the Tennessee troops and others. Many of the companies have lost as many as 20 men. They are coming in in small squads, a number having come in this morning, and I hear of large numbers in the mountains who are making their way home, avoiding our army.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
July 7, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding. If the railroad bridge across the Tennessee River has been burned Stanley's raid will be of little consequence.

A. MCD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch announcing that the railroad bridge at Bridgeport has been burned is just received. The general wishes you to forward any information you may be able to get confirming the burning of that bridge, as, in case such is the fact, it will not be necessary for our cavalry to make a contemplated raid for the purpose of cutting the Northern Alabama Railroad. No later mail or dispatches have reached us than have already been sent you. The Elk River is not fordable to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE:

Your dispatch of 11 a. m. yesterday is received.* The general commanding approves your course. The two regiments will be sent to you. We do not know that the railroad needs repairing. Examine the road and report at Manchester. The telegraph line is established from here to that place, and will soon be through to McMinnville. Graze your animals and gather all the subsistence you can through the country. General Crittenden's headquarters are 4 miles from Hillsborough, on the Manchester road. Brig. Gen. Samuel Beatty is in command at Manchester.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Widow Winford's, on Decherd and Hillsborough Road,
July 7, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I have just returned from the front. The country between this and Negley's position, at the foot of the mountains, on Bragg's road, is impracticable at present, and if the rains continue will become worse. The forage throughout this region is exhausted, and we cannot remain here many days longer. The enemy evidently cannot approach our left flank for the same reasons which prevent us from advancing by this road over the mountains on him. I therefore respectfully recommend that my corps take up a position at Fayetteville, where there is an abundance of forage, thereby only making it necessary for me to send to Tullahoma for provisions. From Fayetteville my corps could move in support of McCook's and Crittenden's, if you design moving direct on Chattanooga, or my corps could concentrate and form a depot at Tuscumbia preparatory to another flank movement against the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad between Rome and Atlanta, as you may determine after a full consideration of the situation of affairs. But for the rains our success would have been as complete as Meade's or Grant's, but we have been eminently successful in driving the enemy from his two strongholds by a maneuver which cost us but a few men, while his loss is as great in number as if he had fought a grand battle, in addition to which his army is in a completely demoralized condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *July 7, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

Information here seems to show that possibly a brigade of Morgan's and all of Johnny Pegram's forces have gone over to raid on you. I

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*Not found.

hope you will kill or capture them all, and that Morgan will be no longer the terror of Kentuckians. What is Hartsuff doing for their case?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 7, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

Dispatch received. The whole force seems to be Morgan's cavalry. I think we can attend to it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The general commanding regrets to learn that straggling soldiers are committing outrages on citizens, by thieving and robbing. Great irregularities have also been observed in foraging. In many instances provisions and forage have been taken without giving the proper receipts. Soldiers and foraging parties have been allowed to straggle from their commands and commit outrages. This must at once be corrected by the most severe punishment. The general commanding directs corps commanders to take vigorous measures to correct this evil.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *July* 8, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have just received the following dispatch from Wartrace:

Major-General GRANGER:

I find it awkward having two separate commands at the same point. I can adopt no system, either of passes or pickets. Either Colonel Wilder's command or mine should leave here at once. A number of Bragg's men, who were on furlough, are collecting near Shelbyville. If Wilder were stationed at Richmond, south of Duck River, he might catch them.

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The following dispatch is just received from General Garfield:

Major-General McCOOK:

Your dispatch from Sheridan is received. The general commanding desires you to send forward reconnoitering parties as far as Bridgeport, if possible. We cannot

send forces to guard the railroad till supplies come up, but a strong reconnaissance may keep the rebels away from the bridges for the present.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff

General McCook wishes you to carry these instructions into execution by pushing forward, early to-morrow morning, a force of say one brigade from your division, in the direction of Bridgeport as far as is found to be safe and practicable. We have applied to the general commanding for a regiment of cavalry, to accompany the reconnoitering party. Send the force on the road that will best serve to protect the bridges.

It may be best to place a second brigade within supporting distance, on the top of the mountains.

You are best informed as to roads and supplies, &c., and the general leaves the conducting of the reconnaissance to your own excellent judgment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati:

We have driven the rebels out of Middle Tennessee. Their retreat has been disastrous and demoralizing to them. It is generally believed that they have lost not less than 5,000 deserters in the mountains. Nothing but the excessive rains and the impassable condition of the roads prevented us from overtaking and destroying their entire army. It has now rained for fifteen successive days. You may judge of the roads when I tell you that it took two divisions of Crittenden's corps four days to march 20 miles. The north end of the bridge across the Tennessee at Bridgeport has been burned. Buckner and his command, and probably some re-enforcements, have returned to Knoxville, their cavalry nearly broken down, and have crossed the Tennessee, according to our best information.

Let me know how you are dealing with the robbers, raiders, and guerrillas. I wish I could see you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July 8, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

Dispatch of to-day just received. I heartily congratulate you on your success, and wish I could see you again. My Ninth Corps is coming back from Grant, and I hope to be at work soon. We are chasing Morgan, and hope to cripple him before he gets out of the State. Thus far he has done no very serious harm. All our railroad and telegraphic communications are yet open. We are all very happy over the success of Meade, Grant, and yourself.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 8, 1863.

General ROSECRANS,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

It is reported Wheeler is in Kentucky to re-enforce Morgan. This is not on the best authority, but seems possible. Have you any information of his whereabouts, or of the cavalry commands that have been in your front?

Please give me the latest information you have. Morgan is now on the Ohio River, below Brandenburg.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE,
July 8, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Col. O. H. Moore telegraphs from Lebanon that General Wheeler has entered the State to support Morgan, who is now apparently retreating. General Manson telegraphs from Munfordville that his information is that Wheeler has entered the State and crossed one brigade over Green River, between Columbia and Campbellsville. Has any force of the enemy passed your left into Sequatchie Valley, and come via Jamestown into the State? No troops in Kentucky to meet any considerable force.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE,
July 8, 1863—8 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Following just received:

TULLAHOMA, *July* 8.

Your dispatch is received. Wheeler is not in Kentucky. He has been in our front during Bragg's retreat, and is reported to have covered the rear when Bragg's army crossed the Tennessee River at Bridgeport day before yesterday. A part of his cavalry may be in the Sequatchie Valley, but it is not probable that he has gone to Kentucky.
W. S. ROSECRANS.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA,
July 8, 1863—10.45 p. m.

General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati:

Wheeler is certainly below the Tennessee River. He has been in our front during all the late move; came very near being captured at Shelbyville.

Morgan, on the 28th of June, was at Greenville, 12 miles above Carthage, which is the latest intelligence we have of him.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 8, 1863—4 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received.* I thought I was very happy at the success of General Grant and General Meade, but I am still happier to hear of the speedy return of the Ninth Corps.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 9, 1863.

Major-General McCOOK:

Your dispatch of last evening is received. The general commanding will not give specific directions in regard to Sheridan's route, but, in view of the uncertainty in reference to the enemy's position, and of the bad state of the roads, will leave much to his discretion. He desires, however, that a thorough reconnaissance be made to Bridgeport and to Jasper, if practicable, and also that a sufficient force be sent along the railroad, to keep off bridge-burners until the road can be fully occupied. He desires also to obtain all possible information of the enemy's position and intentions.

Send the cotton you have on hand to Elk River in your empty wagons. Turn it over to the quartermaster there, with directions to ship it to W. G. Brownlow, United States Treasury agent at Nashville. Colonel Truesdail has no authority to issue orders by command of Major-General Rosecrans. Your course toward Rev. Mr. Helm is approved. If he continues to be pestilent, send him north as a prisoner. Would it not be well to send Mrs. Battle north to her father?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 9, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Inclosed find copy of a communication just received from General Sheridan.

General McCook directs me to say to you that he has been ordered by the general commanding to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Bridgeport, and, if possible, to that point, for the purpose of securing, until such time as we may be able to occupy them, the unburned bridges on the line of the railroad.

Application has been made to the general commanding for a regiment of cavalry to accompany the reconnoitering force, but the application has not yet been heard from.

Colonel Hoblitzell's regiment returned but yesterday afternoon from an expedition into the mountains after guerrillas, and his horses are so worn down that they cannot be used to advantage for some days. Four companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers are here, but they are in the same condition.

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* Announcing surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, and that the Ninth Army Corps would return to the Department of the Ohio.

The general has ordered General Sheridan to make the reconnaissance, and he wishes to know if you can spare a small cavalry force to operate with our infantry, say the remainder of Colonel Watkins' brigade.

Please reply at your early convenience.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—General McCook directs me to add that Colonel Hoblitzell reported yesterday that he had but 175 horses in condition for work.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Cowan, July 9, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from the general commanding, I am sending one brigade (Bradley's) this morning to the mountains, and will probably throw it out as far as Burnt Stand. If my supply train reaches here this evening, I will send a second brigade up to-morrow. No cavalry has yet reported to me, and unless it is sent the reconnaissance will be a very stupid one.

The Crow Creek road is badly cut up. It will be impossible to get infantry and artillery over it. Only cavalry can be used on it.

By taking a position at Burnt Stand, I can operate with cavalry down the Crow Creek Valley; also down Sweeden's Cove to Jasper, and down the Doran road to Bridgeport. I can probably get forage on Crow Creek and in Sweeden's Cove.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General McCook desires you to carry into execution in your command the instructions contained in the inclosed letter.* While he appreciates the condition in which your troops have been placed, and the necessity of foraging upon the country for supplies, he wishes every effort made to maintain discipline and protect private property from willful and needless depredations. The great majority of the people of this country are disloyal, and he is willing to see them deprived, in the proper manner, of whatever is essential to the support and safety of the army, provided that sufficient subsistence is left in all cases to supply the present necessities of families. Disloyalty does not forfeit the rights of humanity, which every true soldier will respect. All forage, provisions, and animals required for the use of the army must be taken and receipted for by regimental, brigade, or division quartermas-

* Not found.

ters. All officers are authorized and directed to arrest thieves, pillagers, and stragglers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

COLUMBUS, *July* 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD, *Commanding at Cairo:*

GENERAL: I do not anticipate any danger to Cairo at present from Morgan's raid. I requested General Burnside yesterday to complete the number of 800 men promised for Cairo. Meanwhile I will closely watch events, and act promptly whenever required. I have telegraphed to Captain Pennock. Please confer with him.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

UNION CITY, *July* 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

GENERAL: The patrol sent out on the afternoon of July 7 returned to-day, and reported that, having been about 15 miles this side of Jackson, they found the enemy around Jackson and Trenton, conscripting for the rebel army. The enemy is reported to be 800 men at Trenton and 1,500 men at Jackson.

Another patrol, having been sent to Gardner's Station yesterday evening, returned, and report that several loyal citizens stated that every day wagons passed through their place, loaded with boots and other clothing, provided with permits from Paducah; that they are expecting to be sent to the rebel lines. Please give me information for further action.

Very respectfully,

G. C. ROSE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

FORT HEIMAN, *July* 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

Captain Hanson, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, has just returned from a scout 40 miles toward Jackson; learns that on Friday last, 3d instant, a rebel force of 900 were ordered back from Lexington to Jackson, where they joined the main force, 1,500 strong, with seven pieces of light artillery. The whole, commanded by General Stevenson, are intending to move on Columbus. The captain's informant obtained the above information indirectly from rebel soldiers at Lexington. All quiet here. No rebels north of Lexington.

J. F. BLACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 10, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Major-General STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 8.30 p. m. is received. The general commanding will leave the Huntsville expedition mainly to your dis-

cretion. He desires you, however, to make a thorough examination of the railroad route in that direction, and also send a part of your force along the Athens and Pulaski road to Columbia. Send a small party also to examine the railroad to Fayetteville. He desires to have the people of Middle Tennessee realize that we have actually taken possession of the country. It appears probable from all accounts that a part of Forrest's train is still in the neighborhood of Pulaski. If this be true, it should be secured. Make short marches, so that your horses may be in even better condition on their return than when they start. There is no pressing emergency in this matter, and it is desirable to have your horses fresh for larger operations to be undertaken soon. The horseshoes you need will be here this morning, and will be forwarded at once.

Your treatment of guerrillas is approved. The lawlessness of which you speak on the part of our soldiers on foraging parties will make bushwhackers faster than any other thing. I have already mentioned, in former dispatch, that the general commanding desires you to gather and send in to the provost-marshal-general all the able-bodied male negroes (slaves of rebel masters) you can find. Your proposed expedition will probably be fruitful in this respect, as well as in the collection of horses and mules. The general commanding thinks one division of your command will be a sufficient force for the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—It seems to be confirmed that John [H.] Morgan has crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg, and now threatens Louisville from the north. Louisville under martial law.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 10, 1863.

Col. J. T. WILDER:

The general commanding directs you, as soon as your command is in good condition, to send a detachment, or go with it yourself, to Columbia and Centreville, and explore the country along the Duck River. Make easy marches, so as not to wear out your animals. General Stanley will soon make an expedition, via Huntsville, to Pulaski and Lawrenceburg. He desires to let the people understand that we completely occupy the country. Bring in all the able-bodied male negroes (slaves of rebel masters) you can find, together with horses and mules. The greatest possible care must be taken to prevent pillage and marauding. Make sketches of the fortifications at Columbia, and gather all the intelligence you can. One-half of your command will be sufficient for the expedition. You can be gone six or seven days if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 10, 1863.

Major-General STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry:*

The general commanding has ordered Colonel Wilder to go on an expedition up Duck River as far as Centreville. This renders it unneces-

sary for you to send any part of your force to Columbia, as ordered this morning. You need not go higher than Lynnville, and may go to Lawrenceburg if you think it important to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *July* 10, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Hurlbut telegraphs that enemy's cavalry are collecting in Northern Mississippi to destroy railroad, and requests that you connect with him at Tuscumbia. I am not sufficiently advised of enemy's position to judge whether this is practicable or advisable.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, July 12, 1863.

Respectfully referred to General Stanley for his information. The general commanding desires him to accomplish, as far as practicable, the purposes indicated in the within correspondence.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Stanford, Ky., July* 10, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, having been relieved from duty with the Twenty-third Army Corps, Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter will assume command of the First Division. The First Brigade of the division will be commanded by Col. R. K. Byrd, First East Tennessee Regiment.

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By command of Major-General Hartsuff:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 10, 1863.

Maj. GUSTAV HEINRICHS,
Commanding Clinton, Ky.:

Union City is attacked. I send two companies to re-enforce you, and also send infantry forward by train. Throw forward scouts under a cool, reliable officer, to feel the enemy, and collect our men if on retreat from Union City.

Prepare all valuable public stores for removal by your wagons to Columbus, if it should prove necessary, and, if threatened by a heavily superior force, fall back slowly with your command to Columbus.

Report frequently by telegraph, and avoid any precipitate steps. Cut the wires below Clinton Station at once.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July* 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, *Columbus, Ky.:*

I have directed Colonel Harding to send you such force as he can spare from New Madrid, to be recalled whenever he may need it.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 10, 1863.

Maj. GUSTAV HEINRICHS,
Commanding Clinton, Ky.:

MAJOR: The general commanding district directs that you immediately withdraw your command from Clinton, falling back on Columbus.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 11, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch (copy of Hurlbut's) received. Our troops as far south of Elk as they can be and get supplies. Railroad open to Elk, where we are working at bridge 450 feet long; open to McMinnville, where we have a division; our advance at Pelham. A division of cavalry has gone to Huntsville, Decatur, and Florence, and thence up the Central Alabama Railroad, and will endeavor to connect with Hurlbut at Tuscumbia. It is important to know if it will be practicable for Burnside to come in on our left flank, and hold the line of the Cumberland; if not, a line in advance of it and east of us.

The operations now before us involve a great deal of care, labor, watchfulness, and combined effort, to insure the successful advance through the mountains on Chattanooga.

Reports of our operations not yet in from corps commanders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JULY 11, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Your dispatch to General Halleck, in regard to a rebel raid in Northern Mississippi, has been forwarded to me. I will send an expedition to Florence, and, if supplies can be brought up the Tennessee, I will at least temporarily occupy Tuscumbia. Can you hold Eastport with small force, and throw up defensive works, so as to make a depot of supplies safe?

Answer immediately, and give particulars of the raid.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 11, 1863.

Col. CHESTER HARDING, Jr.,
Commanding New Madrid, Mo.:

COLONEL: I beg to inclose a telegram to you from Major-General Schofield, just handed in with one to myself from the general, and request that, if possible, four companies of cavalry may also be sent me, and if four cannot be spared, three or two companies, as I am particularly in want of cavalry, my small mounted force having been much reduced lately, leaving me nearly destitute of that indispensable arm. Please relieve my guard details on steamers Grey Fox and Niagara, hay tows for Memphis, sending back my men by first boat.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[ASBOTH.]

[Inclosure.]

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 10, 1863.

Colonel HARDING,
Commanding New Madrid:

Send General Asboth, at Columbus, such force as you can spare, to be recalled whenever you need it.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. The general commanding does not think it necessary to keep a very strong guard on the line of the McMinnville Railroad. A small force at each of the important bridges and trestles, together with patrols along the line of the railroad, will be sufficient. It is desirable that a courier line should be established between your headquarters and General Van Cleve's. The disposable cavalry force at department headquarters is so small that the general commanding desires you to establish that line if you can. He will visit you in a day or two.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 163. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 12, 1863.

The following-named officers have been relieved from duty on the staff of the major-general commanding: Capt. Joe C. Hill, volunteer aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Col. W. P. Hepburn, Second Iowa Cavalry, inspector of cavalry.

The duties heretofore performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hepburn have been assigned to the assistant inspector-general of the department.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 13, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

General Burnside has been frequently urged to move forward and cover your left, by entering East Tennessee. I do not know what he is doing. He seems tied fast to Cincinnati.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 13, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I must again urge upon you the importance of moving forward into East Tennessee, to cover Rosecrans' left. Telegraph what you are doing toward this object, so that we can have definite information to act upon.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, July 14, 1863.

Col. J. T. WILDER, *Crossing of Duck River, via Wartrace:*

The general commanding directs you to prepare a force of your command to scour the country between your camp and where Big Hurricane Creek empties into Elk River, 15 miles from Tullahoma. There is reported to be a force of 300 or 400 bushwhackers and men cut off from rebel army. Several of our men have been fired at. He will arrange with Stanley to cut them off from crossing the Elk. Get all the information you can of the country, and arrange to start by day after to-morrow, and telegraph. Establish connection by courier to Shelbyville. The general is on his way to Nashville. Will return to-morrow.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 14, 1863.

The following-named officers, having reported in obedience to orders, are assigned to duty as members of the department staff: First Lieut. W. Neil Dennison, Second U. S. Artillery, as inspector of artillery, and First Lieut. H. M. Cist, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, as acting assistant adjutant-general.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 14, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I beg leave to inclose a report written this day, at noon, at Mayfield, by I. N. Beadles, and brought by two Union citizens (William Hall and J. T. McIntosh) this evening from Mayfield, report-

ing General Pillow with 6,000 rebels at Macedonia. This is corroborated by the inclosed telegram from Paducah, sent by Colonel Martin, commanding post. That there is also a considerable force on the Obion, there can be no doubt, and I respectfully suggest the urgent necessity of a movement in force, on General Dodge's part, from the line of the Mobile and Cincinnati Railroad northward, to prevent a junction of these several rebel commands and an attack by them, like that recently made by Morgan on the Ohio River, upon some of the weak points on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and the consequent and inevitable destruction of property and temporary suspension of communication and supplies.

Major-General Burnside has not sent me the 800 men promised by him; only some 375 effectives have arrived at Cairo. To meet Pillow's and Forrest's united forces, in addition to the return of the infantry and cavalry ordered from my district, two light batteries are urgently required.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosures.]

MAYFIELD, KY., *July* 14, 1863.

Dr. [Edward] Arbuckle, of Henry County, Tennessee, has just arrived here, and says General Pillow is at Macedonia, 15 miles south of Paris, Tenn., with about 6,000 rebel troops, one-half mounted and the other half on foot. On dress parade yesterday General Pillow told his troops they would remain until Forrest came in, whom he was then looking for.

Dr. Arbuckle is a reliable gentleman; is a surgeon in the Federal army.

I regard the report as strictly correct.

I. N. BEADLES.
WM. HALL.
J. T. McINTOSH.

PADUCAH, *July* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

Train out to-day to Tennessee line. My detective reports information received that General Pillow was at Macedonia, some 12 miles from Paris, with 6,000 men. He thinks it reliable. I can hardly credit it.

JAS. S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 14, 1863.

Colonel MARTIN,
Commanding Paducah, Ky.:

It is reported that the rebel General Pillow was yesterday, with 6,000 men, at Macedonia, below Paris, awaiting General Forrest. I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Black, commanding Fort Heiman, to fall back on Paducah, in case the above should prove true.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received July 15.)

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

As the rebel General Pillow is reported at Macedonia, below Paris, Tenn., with 6,000 men, and Forrest expected to join him, I would request you to send me any additional re-enforcements you can possibly spare.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSVILLE, *July* 15, 1863.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Tullahoma:

General Asboth telegraphs that Pillow is at Macedonia, which is in Carroll County, Tenn. Don't know his force. I sent 200 mounted men this evening to look into the matter.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Via Elk River Bridge, July 15, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Late Atlanta papers state that our land and naval forces have attacked Charleston. Fight still going on. Rebels don't speak encouragingly of the prospect there. Grant's forces are bombarding Jackson. The indications are that Johnston is running. Port Hudson is supposed to have surrendered. Sheridan's cavalry is encamped near Stevenson, to protect important bridges there. No rebel forces reported on this side of the river. The railroad will be completed to Bridgeport by next Sunday. Deserters state that Hardee's corps had left in the cars. They believe all the forces have left Chattanooga.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CAIRO,
Cairo, Ill., July 15, 1863.

General ASBOTH, *Commanding:*

SIR: It is known to you that the capture of Cairo, with the destruction of the naval stores at that place, would be one of the most serious disasters the enemy could inflict, involving millions of dollars' worth of ammunition and naval supplies, which would cripple the entire flotilla below, and cut off all communication with the Ohio and Mississippi above. This might be accomplished by a traitorous boat's crew, in cooperation with a rebel force, crossing either river, 10 miles above this place, making a night attack with 1,000 men. Such an adventure is as probable as the recent successful raids that have been made in Indiana.

To defend this place, I have this day 284 officers and soldiers for duty, being part of a regiment which have been prisoners of war and paroled, and not in a good state of discipline; the colonel absent, sick; the lieutenant-colonel under arrest; armed with two calibers, .58 and .69, and an inadequate supply of ammunition, with no ordnance supplies on

hand. I need not inform you that the fort would not be of any use in the defense against a force that should land above. It has but one gun mounted which could be aimed in the right direction, and its walls have been washed away by the water.

From time to time Captain Pennock, U. S. Navy, has called my attention to the value of the position we hold, and the inadequate force. As he has ordnance stores, he has caused an organization into companies of the workmen in the navy-yard; but as yet they have not been armed or drilled. Knowing the great use you had for all the forces under your command, I have not continued to apply for forces. I have stated that I thought one good regiment of infantry, one section of light artillery, and one company of cavalry was as small a force as ought to be maintained here; but as you could not supply them, I deemed it my duty to request you to place 500 muskets and accouterments and 100,000 cartridges at my disposal, which was refused. I have apprised you of the disloyal sentiments of the people of Southern Illinois, and shall do what I can to meet an emergency. I have not arms or ammunition even for the convalescents who could fight, at Mound City and this place.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July* 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

It can hardly be possible that Price has crossed the Tennessee. He was in Arkansas a few days ago.* I could send you a few more troops if assured that his forces had gone into Tennessee, but not otherwise.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
University, July 16, 1863.

[Capt. GEORGE LEE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*]

CAPTAIN: I have 20 of Colonel Ray's men here, sent back when he left Sweeden's Cove, because their horses were used up. I suppose they should join their regiment soon. Shall I send them to Cowan? A good many of the people living on Battle Creek and at Tracy City are leaving their homes to escape the guerrillas. I have allowed them to pass on to Cowan and other points, where they have friends.

I saw last evening a scout employed by General Rosecrans, who came from Chattanooga on the 14th. He says Bragg's forces are mostly at or near Chattanooga, and that none had crossed the river, as was reported, below here. The report was current when he left that Charleston had fallen, and that Buckner had been defeated in East Tennessee.

I send in three deserters. Signal officers from corps headquarters have established a station within 1 mile of our camp, on a high bluff looking toward Cowan.

Respectfully,

L. P. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* See Asboth to Schofield, p. 533. As received by Schofield, "Price" had been substituted for "Pillow."

TULLAHOMA, *July* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

Left Tullahoma 10th; reached Chattanooga evening of 12th. Bragg's headquarters at Dr. Kennedy's house, where he is; army in and around Chattanooga, except one division at Tenorsville, on East Tennessee Railroad, and one brigade at Bridgeport. Cavalry: Forrest and Wheeler at Trenton, Ga., 18 miles from Chattanooga. No troops this side of river. Fortifying extensively at Chattanooga. No artillery in position. Bragg's army estimated at 27,000 to 30,000. Some troops had been sent to Johnston. Railroads in only tolerable condition in East Tennessee. Bridges not finished; time of completion put at one to four weeks. Pontoons at Kelly's Ferry and Battle Creek taken to Chattanooga. A large number of locomotives and freight cars at Chattanooga; many in bad order. Crops unusually good. River 10 feet above low water; falling. Telegram of 14th reported Charleston had fallen. News of taking Morris' Island had been received before, and excitement in regard to Charleston had been very great. Substance. Colonel Truesdail's scout will report.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

CLINTON, *July* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

Arrived here safely, and am comfortably encamped. Hear an unreliable rumor of 600 rebels encamped 6 miles beyond Union City. Also a rumor of 5,000 approaching Hickman; this from a frightened refugee. Will make a scout in that and other directions and report to you.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CLINTON, *July* 16, 1863—Midnight.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

I have heavy cavalry pickets and four cavalry scouts out. Two more companies of cavalry I have not got, but I send one company. With regard to sending troops to intercept the enemy, I report that my scouts have not kept communication as ordered to do, and my pickets on the Moscow road have been alarmed. I am expecting an attack, and have less than 500 men in camp to receive it. How many of these shall I send in view of the above circumstances? I wait for further orders.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

General BUFORD, *Cairo, Ill.:*

What further have you from Pillow?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *July* 16, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Gilbert reports citizens of Barboursville sent word to London that rebel force at Cumberland Gap has been increased; that Gracie issued

orders to be ready to move; an invasion feared. The information of evacuation of the Gap came from one of Reynolds' scouts, who passed through it himself, and found everything removed and shanties burned. I do not believe it is now occupied, although it is possible a diversion in favor of Morgan may be attempted. Heard nothing about Morgan yesterday. Please [give] your latest intelligence concerning him.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 16, 1863—8 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

Make your preparations for a quick movement to the front. Morgan is not yet captured, and if we do not succeed in taking him, he will be driven into Western Virginia, and I shall start the troops to the front. Have everything ready at a short notice.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 16, 1863.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Commanding Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.:

Paducah is threatened. Please have a gunboat there for its protection. I have ordered the garrison at Fort Heiman to fall back to Paducah. Can you also send a gunboat to Columbus? Reports from all sources agree that Pillow is advancing in force, to operate on the Ohio or Mississippi.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, *July* 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD, *Commanding:*

I can hardly believe that 500 or 600 rebels, or any other number, have crossed the Ohio this side of Paducah. No such force has been permitted this side of the Kentucky and Tennessee State line since I assumed command of this district. I am watching over Cairo with the same vigilance as over Columbus or the other posts of the district. I have but two sections of light artillery—one at Columbus and one at Fort Heiman—neither of which can be spared. I expected the arrival, daily, at Cairo, of infantry from Major-General Burnside to complete the 800 men promised me by him, and only this morning was informed by him that he cannot furnish them. You will detain Company D, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, at Cairo until further orders. I am short of arms; need them for soldiers, and cannot issue them to civilians.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding Cairo, Ill.:

Send a steamer at once to Paducah, to report to Colonel Martin, for the purpose of bringing the garrison of Fort Heiman to Paducah. Tele-

graph to Colonel Martin your success in securing a steamer, and at what hour he may expect it.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK,
Commanding Fort Heiman, Ky.:

Fall back at once to Paducah by boat, reporting to Colonel Martin. Take such stores as can be transported. Leave nothing to fall into the hands of the enemy. Select a cool, intelligent officer, and order him, with a picked cavalry escort, to scout and observe the enemy. Act upon this immediately.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, *July* 16, 1863.

General ASBOTH:

Your three dispatches of this date received. I have telegraphed Colonel Black, and have started a steamer to Fort Heiman for the garrison. Preparations making to receive any number of rebels that may attack this post. Boat just up from Cairo reports all quiet on the river, and that no force has crossed.

JAS. S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 16, 1863.

Col. JAMES S. MARTIN,
Commanding Paducah, Ky.:

I have ordered General Buford to send a steamer to report to you at Paducah. Withdraw the garrison from Fort Heiman, and prepare for an attack on Paducah. If you have a steamer at Paducah, send it at once, without delay, and inform General Buford; and if a steamer is at Fort Heiman, order the immediate embarkation of the garrison. Lose no time; act energetically.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, *July* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD, *Commanding Cairo:*

I have a steamer sufficient to carry down garrison of Fort Heiman. You need not send one.

JAS. S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 16, 1863.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Commanding Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.:

Citizens of Hickman, just arrived from there, report the town occupied by the rebels with three companies of cavalry. The stores of

Union men have been plundered, and a steamboat was stopped. It is of importance that a gunboat be sent to Hickman at once.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, *July* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

I have but one gunboat here ready for service, which I consider is absolutely necessary for the protection of a large amount of ordnance and other stores at this depot, and which I must protect at all hazards. General Buford informs me that his force is very small, badly drilled, and some without arms. If I can get a telegram to the boats on the Tennessee, I will order them to look out for Paducah. I fear that the evacuation of Fort Heiman will prevent my communication with them.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 16, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Paducah is threatened. Reports from all parts agree that Pillow is advancing in force to co-operate with Morgan and interfere with the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi. Please telegraph what you can do toward re-enforcing Paducah and Cairo.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

Owing to the excitement consequent on the raid of Morgan, your dispatches have not been replied to. I should not, however, have been able to have sent you the troops you called for.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

I will probably be able to send you one regiment and a battery tomorrow or the day after. I will inform you as soon as possible.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD:

A small force can be spared from Cape Girardeau in case of emergency. If the danger be very great, I may be able to send a regiment from this place.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 16, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commanding Clinton, Ky.:

The ram Monarch, with infantry well armed, is now leaving here for Hickman to make an attack upon the rebel camp, if one is found there. Send two companies of cavalry to co-operate with the ram and troops and intercept the fugitives.

By order of Brigadier-General Asboth:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 17, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington:*

Scout in from Decatur reports Bragg retiring in three columns to Atlanta by cars, to Talladega by land, and the third down Tuscumbia Valley. My opinion is that Bragg and Johnston will unite on the line of Coosa River. I hear nothing of Sherman or his movements below.

Until I learn definitely of him, and of the disposition of the heavy force now in the Tuscumbia Valley, it will be impossible to move any men from this line to Arkansas, as requested by telegram from you.

The enemy's cavalry were sharply punished at Jackson, Tenn., by Colonel Hatch on the 13th. His loss over 200 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; 400 conscripts released, and about 250 horses taken, with more than that number of arms. General Ruggles' command at Okolona, with 4,000 good troops and an unlimited supply of militia. If to these a portion of Bragg's force be added, they may be troublesome. I have forwarded your dispatch to General Grant, and await the return of forces from him.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *July* 17, 1863—4.35 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

I have scout in from Decatur and one in from Jacksonville; also several in from the mountains. Bragg is moving in three columns, one toward Atlanta in cars, one toward Talladega by land, and one down the Tuscumbia Valley. There is no doubt in my mind of this. What his intended destination is I cannot learn. It is said that Rosecrans' advance is at Rome. The report of cavalry going to Roddey is true. Scout thinks that Bragg and Johnston have been ordered to unite. Scout also said that it was current report that Bragg lost a good many prisoners. I know that the deserters are running this way by the hundreds, mostly in the mountains.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July* 17, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Reliable information by scouts is that Bragg's army is sending a considerable force to Knoxville. Buckner is at Big Creek Gap. Cum-

berland Gap, which had been evacuated, is again occupied by new troops, and everything seems to be indicating another raid into Kentucky. Have you sufficient information of the enemy's movements to render this improbable? Please answer immediately.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *July* 17, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The general is confined to his bed. He directs me to forward the following telegrams:

CAMP NELSON, *July* 17.

General HARTSUFF:

I have just received a communication from a most reliable gentleman, residing in Barboursville, Knox County, Kentucky, that three rebel regiments are now at Cumberland Gap, being mounted for a raid into this State. He says they have already commenced gathering horses in Kentucky. He also says that a Tennessee man, just from Green County, says that two brigades of Bragg's army arrived at Knoxville last Wednesday week, and that Buckner was also there. The source from which this comes to me can be fully relied upon.

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

STANFORD, *July* 17, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

My scout, Boughman, reports 1,500 men at Cumberland Gap; that they are not the same that were formerly there. A loyal citizen from near Big Creek Gap reports the arrival there of two brigades from Bragg's army; also that Buckner's command is being concentrated in Powell Valley, and that Bragg himself is in Knoxville. I have a detachment of the Forty-fourth out in that direction, and will know the facts in a day or two. I think Steed Reynolds and some of his Tennessee scouts should be sent to Powell Valley; there are probably some grounds for the alarm of these mountain people. All quiet in direction of Somerset. The Cumberland River is high and still rising.

SAMUEL A. GILBERT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Some of Reynolds' scouts are in the direction of Powell Valley.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, July 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

SIR: I have organized a "Legion of Defense," composed of citizens, consisting of seven regiments of infantry (7,000 strong), a battery of artillery, and a company of cavalry. The organization is permanent, and the whole is drilled at least an hour each day. The field officers have all been officers in old regiments. Each company has its armory, which is guarded, and the arms can only be used for drill or actual service. The city authorities and all the loyal citizens are in favor of and take great interest in the organization. I have as yet issued only 3,500 arms, but have promised to arm the whole.

I regard the authority from the general commanding ample, but as the force is greater than I anticipated raising, I deem it advisable to notify you before making further issues. To stop the issue now would destroy

the command. The plan I have adopted will, I am satisfied, prevent the loss of the arms, and I hope that the number of arms I desire to issue will not dissatisfy the general commanding.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 17, 1863—2 p. m.

Fleet Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Commanding Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.:

The ram Monarch arrived this morning from Hickman, and is now leaving for Cairo. Captain [Asgill] Conner, commanding Company K, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, had already occupied Hickman when my cavalry rode in, and acted efficiently and promptly. Please thank the captain for me, and accept my acknowledgments for the assistance rendered by the Monarch.

It would be to the best interests of the service to place the ram Monarch on the Mississippi, between Island No. 10 and Columbus, where she could operate with my land forces, appearing promptly at any point threatened or attacked on this part of the river, so much exposed to rebel raids. Without the co-operation of a ram or gunboat, it will be difficult for my very limited force to act with efficiency and the desired degree of success against the robbers infesting the Obion bottoms.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 17, 1863.

General ASBOTH, *Columbus, Ky.:*

All my cavalry are after Morgan in Ohio, east of the Scioto River. I have to hold the entire line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Cumberland River, and Eastern Kentucky, so that I really have not a man to spare. What kind of force do you need, and how much? Are there not plenty of gunboats on the river?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 17, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I need especially cavalry and light artillery, having only 700 mounted men for duty, and four pieces of light artillery in my whole district. I expect the return of four infantry regiments from Vicksburg in a short time.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *July* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

The troops from Fort Heiman have arrived, together with camp and garrison equipage, except cavalry, which was sent through by land.

There were left at Fort Heiman two barges of coal and two empty barges (coal) for use of gunboats. Shall I send boat up and tow them down?

All quiet at this post. No force of rebels heard from.

JAS. S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CAIRO, *July* 17, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

General Asboth thinks Pillow has a force of 6,000 near Paris, Tennessee. He has withdrawn the troops from Fort Heiman to Paducah. The rebels occupied Hickman yesterday, but a force has been sent to dislodge them.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *July* 17, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Colonel Mundy left here on 12 o'clock boat for Louisville. The Ninth Corps is still at Vicksburg, but is expected here very soon. You can go to Frankfort if you wish. Morgan is at Jackson, and our forces closing on him from all points.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *July* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *Cowan:*

Scouts at Tantalon report some 3,000 rebel cavalry crossing the Tennessee River last night, for the purpose of burning the Crow Creek Bridge below Anderson. Have you any information in regard to such a movement? Answer as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July* 18, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Chapin, Twenty-third Michigan, commands at Carthage. I have added one regiment to the garrison. You left orders to hold the position at all hazards. Morgan is trying to get into West Virginia; would have been caught if the militia were worth a cent. He has been pressed so closely since the moment he crossed the Cumberland that all the damage he could do would scarcely exceed that made by a good-sized Thomas cat, dragged by the tail.

What enterprise is contemplated toward Kingston? Please send me, in cipher, as much of your plans and progress as is safe. The contemplated raid here may be for the harvest, and may have a political object; the election soon takes place.

Nearly all my mounted force and some of my infantry are in Ohio; will soon be back. Where are you?

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Winchester, Tenn., July 18, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The following dispatch has been received by me from General Rosecrans:

Scouts at Tantalon report some 3,000 rebel cavalry crossing the Tennessee River last night for the purpose of burning the Crow Creek Bridge. If such is the case, you had better send messenger to Stanley to collect some of his forces and smash the force.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

I send you this telegram so that you can be on your guard for the raid. You are a long way off from the road, and I have sent word to Sheridan to push down to the bridges, and save them.

Notice the telegraph report that Hatch has driven Biffle's men across Tennessee River, at what point not stated.

I send you some late papers.

Truly yours, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

A dispatch from the Secretary of War, on the 8th instant, stated that the Ninth Corps would be returned to this department immediately, but nothing has been heard of it yet. Have any orders been given for its return? Please answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, KY., *July* 19, 1863—12 m.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have received positive information that there are two brigades, consisting of cavalry and infantry, 4,000 strong, in Cumberland and Overton Counties, one under command of Colonel Botts [?], the other commanded by Colonel Manson [?], of a Louisiana regiment, the whole force under command of General Pegram. From the manner in which he is scouting, I suspect he proposes going through Russell County, and, if possible, assist Morgan in his escape. All of his soldiers have been ordered to report to him by the 21st. This last received by prisoners.

I shall mount one company of my regiment; I can then turn out 300 cavalry. I understand there are two infantry regiments, under Colonel Hobson, at Cave City. If I can have one of them, I can drive my cavalry into Overton County. If necessary, I can mount 100 more men.

Respectfully,

S. HARNEY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

DECHERD, *July* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

General Sheridan went within 5 miles of Bridgeport to-day with the construction train. He hears of no enemy on this side of river. Bragg

is still at Chattanooga. Buckner gone to Knoxville. I now have three regiments at Stevenson, one this side, one at Anderson, and one at Tantalon water-tanks, sufficient to run the road. Sheridan is opening the road so that wagons lightly loaded can pass to Stevenson. The works, block-house, and stockades in good order. I want a locomotive and few platform cars to send provisions. The report about rebel cavalry proves to be false.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *July* 19, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

We heard this evening of a party of 500 or upward of cavalry in the country, at the head of Little Crow Creek. Colonel Ray is at Stevenson. Detachments at the bridges. Sheridan has two regiments at Anderson; he will move at daylight with the rest of his division to stir the cavalry. Stanley is too far off, but your dispatch will be sent him. The bridges will be all right. I have sent word to Stanley. Biffle across the Tennessee River.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Glasgow, July 20, 1863.

J. M. HUNTINGTON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Munfordville, Ky.:

Impossible for me to leave. Have appointed Lieutenant Brown post quartermaster; shall instruct him to confer with you at Cave City tomorrow. Let me urge it on you to furnish forage as fast as possible.

S. HARNEY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CINCINNATI, *July* 20, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

The wives of Arnold Harris and Abe Buford want to go through the lines. Have no objection to it, but tell them I cannot promise to let them back. Can they go through your lines with that understanding? We have caught all Morgan's force but 700 men. Hope to get them tonight.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

McMINNVILLE, *July* 20, 1863.

Major-General GARFIELD:

Nothing of interest excepting that the whole rebel community appear to be anxious and in haste to take the oath of allegiance.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, July* 20, 1863.

Capt. J. M. Cutts, Eleventh Infantry, aide-de-camp, is hereby relieved from duty as judge-advocate of this department, to take effect the 23d of June last.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, July* 20, 1863.

Maj. Henry L. Burnett, Second Ohio Cavalry, is hereby appointed judge-advocate of this department, to date from the 16th instant, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly. He will have his office at 53 East Fourth street.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRIVATE.] CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 20, 1863.
(Received, in cipher, 7.40 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I advise you to relieve Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside from command of the Department of the Ohio immediately by telegraph. He has been plausibly pursuing a policy hostile and adverse to your wishes and instructions and those of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief. Send some thoroughly brave man to take his place. I cordially recommend Hooker, who is a brave man, and will be very popular. We are on the eve of important events, which require you to pursue the course I suggest. We are threatened with mobs and riots and bloodshed throughout our entire Western country. Orders 38 has kindled the fires of hatred and contention, and Burnside is foolishly and unwisely excited, and, if continued in command, will disgrace himself, you, and the country, as he did at Fredericksburg.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch. I am absolutely right. Douglas was my preceptor.

J. M. CUTTS,
Captain Eleventh Infantry, Judge-Advocate Dept. of the Ohio

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. 6TH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Columbus, Ky., July* 20, 1863.

I. It having been reported to these headquarters that enlisted men of this command have recently plundered gardens and orchards of fruit and vegetables, and committed other excesses, the general commanding the district informs the officers that he holds the commander directly and individually responsible for his men, and refers all officers to the Thirty-second Article of War, to General Orders, No. 107, from the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, 1862; to General Orders, No. 56, from headquarters District of West Tennessee; to General

Orders, No. 37, from headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, and that he will report the name of any officer for dismissal from the service in disgrace whom he may find incapable of preserving order and discipline in his command. General Orders, Nos. 28 and 33, current series, from these headquarters, provide the means of a prompt enforcement of discipline.

II. All officers and soldiers cognizant of these or other like offenses against good order and military discipline, are ordered, and all citizens are requested, to report the cases within their knowledge, as soon after their commission as possible, to the nearest military commander or provost-marshal, and also in writing to these headquarters, naming or describing the individuals, time, place, and circumstances, with name and residence of the person aggrieved, as definitely as possible, to the end that restitution may be enforced from the guilty parties, and the honor of the army vindicated.

III. Military commanders will communicate this order to every commissioned officer within their respective commands, and in the State of Kentucky to the civil authorities.

By order of Brigadier-General Asboth:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 169. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Tullahoma, Tenn., July* 21, 1863.

I. A depot of supplies for this department will be established at Nashville, under direction of Capt. H. C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster.

II. The following official assignments are announced: Capt. S. Perkins, jr., assistant quartermaster, river, rail, and city transportation; Lieut. C. H. Irvin, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster, means of transportation and quartermaster's stores; Capt. J. D. Stubbs, assistant quartermaster, quarters, issues to hospitals, fuel, and forage; Capt. T. J. Cox, assistant quartermaster, camp and garrison equipage, clothing and stationery. Capt. W. Mills, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster, will report for special duty to Capt. H. C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster.

III. Requisitions made on the depot must be supervised and approved by division and corps commanders, or commanders of posts and detached forces.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLINTON, *July* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

My citizen scouts from toward Macedonia have returned. They went through Dresden, near which place they met 80 guerrillas, under Hicks, going toward Feliciana. From secession citizens in Dresden, who gave a clear account of the Union City affair, they learned that 600 of Forrest's and Biffle's men had been about there, about 300 in one party and the balance scattered through the country. These citizens were sure that there were no troops at Macedonia, and that Pillow is not in West Tennessee, and has not been. On account of guerrillas, they were afraid to go on toward Macedonia. They returned near Trenton, where they

learned that 300 of Biffle's men had gone, with the intention of crossing the Tennessee at some of the lower ferries and getting to Bragg's army. This must be the same party reported at Dresden, and the same reported last night by Lieutenant Ambrose. In addition to this, they heard of 120 men who had gone in the same direction.

The country is full of guerrillas and conscripting parties. These men bring the same report of the Jackson fight that you received from Memphis. Their account seems intelligent and coherent. They could hear of no artillery or infantry. I think that the whole force of the enemy in the district—guerrillas and all—is less than 1,000. My pickets about Union City and Hickman had not met with any adventures up to noon to-day.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I beg leave to report that, acting upon information just received, I start to-morrow morning a combined force toward the Tennessee River, via Paris, Tenn., to operate on the flank of the retreating rebel forces under Biffle and others. I respectfully request that the general commanding corps order, should he deem it proper or necessary to do so, a movement from the Tennessee and Mississippi State line, to co-operate with my troops.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH.

CINCINNATI, *July* 21, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Information is constantly coming confirmatory of the rebel design to invade Kentucky about the time of the election. Buckner can concentrate 20,000 men at Knoxville in a short time. Whether an infantry and cavalry invasion is contemplated, or only a cavalry raid, is not known; if the former, our forces are so dispersed that we could not immediately make head against a very large force. They are over the whole State of Kentucky, with an entire division in Ohio, much jaded, and still after Morgan's remnant of force (about 500 men). If you can occupy Buckner's and Forrest's attention immediately, and disarrange their plans, it would clearly be of much benefit to us and for the general good. Can you do so? Please answer soon as possible.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 21, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Nashville:*

How much cavalry can Forrest raise for his cavalry raid? Where is he now, and where will he cross the Cumberland?

In the absence of facts, please give your opinion on the above points, and answer as soon as you conveniently can.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

JULY 21, 1863.

General ROSECRANS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Dispatch received. Morgan, with 700 men, escaped yesterday during truce of forty minutes to consider question of unconditional surrender. All the rest of his force were captured, and he will undoubtedly soon be. So probably not 500, and perhaps not 1, of his expedition of 4,000, will return to Tennessee. A mixed force is gathering at Big Creek Gap—not too many to handle comfortably. No change at Carthage. I may have to move the Kentucky regiment temporarily about election time. Will keep you posted. Do the same for me.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *July* 22, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scout in from Okolona. Left yesterday at 4 o'clock. Johnston has fallen back to Chunky River. Bragg is at Chattanooga and Atlanta. They are working immense forces, fortifying Atlanta. No forces from Bragg had reached Johnston. Charleston dates of the 19th instant say Fort Wagner still holds out; that Yankees were surprised on James Island, and left, going to Morris Island; that our iron-clads and wooden boats continued to bombard Fort Wagner. Mobile papers say part of Lee's army is going west. Chalmers is still west of Pontotoc. Scout says that there is some move on foot, but cannot tell what it is. I will send extracts from papers.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF CAVALRY, *July* 22, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The rebels hold the fords of the Tennessee, with a small force only at each ford and ferry. Pillow has gone to Rome. Gurley and other bushwhackers have been in the mountains, and have gone to Chattanooga to get permission to pursue their calling. I do not think they will try it. The citizens all strongly oppose it, and will give information of the guerrillas. I scared Jackson County, I think, by my savage threats. Jere Clemens, and the Union men generally, of whom there are still a respectable number at Huntsville, desire us to return soon. Many thousands of bales of cotton can be procured in the country.

Greenwood is with Long. When he returns, I will know the condition of the Decatur and Nashville Railroad. The engines and machinery are carried off in the machine-shop.

What policy will you adopt with Tennessee rebels? Mitchell will require oath and bonds at Fayetteville, or they must move south of the Tennessee River. I will telegraph as soon as I hear from Long. A man came across the river yesterday; saw Dr. Sams (Union) this morning; says he saw rebel paper; said Jeff. Davis was dead (may mean metaphorically). I can only learn of the rebels that they are trying to recruit up their cavalry. They are near the railroad, extending back as far as Kingston. Two rebel doctors boasted on Monday that Forrest was coming over in a few days, and he would show us a few things. I would like to see him try it. News is hard to get, as the refugees avoid

the rebels. Cars are running over the Strawberry Plains bridge-trestle. I want about 300 cavalry horses. Have you received my communication concerning General Turchin?

D. S. STANLEY.
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 171. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Winchester, Tenn., July 22, 1863.*

Transportation shall be assigned to infantry regiments as follows:

One wagon for the field and staff, one to the medical department, one to the quartermaster's department, and one to every seventy-five company officers and enlisted men.

Regiments will carry, in addition to the necessary baggage, the prescribed amount of ammunition, and ten days' rations and forage.

A supply train will be organized from the remaining transportation for each division, and corps commanders will hold division commanders responsible for the good condition, efficiency, and management of their trains.

Division supply trains will be habitually divided into two equal detachments, one to go to the depot while the other is returning.

Divisions will keep ten days' rations and forage on hand.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
Columbus, Ky., July 22, 1863.

Instructions to Col. George E. Waring, jr., commanding expedition.

It having been reported that the rebel forces under Biffle and Forrest are moving, in parties of from 150 to 300 men (in all not over 1,000), from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad toward the Tennessee River, and that the whole country along the Kentucky and Tennessee State line is full of guerrillas and conscripting parties, impressing and robbing Union citizens, a combined movement of troops from Clinton and Paducah was ordered by Section 3, Special Orders, No. 181, under your immediate command. The object of the expedition is to prevent these rebel forces from uniting at and taking possession of Fort Heiman; to preclude their recrossing the Tennessee River; to harass, rout, and capture them; to stop all rebel conscripting and organizing within the District of Columbus, and arrest those marauders who infest the country and oppress loyal men.

You will endeavor to accomplish these objects, as far as possible, using the precautions dictated by military prudence in the face of the enemy, surrounded by a population generally sympathizing with the rebellion; and, holding your command well in hand, you will protect your artillery and transportation on the march as well as in camp. Making proper selections of camps, you will not allow either officers or men to occupy houses. Permit no pillaging or excesses upon persons or property, but treat with severity all rebel sympathizers. Use every means to gather reliable information regarding the whereabouts of the enemy. his force and plans. Upon such information decide your movements.

Make arrangements at Mayfield to secure prompt communication with Paducah by railroad, and directly with Columbus by messengers. Do not carry prisoners with you, but send them by railroad to Paducah.

On the 25th instant a boat will arrive at or near Fort Heiman, with a supply of rations and forage for your entire command.

Major-General Hurlbut, commanding corps, was requested to order an adequate force from the Mississippi State line to co-operate with yours; you will not, however, depend upon its assistance, and will not move south of Paris, Tenn., unless in connection with the force above referred to.

Be prompt and energetic in all your movements, deceive the people and the enemy as to your intentions, accomplish as much as possible, and return without unnecessary delay.

ASBOTH.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 22, 1863.

Fleet Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Commanding Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.:

CAPTAIN: Having ordered a combined force to proceed to-morrow morning toward the Tennessee River, and in the direction of Fort Heiman, I respectfully request your co-operation to prevent the recrossing and escape of the rebels.

I have ordered Colonel Martin at Paducah to send a boat with supplies for the troops, to arrive at or near Fort Heiman on 25th instant, and would ask that a gunboat may protect the steamer while delivering the stores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[ASBOTH.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 23, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Army of the Cumberland:*

Telegraph the position of your army, and what is known of Bragg's present position.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *July* 23, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Will you please telegraph me your latest and fullest news from Chattanooga and the enemy's position?

Have been waiting for Stanley's report. Have been very busy straightening matters.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

DECHERD, *July* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Statement of W. B. Field.

Tuesday, July 21—Left home, near Decherd, and went to Altamont, across the Sequatchie Valley; crossed Waldron's Ridge, thence to Chattanooga.

Sunday morning.—Saw no troops in Chattanooga. There was some artillery at the depot (Knoxville depot), 1 mile from the river. No camps at Chattanooga; no new fortifications there. Heard at Polk's headquarters that the troops of the enemy were scattered from Shellmound to Loudon Bridge, and all on the south side of the river. Shellmound is 20 miles from Chattanooga. Could not ascertain the exact locality of the forces nor the strength at the different points. No troops have been sent south nor to Virginia. No [information] has come in. That the enemy lost about 500 deserters, and have been strengthened by new recruits a little more than 500. Forrest's cavalry is from Chattanooga to Ringgold. Wharton is in Will's Valley, southwest of Chattanooga. Bragg's and Polk's headquarters at Chattanooga. That the rebel idea is that we will cross the river near Guntersville, and go into Georgia near Rome. That the enemy has a pontoon bridge, being taken from Kelly's Ford to Chattanooga. The people seem to keep up good spirits, but are all finding fault with Bragg. The roads are bad on all the routes traveled.

The original of this statement was forwarded to department headquarters the morning after it was received.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Thomas' corps near Decherd. Headquarters there. McCook's one division building bridge at Shepherdstown. Headquarters at Winchester. Cavalry headquarters at Salem. One division at Fayetteville. Crittenden's advance at Pelham. Three divisions at McMinnville. Headquarters at Manchester. Railroad open to Bridgeport and Tracy City. Supplies going forward rapidly. Pontoons will follow.

Bragg's headquarters, from latest reports, at Chattanooga. Polk's corps reported there. Hardee between that place and Shellmound. All fords of the Tennessee guarded by small forces. Pillow gone toward Rome. Strong brigade of infantry, under Bushrod [R.] Johnson, gone to Loudon Bridge. Buckner, say with 3,000 or 4,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, scattered over East Tennessee.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 23, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

I am much better to-day, and will try to leave here to-morrow. The information which we receive here indicates that no force is congregating for a movement into Kentucky, but yours may be the most correct.

At all events, I will hurry the force back as rapidly as possible, and will try to have them there in time to make the proper disposition before the election.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 23 1863.

General JULIUS WHITE,
Louisa, Ky., via Catlettsburg:

Commence your movement as soon as possible. With the force you now have, you ought not only prevent the enemy coming through the Gap, but to chastise them.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 24, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

You must not wait for Johnston to join Bragg, but must move forward immediately against the latter. Take with you hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt, and push forward rapidly, supplying yourself with forage, bacon, beef, and mutton in the country. Organize supply parties under your quartermasters and commissaries, and live as much as possible on the country. Reduce your trains to the lowest point possible, and move rapidly. There is great disappointment felt here at the slowness of your advance. Unless you can move more rapidly, your whole campaign will prove a failure, and you will have both Bragg and Johnston against you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Nashville:*

GENERAL: The tone of some of your replies to my dispatches lately would indicate that you thought I was unnecessarily urging you forward. On the contrary, I have deemed it absolutely necessary, not only for the country but also for your own reputation, that your army should remain no longer inactive. The patience of the authorities here has been completely exhausted, and if I had not repeatedly promised to urge you forward, and begged for delay, you would have been removed from the command. It has been said that you are as inactive as was General Buell, and the pressure for your removal has been almost as strong as it has been in his case. I am well aware that people at a distance do not appreciate the obstacles and difficulties which they would see if nearer by; but, whether well founded or without any foundation at all, the dissatisfaction really exists, and I deem it my duty, as a friend, to represent it to you truly and fairly; and I think I ought to do so, if for no other reason, because it was at my earnest solicitations that you were given the command.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, *Cincinnati, July* 24, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch received. I am sorry to say we have not yet got hold of John [H.] Morgan. He is still out with some 500 of his men, but our

cavalry are after him in hot chase. I am confidently expecting to hear of his capture; the whole force is broken up and annihilated. The prisoners are now coming in, both men and officers.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 24, 1863—Noon.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

You have not yet replied to my dispatch in regard to your movements toward East Tennessee. You will immediately report the position and numbers of your troops organized for that object. There must be no further delay in this movement. It must be pushed forward immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July 24, 1863—3 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received. You have not answered my dispatch of July 18, in reference to the Ninth Corps. The Secretary of War telegraphed me after the fall of Vicksburg that they were ordered to return here at once, and I have counted upon them. All my available cavalry have been after Morgan. Rosecrans' line of railroad has to be guarded as well as the line of the Cumberland to its mouth, and the whole of the Eastern Kentucky line. A large number of mounted troops are necessary to guard our trains and keep communication open when we get to East Tennessee. I am not conscious of any unnecessary delay, but feel that I have done everything in my power. I should be glad to be more definitely instructed, if you think the work can be better done. I will report what I propose to do as soon as I get all my cavalry started back. There are about 6,000 troops ready to start, and will start very soon. A very great impediment to a movement of this kind has been removed by the destruction of Morgan's force. I hope to finish him up to-day or to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 24, 1863.*

Hon. WILLIAM KAYE, *Mayor of Louisville:*

SIR: As I am overrun with applications from the poor wives and children of soldiers now in the field, serving the Government, for assistance to keep them from starving, I deem it my duty to call your attention and that of the city council to the fact. You must consider that the prices of provisions and fuel are much enhanced, while the soldier's pay remains stationary at $13 per month, so that many of these honest, poor people are forced by pinching necessity to ask for charity. I am now issuing Government rations, without orders, at my personal risk, to many families, who would otherwise starve. And certainly a great city like Louisville could, with little effort, raise a fund for the support

of the indigent families of soldiers. I see that Northern cities are appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars to purchase exemptions and support the poor families of their soldiers, and I respectfully request that the council of the city of Louisville consider the matter.

Respectfully,

M. MUNDY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 173. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Winchester, Tenn., July* 24, 1863.

To facilitate such trade in this department as may be compatible with the interests of the service, and to prevent the mischief and dangers arising from unrestricted travel by persons representing themselves as traveling for purposes of trade, it is hereby ordered:

I. All persons with proper permits from the Treasury Department to trade in the Department of the Cumberland, before being allowed to pass through our interior lines, or to follow the army, must present such permits or authenticated copies of them to the provost-marshal-general of the army, accompanied by a written statement showing where they wish to trade, and between what points they wish passes; and the provost-marshal-general shall thereupon issue such passes to an extent compatible with the interests of the public service, and all such persons found traveling through the country inside our lines without such passes will be arrested and treated as spies.

II. All guards, police employés, scouting or reconnoitering parties, or patrols, and all officers and commands traveling on duty, will observe and interrogate all persons that may come in their way, requiring them to exhibit their passes or authority for traveling, and all suspicious persons and parties without proper passes will be taken into custody, and reported or delivered to the commanding officer at the nearest post on their route.

III. All persons found more than 10 miles from their places of residence or command, without passes or papers showing they are favorably known to the military authorities, or off from the routes described in their passes, will be deemed suspicious characters, and will be arrested and held for further examination by the commanding officer of the post where they are delivered.

IV. All persons having proper authority to trade and travel may, on application to the military superintendent of railroads, or to any quartermaster having control of transportation, obtain such transportation for themselves and goods as they may need, compatible with the interests of the service, at such rates and under such restrictions as may from time to time be prescribed by the chief quartermaster of the department.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

The great object you will have in view is to drive Bragg from East Tennessee before he can be re-enforced by Johnston. It is said that

supplies will be found abundant in the valley, if the enemy is not allowed time to take them away; and, moreover, that there is a large loyal population ready to declare for the Union. The President has repeatedly promised these people relief, and has repeatedly and repeatedly urged that forces for this purpose be pushed forward. The pressure for this movement at this time is so strong that neither you nor I can resist it. Unless it is made while Grant's army occupies Johnston, there probably will not be another opportunity this year.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July* 25, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch received. All is very good. Your views accord with my own. All your suggestions about baggage and rations have been anticipated and carried out from the beginning of our movement, and are now being carried out with all the energy of which we are capable. We never think of moving with any but the minimum baggage, nor of taking anything but essential parts of rations; but to move our troops beyond our means of supply would but break down and disable both men and horses without results. This, I am sure, you do not desire. Any disappointment that may be felt at the apparent slowness of our movements would be readily removed by a knowledge of the obstacles and a true military appreciation of the advantages of not moving prematurely. I confess I should like to avoid such remarks and letters as I am receiving lately from Washington, if I could do so without injury to the public service. You will, I think, find the officers of this army as anxious for success, and as willing to exert themselves to secure it, as any member of the Government can be. As to subsistence being drawn from the country over which we are to travel to Chattanooga, it was always barren—with but few fertile spots. Those spots have been gleaned and scraped by rebels with a powerful cavalry force ever since last winter. We shall get some hay and cattle in the region of Fayetteville, Huntsville, and south of there—none south or east of us. We shall move promptly, and endeavor not to go back. What movements of General Grant will affect us?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Nashville:*

GENERAL: I perceive from the tone of your dispatch to-day that you are displeased at my urging you to move forward your army against Bragg. In other words, general, while I am blamed here for not urging you forward more rapidly, you are displeased at my doing so. Whatever I have written or telegraphed to you on this subject has been from motives of kindness and friendship. It was my only desire to impress upon you the wishes and expectations of the Government, in order that you might be fully acquainted with those wishes. Having now explained to you frankly that you can have no possible grounds

for your tone of displeasure toward me, I shall not again refer to this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July* 25, 1863—7 p. m.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Assure the President that whatever prudence and energy we have shall be put to work to save and hold that region; but these must go together, or the last state of those loyal men will be worse than their present condition.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *July* 25, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

Communication from General Van Cleve, just received, in substance reports that Forrest is preparing for a raid on McMinnville; needs cavalry. Conscripts and deserters, and many citizens, heretofore rank secessionists, are coming in daily. Says some old sinners of pride wish me to send an armed force and bring them in, that they may not appear to have yielded voluntarily.

Word from Sequatchie Valley, evening of 22d, by a man who lives 9 miles above Dunlap: Saw 50 of Forrest's pickets in the valley on the 21st, and 12 miles from Chattanooga; saw 400 cavalry arming; about 1,600 head of cattle toward Chattanooga.

FARRAR,
[*Operator.*]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 25, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

Scouts last night report Forrest crossing opposite Chattanooga. I will move the regiment of Laiboldt's brigade at Anderson Station to join him at Stevenson, and will send him some artillery, and send two regiments from reserve brigade at Cowan to Anderson, with section of artillery. I cannot do without an engine and two or three platform-cars, subject to my order at Cowan, and they should be sent to me at once. The men at Stevenson have only the ammunition carried on their persons (50 rounds), and the road is so bad that it may be considered almost impassable. The Tennessee is falling rapidly, and we may expect to be assailed and troubled somewhat by the enemy's cavalry. A speedy communication with Stevenson—such as a locomotive would give us—is a necessity which should not be neglected.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cowan, via Winchester, July 25, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: The following information is from a rebel lieutenant who delivered himself up at Stevenson, and was forwarded to me:

Bragg and his entire army is in and about Chattanooga. He is fortifying all the surrounding points in and about that city. General Hardee and personal staff was ordered some time ago to report to General Johnston. General A. P. [D. H.] Hill has taken command of Hardee's corps. The pontoon bridge that was at Kelly's Ford is now across the river at Chattanooga, and it is reported that Forrest's command, which was at Waldron's Ridge, north of river, has crossed over this bridge to south side, and that Wheeler's force, which was at Trenton, has crossed over to take his place.

The officer has a very accurate sketch of the country between Bridgeport and Chattanooga; also of the river, extending back some considerable distance. I will send you a copy of it. I will also furnish you with a sketch of the different points on which batteries have been erected at Chattanooga. The enemy are fortifying at Knoxville, and Loudon Bridge also.

Bragg's map, now being made, embraces the following points: Chattanooga, Atlanta, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Decatur, bounded north by the Tennessee River. I will increase my force at Stevenson and Anderson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., *July* 25, 1863.

Colonel LONG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry:

Major-General Stanley directs that you immediately move your command to this place, and occupy it until further orders, and directs you to send the battalion of the Fourth Regulars now in your command to report forthwith to their regiment at Salem. I am ordered with my command to Salem, to intercept General Forrest some place this side of the Tennessee River. I will march at 3 a. m. to-morrow. I have ordered the colonel of the First Ohio to remain here in possession of the town until you arrive, with his regiment and detachment belonging to the different regiments of your command, numbering near 300. I think it advisable for you to move early in the morning for this point direct. Your provision train awaits your arrival here.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, *July* 25, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

In anticipation of Forrest's move, I have ordered Mitchell to Salem and Long to Fayetteville. Will start at once to Nashville. Any orders you have please send to Major Sinclair, at Winchester. Have ordered Mitchell to take command of all the cavalry. Bragg occupies the railroad all the way to Atlanta.

No word from Long yet. Have cavalry hunting bushwhackers on Elk River.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *July* 25, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

Citizens on mountains near University say that the enemy is crossing his cavalry on steamboats at Bridgeport, and conscripting all men liable to military duty and all Union men of all ages, and driving off all the stock they can find.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 174. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Winchester, Tenn., July* 25, 1863.

I. In order to prevent the disorganization of the army by its officers being picked off by the enemy's sharpshooters, the following badges of rank are recommended and permitted to be worn as undress uniform in all portions of this army when serving in the immediate vicinity of the enemy: Officers of all grades are authorized to wear single-breasted blouses, with the distinctive badge of rank on each shoulder, placed as directed in the Army Regulations, for the badges of rank worn on the epaulette. The rectangle of the shoulder-strap being too conspicuous on the field of battle, need not be worn. Second lieutenants will wear a single bar on the right shoulder only.

II. No private horses will be sent beyond the limits of the department without a special permit from the provost-marshal-general.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Whether the Ninth Corps will be returned to your department or sent to General Rosecrans will depend upon the enemy's movements. General Rosecrans' advance will force Bragg to withdraw the rebel troops from East Tennessee. This is the time for your troops to advance and occupy that country, where, it is said, there are thousands ready to join our ranks. The present opportunity must not be lost. The column must be immediately organized and moved forward. It must not be stopped or called back by petty raids. The militia and Home Guards must take care of these raids.

Telegraph where the 6,000 troops for East Tennessee now are, and how you intend to move them. I wish these particulars, as there must be a concert of action with other forces.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 25, 1863.

Fleet Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Commanding Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.:

On the 22d instant I had the honor of addressing you as follows:

Having ordered a combined force to proceed to-morrow morning toward the Tennessee River and in the direction of Fort Heiman, I respectfully request your co-oper-

ation to prevent the recrossing and escape of the rebels. I have ordered Colonel Martin, at Raducah, to send a boat with supplies for the troops, to arrive at or near Fort Heiman on 25th instant, and would ask that a gunboat may protect the steamer while delivering the stores.

Colonel Martin, acting upon my orders, telegraphs as follows, just received:

My transports, with commissary stores and forage, are held by gunboat officers, who refuse to allow them to proceed or to convoy them. I have telegraphed Commander Pennock, and no answer. The gunboat has fired on the steamer loaded with Government stores. Shall I turn the guns in the fort on the gunboat for further interference? I have communicated your orders to Commander Pennock and officer commanding gunboat.

Please send proper orders, without delay, to prevent further trouble and detention, and secure the safe delivery of the stores to the troops at or near Fort Heiman, as they are in need of them.

[ASBOTH.]

CAIRO, ILL., *July* 25, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

Captain [Matthew R.] Kintzing, commanding United States marines at this place, has handed me a telegram from Colonel [John] Harris, commandant of Marine Corps, directing him to send to New York, by order of the Navy Department, Lieutenant [Richard S.] Collum, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 45 privates. Twelve privates are now detailed to go to the fleet by order of Commodore Porter, which will leave us but 5 privates for guard duty here. The condition of affairs in this vicinity renders it necessary that a strict guard should be kept night and day over the public property. We have no less than seven marine posts, in addition to which the powder-boats and public property at Mound City are guarded by volunteers from the army. The commanding general here informs me that he has but 406 men for the protection of this place and Mound City. The commanding general cannot furnish me with more men without detriment to his branch of the service. No trains leave here before 1 p. m. to-morrow, before which time I respectfully request an answer.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commander of Station.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., July 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: When General Rousseau was in Washington last winter, he laid before the War Department the immense advantages of having a large mounted force to operate against the rebels in these regions. He says the plan was looked upon with favor, but as speedy success and efficient service involved the taking of one division of infantry from this army, it was not deemed expedient to order into execution. The losses and delays which have attended the operations of this army since I assumed command have been so frequently presented to you and the War Department, that I deem it proper to merely allude to them, and to say that the increasing area covered by our operations, the extension of our lines of communication, as well as the great advantages to be

reaped from the proper use of cavalry on the enemy's lines of communication, his supply trains, and foraging parties, render an increase of our mounted force more than ever desirable. It is also essential to enable us to command the forage and subsistence which the country can furnish. Before we expect the inhabitants of the country to show any disposition to supply us, we must be able to give them reasonable assurance of protection against the rebel cavalry and guerrillas. Had we been able to do this, it would have changed entirely the military and political aspect of Tennessee, and the rebels could have been driven from it last autumn without a battle.

General Rousseau, with the approval of General Thomas, suggests that, out of the large number of disciplined troops recently mustered out of the service in the East, it would be easy to raise 10,000 men for mounted service. Deeming the attainment of such a result of the highest moment, and believing that, if the plan should be approved, General Rousseau would be able to render more efficient service in carrying it out than any other possible way, I ordered him to Washington to lay the matter before you and the War Department for such action as may be deemed best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECHERD, *July* 26, 1863.

Maj. F. S. BOND, *Aide-de-Camp:*

Is the general aware that it will be necessary to have cars and engines expressly for the Tracy City Railroad, or that the road cannot be operated with ordinary engines and cars? It will be necessary to haul all supplies for troops to Tracy City, there being nothing there.

I would be glad to know as soon as convenient what position my troops are to occupy. At present we are very unsettled. If possible, I would like to have at least a battalion of pioneers report for duty with my corps. They are very much needed for repairing roads and building bridges.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECHERD, TENN., *July* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Statement of John Hood:

I left Kingston, East Tenn., July 15. Cumberland Gap guarded by three regiments. Big Creek Gap guarded by two regiments. Pegram and force withdrawn from Kentucky to Sweetwater Valley; headquarters at Sweetwater, about 16 miles south of Loudon; commands cavalry in East Tennessee, say about 3,000. Buckner still at Knoxville; commands the entire force in East Tennessee, from 12,000 to 15,000 men. Bragg's force at Chattanooga consists of Hardee's corps. Rebel citizens report this was all the force he brought with him to Chattanooga. They say from 12,000 to 15,000 deserted during his retreat, much demoralized. Citizens despondent; have given up all hope of gaining their independence, &c. General Bragg's headquarters at Ringgold, Ga.; three regiments at Loudon Bridge, and one at Lenoir's Station, East Tennessee; at Knoxville, six regiments. Some troops about Kingston, repairing the bridges; could not learn their number or position; crops in good condition. Governor Harris' proclamation calling out 6,000 between forty and fifty-five years; many running for Federal lines.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 26, 1863.

Colonel WARING, *Commanding Expedition:*

COLONEL: General Hurlbut writes, under date of 25th instant, as follows:

Biffle, Forrest, [A. N.] Wilson, and [John F.] Newsom have crossed the Tennessee River at three points below Swallow Bluff, and are going to Jackson. General Dodge has ordered one brigade at La Grange and one from Corinth to go after them.

As the strength of these three additional rebel forces is not given, and as the possibility exists that all or some portion of them may move in a northerly direction, with a view of cutting off any of our forces smaller than their own, it seems advisable to move your command forthwith to Feliciana, from whence you can move safely, and more effectively co-operate with General Dodge's above-mentioned forces; and at Feliciana, having railroad communication with Paducah, you can return Colonel Martin's troops promptly to him, should the rebels move on Paducah, and operating yourself on their flank or rear as they move.

[ASBOTH.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 27, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Let me explain. In General Grant's first dispatch after the fall of Vicksburg, he said, among other things, he would send the Ninth Corps to you. Thinking it would be pleasant to you, I asked the Secretary of War to telegraph you the news. For some reasons never mentioned to us by General Grant, they have not been sent, though we have seen outside intimations that they took part in the expedition against Jackson. General Grant is a copious worker and fighter, but a very meager writer or telegrapher. No doubt he changed his purpose in regard to the Ninth Corps for some sufficient reason, but has forgotten to notify us of it.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Catlettsburg, July 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that the force of the enemy which recently came into the State through Pound Gap has retired to the vicinity of the State line, except some small parties of marauders who are being looked after by Colonel Cameron, commanding the brigade composed of the troops in this district.

The Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, which had proceeded as far as Louisa, and which I proposed to open communication with and join Colonel Cameron, has been returned to this place, and will proceed to the Kanawha to join the command to which it belongs.

The dispatches which I have lately received from Colonel Cameron, as well as my own observation of the upper country, show conclusively that our animals cannot be subsisted above Louisa, to which point forage can be boated. I have, therefore, directed him to return to that point, and make it the base of future operations. I have formerly kept the

district clear from that point, and it can be done hereafter. As a line for aggressive operations (that is, into Virginia), it is wholly unavailable. From Louisa up, the country will furnish no forage till after corn is ripe, and no hay then. The roads are impracticable for field transportation. I presume there are not 10 wagons owned or used by farmers between Louisa and the Cumberland Mountains, and never have been. Our horses are very much reduced by the recent expedition, and, as before stated, their removal to a point where they could be subsisted has become a necessity.

Colonel Cameron has information that leads him to believe the enemy will soon invade this part of the State in considerable force. I think not, but if he does, he will, as in all cases heretofore, be the loser, on account of the impossibility of subsisting any considerable force except by dispersing it over the country, and not long then. If he divides his strength, he will be easily broken up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I inclose copies of Colonel Cameron's dispatches, on which I asked for re-enforcements to maintain supply.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 4TH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of Beaver, Ky., July 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Comdg. 4th Division, 23d Army Corps, Catlettsburg, Ky.:

GENERAL: The enemy occupied Pikeville last night. We shall probably be attacked to-day. I will make as determined a stand as can be made. You know how we are situated. If cut off, I must rely on your operating on the enemy's rear. It is said that a force has been sent down below, to intercept supplies. The strength of the enemy is probably about 2,500.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 4TH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of Beaver, Ky., July 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Comdg. 4th Division, 23d Army Corps, Catlettsburg, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have been out with a mounted force, and have gathered what I consider to be reliable information. The enemy, a part of Preston's forces, have come through Pound Gap. This force is, I have strong grounds for believing, not over 500 strong. Majors Smith, Collins, and others are also in the neighborhood. I do not think that, all told, the enemy has more than 1,000 men. I have no apprehension for our safety here. I do feel uneasy about Louisa and supplies. If I send force enough from here to guard the boats against such force as may intercept them, I am left too weak. If I do not, they may be captured. Last evening a party of rebels rode into Pikeville, but, hearing of our immediate proximity, moved outside. Our scouts report that they had left by 4 this morning. They may possibly be on the John's Creek route.

If you will see to the safety of Louisa, I will take care of this force. I have no doubt, from all I can learn, that the whole force of the enemy is about to be thrown into this country; in that case I would strongly urge that Louisa be made the base. We cannot subsist our horses at this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel Sixty-fifth Illinois, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 4TH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of Beaver, July 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Comdg. 4th Division, 23d Army Corps, Catlettsburg, Ky.:

GENERAL: All is quiet above. [A. J.] May and his command have disappeared more rapidly than they made their appearance. Leaving here has become a necessity. The boats cannot be here for two days; it is ten days since they left. We have been on half rations of forage, and are now out. We have to-day bought two fields of wheat and fed the horses. The river is very high—higher than it has been since I have been in Sandy Valley. We have had a raft constructed for crossing, and I will encamp to-morrow night at Prestonburg, or in some suitable place where forage can be obtained. Our horses are in a very reduced condition, and we will move very slowly. If it is your wish, we will stay at some suitable point on the river; if not, we will go on to Louisa. The boats have on board about four and a half days' rations of forage—little more than enough to last until their return to Louisa—and then we will again be on our beam-ends for the horses. If the remnant of Morgan's men should come within striking distance, we will endeavor to use them up.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel Sixty-fifth Illinois, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *July* 27, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Send word to Sanders to hurry up in the rear of the enemy immediately. I have just instructed Colonel Young to hold his position at all hazards till Sanders arrives.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MURRAY, VIA PADUCAH, *July* 27, 1863.

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have my rations, and three gunboats are co-operating with me on the Tennessee River. It is reported that 1,000 men are marching north from Corinth. In this view everything looks favorable. On the other hand, the reports concerning the rebels are very unsatisfactory. From information received yesterday, I am satisfied that there are not 200 of them in any one neighborhood, and that with my force I cannot hope to find them.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

The Confederate officer who came to my lines is first lieutenant and assistant topographical engineer on Bragg's staff. He has valuable maps, and information of Chattanooga and country south and west of there. I am satisfied his information is reliable. Shall I send him, with his maps, to you at Nashville, or keep him here until the general commanding returns?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *July* 28, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Laiboldt, at Stevenson, reports the enemy removing the remainder of the bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport. I have directed him to make a reconnaissance at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning, to ascertain the truth of this report. The remainder of the bridge might be saved by a permanent occupation of Bridgeport and the use of artillery. Should this be ordered, Bradley could be moved down, via Sweeden's Cove, in which case his position at the University should be occupied at once. The enemy crossed over yesterday, at Bridgeport, 150 infantry, on a small steamboat, to get lumber on this side.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *July* 28, 1863.

Maj. F. S. BOND, *Aide-de-Camp:*

I am in receipt of your dispatch about conductor. I arrested him because he was saucy and impertinent in language and manner. He will be sent up on the first train which is sent to Stevenson to supply the troops stationed there, a portion of which troops have been out of rations for two days, on account of failure on the part of the railroad to furnish the train ordered by the general and Colonel Taylor. The road is most villainously managed; conductors dishonest and worthless. Conductor Rice charged Dr. Woodward, sent to Tullahoma a few days ago to bring stores for wounded, $2.25 from Decherd to Tullahoma, distance 13 miles. Conductor arrested charged four or five sick men, sent by Colonel Laiboldt from Stevenson to hospital at Cowan, 75 cents each, although he was running only a detached engine, and would have put one off the cars had I not been aboard. The conductors are all of the style described, and I am forced to believe that the superintendent is of the same style also.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Winchester, July 28, 1863.

General D. S. STANLEY, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Colonel Innes, Michigan Engineers, sent an order and an officer here for the negroes we have in charge. I refused to send them over without

orders from yourself or General Rosecrans. Construction train ran up to Fayetteville last evening. Received a dispatch from Colonel Long, when it came down this morning; says he cannot make out oaths and bonds as fast as the rebs want to take them—bite savagely. Thinks three-fourths of the people of Alabama and Tennessee through which he has passed would vote to-day to come back into the old Union. They are most emphatically sick. He has over 200 American citizens of African descent.

I was at the depot to-day, but did not see you. Will have my carriage there again to-morrow. Will you be here? Passenger train ran up to Winchester to-day.

WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, *July* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The cavalry have come in, but are not in condition to be sent to the front just at present. I will send one brigade of the Fourth Division to University Place to-morrow; also five days' forage for the cavalry. There are no means of sending forage, &c., by rail to Tracy City, the road not being in running order, and there is not half a day's subsistence for man or beast at that place.

Statements of W. J. Newton, R. C. Bell, and James Samson, of Hamilton County:

Bragg's army mainly at Chattanooga, fortifying in its environs. Hardee's corps reported as under orders to join Johnston, Hardee himself having already gone. Ten thousand men, with six field pieces, sent up between Sweetwater and Knoxville. Army much dissatisfied. Report that Polk's corps was to go to Lee and Hardee's to Johnston. Six thousand cavalry at Ringgold, Ga., as a reserve for Atlanta.

Daniel Harrington states:

They have boats for pontoon bridges at Chattanooga Island. Army said to be on half rations.

Joseph Brown states:

Met rebel scouts in Sequatchie Valley, helping rebel citizens remove their traps south of Tennessee River. Good crops, and cattle, sheep, and hogs, and guerrillas reported in the neighborhood of Sparta.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The indications are that a considerable force of the enemy is advancing into Kentucky.* Will inform you of their movements from time to time, and do the best we can with the force at hand. It is reported that it is a portion of Bragg's army, but not entirely reliable. The forces in East Tennessee, I am satisfied, have been underestimated.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

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* See Scott's raid in Eastern Kentucky, July 25–August 6, 1863, Part I, p. 828.

CINCINNATI, *July* 28, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Bring as much infantry force as you can from the Louisville and Nashville road to Louisville, and send it to Frankfort and Lexington. The enemy drove our force out of Richmond to Kentucky River. He is reported very strong, but not reliable. Will telegraph you again very soon. How much force can you send, and when?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Captain SEMPLE:

Order Thirty-fourth Kentucky to Lexington, and Twelfth Kentucky and any other troops to be spared.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *July* 28, 1863.

General BOYLE:

The general wishes all the troops of Judah's division sent to Lebanon, unless you have other controlling orders from General Burnside.

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 28, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

You ought to be able to get together, by morning, 1,500 or 2,000 cavalry, with a battery, and move it out to attack the enemy. Colonel Maltby left Mount Sterling at 3.30 this afternoon. Byrd's mounted men are now at Camp Nelson. It would be well to commence the concentration at once. Keep the roads well watched, to prevent the enemy from striking across by Winchester and Paris. Two regiments and a section left here soon after you did. I ordered one to stop at Paris, with a section of artillery, and one to go on to Lexington. Don't fail to concentrate your cavalry to-night, and let it move on the enemy to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Direct Sanders to gather up what he can, and fall back, if forced, toward Lexington. Direct General Hascall to assume direction of the defense with what force he has. About 600 men and a section of battery will start in the regular train. If any very important news arrives while I am on the road, send it to General Burnside.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

JULY 28, 1863.

Colonel SANDERS, *Lexington:*

I have ordered forces to report to you immediately from Danville, Camp Nelson, and Mount Sterling. A battery will come with troops

from Danville. Enemy is reported about 2,000 strong, with seven pieces of artillery; among them the two pieces you abandoned. Your force will be stronger. Use your best discretion, and whip the enemy just as soon as possible. Danville force will come by way of Lancaster; Camp Nelson by way of Nicholasville. If you move toward Big Hill, you can turn Danville force to meet you. If the enemy has not appeared, ascertain his whereabouts, and move to meet him as soon as your troops arrive. Report frequently.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF.

[JULY 28, 1863.—For General Orders, No. 175, Department of the Cumberland (misplaced), see p. 184.]

NASHVILLE, *July* 29, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

A dispatch from General Palmer indicates that Forrest is moving up the Sequatchie Valley, intending probably to assist in the Kentucky raid. The general commanding directs you to hold Wilder's brigade in readiness for any emergencies.

J. A. GARFIELD.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *July* 29, 1863.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:*

General Sheridan reports that Colonel Laiboldt reached Bridgeport this a. m. at 6 o'clock. Saw rebel pickets on the other side, who fired on his men, but were driven off by our sharpshooters. They took refuge in the middle bridge and a house, but a few shells drove them out and scared off a locomotive just arriving on the opposite side. The machinery of a large steam mill has been taken apart and carried to the river, as if for shipment on their boat. Left a force to guard the bridge. Colonel Bradley's brigade will reach there to-morrow.

W. M. FARRAR.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff, Nashville:*

I have directed the occupation of Bridgeport by six regiments of my division and one battery. I will move the headquarters of the division to Stevenson as soon as the party now working the Crow Creek road get it in condition to pass wagons and artillery over, after which I can send two more regiments to Bridgeport.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Winchester, July 29, 1863.

General D. S. STANLEY, *Nashville:*

Orders sent to Mitchell and Minty, according to your dispatch. You say, "Order them to move to Winchester; prepare five days' rations, to

move against Forrest at Sparta." Will they move as soon as rations are prepared, or will you send an order when to move? I sent Mitchell a copy of the dispatch. Turchin was relieved this morning. Good!

WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 29, 1863.

Colonel BRADLEY, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that, on the arrival of your command at Bridgeport, you will take up a position where your artillery will command the remaining portion of the bridge, and, if possible, that you will prevent the enemy from removing or destroying it. Colonel Laiboldt is ordered to send you two regiments of his brigade, which will make your command six regiments. The general wishes you to reach Bridgeport to-morrow, if possible. Colonel Ray will be instructed to report to you with his cavalry, which you will keep in hand, and not allow them to go about the country on fruitless expeditions.

The telegraph operator will be directed to open an office at Bridgeport as soon as you get established there. You may, perhaps, find the works erected there by the enemy of some advantage to you; if not, the general desires you to erect such as you may deem necessary for your safety.

The headquarters of the division will be moved to Stevenson, and two regiments of the First Brigade will be added to the Bridgeport force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MOUNT VERNON, KY., *July* 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE:

Scott's, [James O.] Nixon's, Ashby's, [W. P.] Owen's, [G. W.] McKenzie's, and [C. T.] Goode's, and part of the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry [Battalion], six pieces of artillery, and not over 2,000, all told, and mounted, are all that passed London, and no more coming, from the best information we can get. I saw a man whom I know to be a Union man who corroborates the above, and also states that he was in Tennessee when Scott started, and that he did not have over 1,600 men, and that there are from 500 to 800 men at each gap—Cumberland and Big Creek—all infantry, and that Buckner went from Knoxville to Chattanooga, and did not leave more than 1,000 men at Knoxville. This I believe to be true. Carter is at Cumberland Gap, with about 400 cavalry.

J. W. McKEE.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 29th instant, with copy of Brigadier-General Dodge's telegram.

Colonel Waring's command was, on the 27th instant, 6 miles northwest of Paris, Tenn., and a portion of his cavalry were in Paris, but found no enemy there. I believe his command is now at Feliciana, near the State line. Inclosed please find my instructions just sent to him.

The Kentucky election, occurring on next Monday, is also of importance. Lucien Anderson, the Union candidate for Congress, was at Columbus yesterday. The rebel sympathizers will struggle to elect disloyal men; and, after mature consideration, I felt compelled to issue the inclosed explanatory order, as an addition to your Special Orders, No. 159, which had already been published and widely circulated.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 30, 1863.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I hand copies of official communications regarding the movements of the enemy in West Tennessee.

Major-General Hurlbut and Brigadier-General Dodge believe the rebel forces are at Paris. Your cavalry found the place deserted. According to my information, Biffle and others are at Jackson, extending from there to Trenton, scouting to Troy and Union City, and co-operating with [R. V.] Richardson's bands between the Hatchie and Obion Rivers. Under these circumstances, Feliciana is the proper position for your command at this moment, to co-operate from there with Colonel Hatch's forces against the rebels. You will endeavor to put yourself in communication with Colonel Hatch's command. I have already dispatched, several days ago, messengers to meet the Union forces coming from Corinth and La Grange, with orders to report to you anything of importance. Besides the forces of Biffle, Forrest, and others at Jackson, and this side that place, you will give your attention also to Richardson's operations on the Obion. His headquarters are at Dyersburg. I have ordered the Second Illinois Cavalry to move, immediately upon their arrival from Fort Pillow, upon Richardson.

Yesterday four companies of my infantry were at Union City. They found no enemy there. Will send a train again to-morrow with four companies.

On 28th instant, Lieutenant [August] Thiel, of Fourth Missouri Cavalry, was fired upon twice, and shot through the arm, upon the Obion Bridge, on the Clinton road, about sunset. Warn your messengers, pickets, and scouts to be very careful.

Inclosed find Special Orders, No. 159, from headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, and my General Orders, No. 47. You will see that the ensuing election in your neighborhood is conducted and controlled in accordance with their provisions.

The detachment of Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry you will order at once to Mayfield, subject there to Colonel Martin's orders, retaining, however, those having their homes in Fulton County.

Colonel Martin is directed to send supplies for your command by railroad from Paducah, upon your requisition. Report frequently and fully, and direct your messengers to exchange dispatches if they meet my messengers.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

[Sub-Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., July* 14, 1863.

In so much of the State of Kentucky as is within the District of Columbus it is ordered:

1st. That no person be permitted to be a candidate for office who is not avowedly and unconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebellion.

2d. That no person shall exercise the privilege of an elector and vote at said elections who is not avowedly and unconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebellion.

3d. The military authorities in said District of Columbus will see to it that this order be carried out. Judges of elections will be governed by the principles herein set forth, and will demand evidence upon oaths in such cases as may be in doubt, and allow no person to exercise the franchise of voting who does not take the oath required.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Columbus, Ky., July* 15, 1863.

The above orders of the general commanding corps are communicated to the civil and military authorities for their information. Military officers making arrests for violation of these orders will be governed by the circular from office of Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated Washington, May 11, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Asboth:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. 6TH DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Columbus, Ky., July* 29, 1863.

That no further doubt may exist as to the intent and meaning of Special Orders, No. 159, dated Headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, July 14, 1863, it is ordered that no person shall be permitted to be voted for or be a candidate for office who has been or is now under arrest or bonds, by proper authority, for uttering disloyal language or sentiments.

County judges within this district are hereby ordered to appoint as judges and clerks of the ensuing August election only such persons as are avowedly and unconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, and are further ordered to revoke and recall any appointments of judges and clerks already made who are not such loyal persons.

Judges and clerks of elections are hereby ordered not to place the name of any person upon the poll-books to be voted for at said election who is not avowedly and unconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, or who may be opposed to furnishing men and money for the suppression of the rebellion.

The following oath is prescribed, and will be administered by judges

of elections to voters and to such candidates as reside within this district:

I do solemnly swear that I have never entered the service of the so-called Confederate States; that I have not been engaged in the service of the so-called provisional government of Kentucky, either in a civil or military capacity; that I have never, either directly or indirectly, aided the rebellion against the Government of the United States or the State of Kentucky; that I am unconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, and am willing to furnish men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellious league known as the Confederate States. So help me God.

Any voter, judge or clerk of election, or other person, who may evade, neglect, or refuse compliance with the provisions of this order, will be arrested and sent before a military commission as soon as the facts are substantiated.

By order of Brigadier-General Asboth:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 30, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

A battery of artillery and two train-loads of cavalry are between Falmouth and Cynthiana. I think it will be well to let them go on to Nicholasville, to go from there to Richmond or Hickman Bridge, as you may like. What have you done with Gilbert's cavalry? The cavalry that is on its way is part of Wolford's brigade. The Forty-fifth Ohio belongs to the same brigade, and has just arrived at Paris. Will it not be well to order it to Nicholasville also, or do you think it would be better for the whole force to get off the train at Paris, and move toward Irvine? I don't think they can overtake Sanders, but by making a junction with Gilbert's cavalry at Richmond, or near there, they can, with the battery, keep the enemy from coming on the Big Hill road from Irvine. Colonel Ross might march direct from Paris to Richmond at his leisure, and meet Wolford's and Gilbert's cavalry there. Answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *July* 31, 1863.
(Received August 1.)

General BURNSIDE:

Will your Ninth Corps come up soon? You must try to let me have my cavalry regiment soon. The post at Clarksville is now without cavalry. The Second Ohio Cavalry was stopped for temporary purposes while on its way here. Telegraph line is now lengthening out, and I hope soon to compel the evacuation of East Tennessee. What can you do toward aiding and occupying it?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 31, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

You send Fifth Indiana to Columbia, with scouts in the direction of Burkesville and Jamestown. You will hardly be able to get Wolford

to Somerset in time, but do it if you can. I hope you may bag Scott's command.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 31, 1863.

General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

I have thought it necessary to issue this morning the following General Orders, which I hope will meet with the approval of the commanding general:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 120.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, July* 31, [1863.]

Whereas the State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force, with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of elections, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d of August; and whereas the military power of the Government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky is hereby declared under martial law, and all military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws and the purity of suffrage, as defined in the late proclamation of His Excellency Governor Robinson. As it is not the intention of the commanding general to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion, all direction of the conduct of the election will be, as usual, in the hands of the legally appointed judges at the polls, who will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support. The civil authority, civil courts and business will not be suspended by this order; it is for the purpose only of protecting, if necessary, the rights of loyal citizens and the freedom of election.

By command of Major-General Burnside, commanding department:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans commanding, for the month of July, 1863; *headquarters Winchester, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff (Winchester, Tenn.)	15	.....	18	34	34	.....	.....
10th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Burke (Winchester, Tenn.)	31	416	551	637	645	...	.....
1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber (Winchester, Tenn.).	5	168	230	309	309	.....	.....
Total	36	584	781	946	954	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:							
Staff (Decherd, Tenn.)	8	.. ....	8	9	9	.....	.....
9th Michigan, provost-guard, Col. John G. Parkhurst (Decherd, Tenn.)	21	271	407	485	484	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. John H. King (Cowan, Tenn.).	285	4,731	6,010	8,748	8,700	.....	18
Second Division, Maj. Gen. James S. Negley (Cowan, Tenn.).	320	4,379	5,635	8,522	8,590	.....	16
Third Division, Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan (near Winchester, Tenn.).	346	5,997	7,231	9,305	9,416	.....	16
4th Division, Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds (near Decherd, Tenn.).	372	6,093	7,745	9,994	9,370	.....	22
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1,352	21,521	27,036	37,063	36,569	.....	72

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook:							
Staff (Winchester, Tenn.)	9	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis (Winchester, Tenn.).	283	4,024	4,973	7,750	7,863	.....	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson (Tullahoma, Tenn.).	290	4,893	6,007	9,187	9,365	.....	18
Third Division, Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan (Cowan, Bridgeport, &c., Tenn.).	266	4,148	5,067	7,850	7,891	.....	18
Total Twentieth Army Corps	848	13,065	16,056	24,796	25,128	.....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer:							
Staff, and attached to corps headquarters (Manchester, Tenn.).	11	154	176	189	190	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood (Hillsborough, Tenn.).	337	4,221	5,245	8,639	8,866	.....	18
Second Division, Col. Charles Cruft (Manchester, Tenn.).	318	4,847	6,233	8,526	8,587	.....	22
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve (McMinnville, Tenn.).	359	4,147	5,380	7,914	8,037	.....	18
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	1,025	13,369	17,034	25,268	25,680	.....	58
Reserve Corps, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger:							
Staff (Nashville, Tenn.)	7	.....	7	7	9	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker (Shelbyville, Tenn.).	308	5,355	6,611	8,869	9,005	.....	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	353	6,285	7,632	9,287	9,297	.....	16
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger (Nashville, Tenn.).	258	4,436	6,018	6,582	7,436	4	6
Company F, 1st Missouri Cavalry, Capt. James Clifford (Nashville, Tenn.).	3	80	91	93	93	.....	.....
4th Battalion Pioneer Brigade, Capt. Milton Kemper (Shelbyville, Tenn.).*	5	129	144	203	203	.....	.....
Signal Corps, Lieut. Washington W. Hopkins (Nashville, Tenn.)*	4	10	14	15	15	.....	.....
Total Reserve Corps	929	16,156	20,359	24,838	25,840	4	40
Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley:							
Staff (Winchester, Tenn.)	3	.....	3	3	4	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell (Winchester, Tenn.).	348	5,345	6,763	8,675	8,636	.....	2
Second Division, Brig. Gen. George Crook (Winchester, Tenn.).	263	4,924	5,870	7,876	7,551	.....	7
Total Cavalry Corps	614	10,269	12,636	16,554	16,191	.....	9
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer (Winchester, Tenn.).	30	459	525	720	733	.....	.....
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes (Elk River Bridge, Tenn.).	25	604	783	895	877	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve, Capt. Warren P. Edgarton (Nashville, Tenn.).	8	194	211	246	246	18	.....
Unattached artillery (Gallatin, Tenn.)	2	96	106	121	121	.....	.....
Battery attached to Pioneers, Capt. Lyman Bridges (Elk River Bridge, Tenn.).	2	121	137	155	159	.....	6
Pioneer Brigade† (infantry), Capt. Patrick O'Connell (Elk River Bridge, Tenn.).	71	1,313	1,702	2,676	2,680	.....	.....
Signal Corps,† Capt. Charles R. Case (Winchester, Tenn.).	38	123	162	171	171	.....	.....
Convalescents,† Capt. Ralph Hunt (Nashville, Tenn.)	17	307	1,454	1,627	1,587	.....	.....

* Not included in total.

† Not added in grand total.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff	15	.....	18	34	34	.....	.....
10th Ohio and Sharpshooters	36	584	781	946	954	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,352	21,521	27,036	37,063	36,569	.....	72
Twentieth Army Corps	848	13,065	16,056	24,796	25,128	.....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps	1,025	13,369	17,034	25,268	25,680	.....	58
Reserve Corps	929	16,156	20,359	24,838	25,840	4	40
Cavalry Corps	614	10,269	12,636	16,554	16,191	.....	9
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry	30	459	525	720	733	.....	.....
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	25	604	783	895	877	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve	8	194	211	246	246	18	.....
Unattached artillery	2	96	106	121	121	.....	.....
Battery attached to Pioneers	2	121	137	155	159	.....	6
Grand total	4,886	76,438	95,682	131,636	132,532	22	239

Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

10th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Burke.
1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

ESCORT.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John D. Barker.

PROVOST GUARD.

Ninth Michigan, Col. John G. Parkhurst.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.

38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
2d Ohio, Col. Anson G. McCook.
33d Ohio, Col. Oscar F. Moore.
94th Ohio, Maj. Rue P. Hutchins.
10th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John H. Ely.
1st Michigan Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. Almerick W. Wilbur.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
79th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Hambright.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
21st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Harrison C. Hobart.
4th Indiana Battery, Lieut. David Flansburg.

Third Brigade.

Maj. SAMUEL K. DAWSON.

15th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Henry Keteltas.
16th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Robert E. A. Crofton.
18th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. George W. Smith.
18th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Henry Haymond.
19th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Edmund L. Smith.
Battery H, 5th U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Francis L. Guenther.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.

104th Illinois, Col. Absalom B. Moore.
42d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire.
88th Indiana, Col. George Humphrey.
15th Kentucky, Col. Marion C. Taylor.
3d Ohio, Col. Orris A. Lawson.
2d Kentucky Battery, Capt. John M. Hewett.

Second Brigade.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

19th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffen.
11th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Melvin Mudge.
18th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grosvenor.
69th Ohio, Col. Marshall F. Moore.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM SIRWELL.

37th Indiana, Col. James S. Hull.
21st Ohio, Col. James M. Neibling.
74th Ohio, Col. Josiah Given.
78th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Archibald Blakeley.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. CONNELL.

82d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry Davis.
17th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Durbin Ward.
31st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister.
38th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William A. Choate.
4th Michigan Battery, Capt. Josiah W. Church.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

10th Indiana, Col. William B. Carroll.
74th Indiana, Col. Charles W. Chapman.
4th Kentucky, Col. John T. Croxton.
10th Kentucky, Col. William H. Hayes.
14th Ohio, Col. George P. Este.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Daniel K. Southwick.

Third Brigade.

Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.

87th Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason.
2d Minnesota, Maj. John B. Davis.
9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammerling.
35th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry V. N. Boynton.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

First Brigade.

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

92d Illinois, Col. Smith D. Atkins.
98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
123d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs.
17th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan.
72d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Kirkpatrick.
18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.

Second Brigade.

Col. MILTON S. ROBINSON.

68th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John S. Scobey.
75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
105th Ohio, Maj. George T. Perkins.
19th Indiana Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
11th Ohio, Col. Philander P. Lane.
36th Ohio, Col. William G. Jones.
89th Ohio, Col. Caleb H. Carlton.
92d Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing.
21st Indiana Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER McD. McCOOK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

First Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.

59th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joshua C. Winters.
74th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr.
75th Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett.
22d Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

21st Illinois, Col. John W. S. Alexander.
38th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Gilmer.
81st Indiana, Capt. Nevil B. Boone.
101st Ohio, Col. Isaac M. Kirby.

Third Brigade.

Col. HANS C. HEG.

25th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James S. McClelland.
35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
8th Kansas, Col. John A. Martin.
15th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson.

Artillery.

2d Minnesota Battery, Lieut. Albert Woodbury.
5th Wisconsin Battery, Capt George Q. Gardner.
8th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Henry E. Stiles.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.

89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Duncan J. Hall.
32d Indiana, Lieut. Col. F. Erdelmeyer.
39th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Harrison.
15th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio,* Maj. Samuel F. Gray.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH B. DODGE.

34th Illinois, Col. Alexander P. Dysart.
79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.
30th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd.
77th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas E. Rose.

* Regiment on detached service.

Third Brigade.

Col. PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.

6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp.
5th Kentucky, Col. William W. Berry.
1st Ohio, Lieut. Col. E. Bassett Langdon.
93d Ohio, Maj. William Birch.

Artillery.

Capt. PETER SIMONSON.

5th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Alfred Morrison.
1st Ohio, Battery A, Capt. Wilber F. Goodspeed.
20th Ohio Battery, Capt. Edward Grosskopff.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. LYTLE.

36th Illinois, Col. Silas Miller.
88th Illinois, Col. Francis T. Sherman.
21st Michigan, Col. William B. McCreery.
24th Wisconsin, Col. Charles H. Larrabee.
11th Indiana Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.

Second Brigade.

Col. BERNARD LAIBOLDT.

44th Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
73d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Presson.
2d Missouri, Maj. Arnold Beck.
15th Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad.
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery G, Capt Henry Hescock.

Third Brigade.

Col. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

22d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
27th Illinois, Col. Jonathan R. Miles.
42d Illinois, Col. Nathan H. Walworth.
51st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Raymond.
1st Illinois Artillery, Battery C, Lieut. Edward M. Wright.

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK A. BARTLESON.

100th Illinois, Maj. Charles M. Hammond.
58th Indiana, Maj. Joseph Moore.
13th Michigan, Col. Joshua B. Culver.
26th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Young.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

15th Indiana, Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
40th Indiana, Maj. Henry Leaming.
57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard.
97th Ohio, Col. John Q. Lane.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

3d Kentucky, Col. Henry C. Dunlap.
64th Ohio, Col. Alexander McIlvain.
65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Whitbeck.
125th Ohio, Col. Emerson Opdycke.

Artillery.

Capt. CULLEN BRADLEY.

8th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Jeremiah Voris.
10th Indiana Battery, Lieut. William A. Naylor.
6th Ohio Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS D. SEDGEWICK.

31st Indiana, Col. John T. Smith.
1st Kentucky, Maj. Alva R. Hadlock.
2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John R. Hurd.
90th Ohio, Col. Charles H. Rippey.

Second Brigade.

Col. AQUILA WILEY.

9th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William P. Lasselle.
6th Kentucky, Col. George T. Shackelford.
41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.
36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Carey.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Foy.
6th Ohio, Col. Nicholas L. Anderson.
24th Ohio, Capt. George M. Bacon.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM E. STANDART.

1st Ohio, Battery B, Capt. William E. Standart.
1st Ohio, Battery F, Lieut. Giles J. Cockerill.
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Harry C. Cushing.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Francis L. D. Russell.

Unattached.

110th Illinois (Battalion), Capt. E. Hibbard Topping.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

79th Indiana, Col. Frederick Knefler.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Chesley D. Bailey.
17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
19th Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE F. DICK.

44th Indiana, Capt. John H. Wilson.
86th Indiana, Maj. Jacob C. Dick.
13th Ohio, Col. Dwight Jarvis, jr.
59th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Granville A Frambes.

Third Brigade.

Col. SIDNEY M. BARNES.

35th Indiana, Maj. John P. Dufficy.
8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James D. Mayhew.
21st Kentucky, Col. Samuel W. Price.
51st Ohio, Col. Richard W. McClain.
99th Ohio, Col. Peter T. Swaine.

Artillery.

Capt. LUCIUS H. DRURY.

7th Indiana Battery, Capt. George R. Swallow.
Pennsylvania Battery (B), Capt. Alanson J. Stevens.
3d Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Cortland Livingston.

RESERVE CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS E. CHAMPION.

96th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Isaac L. Clarke.
115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
84th Indiana, Maj. Andrew J. Neff.
40th Ohio, Col. Jacob E. Taylor.
18th Ohio Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. REID.

78th Illinois, Maj. William L. Broaddus.
98th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce.
113th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Darius B. Warner.
121st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Banning.
1st Illinois Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. George W. Spencer.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN COBURN.

33d Indiana, Lieut. Col. James M. Henderson.
85th Indiana, Col. John P. Baird.
19th Michigan, Col. Henry C. Gilbert.
22d Wisconsin, Col. William L. Utley.
9th Ohio Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT F. SMITH.

10th Illinois, Col. John Tillson.
16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
60th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Evans.
10th Michigan, Col. Charles M. Lum.
14th Michigan, Col. Henry R. Mizner.
10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

80th Illinois, Maj. Orlando Fountain.
85th Illinois, Col. Caleb J. Dilworth.
86th Illinois, Capt. Joseph F. Thomas.
125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
52d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

18th Michigan, Maj. John W. Horner.
22d Michigan, Col. Heber Le Favour.
1st Middle Tennessee, Col. Alvan C. Gillem.
106th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Carlo Piepho.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Stephen W. Dorsey.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

First Brigade.

Col. SANDERS D. BRUCE.

83d Illinois, Col. Arthur A. Smith.
28th Kentucky, Col. William P. Boone.
102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
13th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James F. Chapman.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Henry C. Whittemore.
1st Middle Tennessee Battery, Capt. Ephraim P. Abbott.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

102d Illinois, Col. Franklin C. Smith
105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin.
129th Illinois, Col. Henry Case.
70th Indiana, Col. Benjamin Harrison.
79th Ohio, Col. Henry G. Kennett.
5th Michigan Battery, Capt. John J. Ely.

DETACHED TROOPS.

1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. James Clifford.
4th Battalion Pioneer Brigade, Capt. Milton Kemper.
Signal Corps, Lieut. Washington W. Hopkins.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

First Brigade.

Col. ARCHIBALD P. CAMPBELL.

1st East Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow.
2d Michigan, Maj. John C. Godley.
9th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas J. Jordan.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

2d East Tennessee, Col. Daniel M. Ray.
3d East Tennessee, Col. W. C. Pickens.
2d Indiana, Maj. James W. Stewart.
4th Indiana, Col. John A. Platter.
1st Wisconsin, Col. Oscar H. La Grange.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell.

Third Brigade.

Col. LOUIS D. WATKINS.

4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William T. Hoblitzell.
6th Kentucky, Maj. Louis A. Gratz.
7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Vimont.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.

3d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Robert Klein.
5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Matthewson T. Patrick.
4th Michigan, Maj. Horace Gray.
1st Middle Tennessee, Col. William B. Stokes.
7th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes.
4th United States, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

Second Brigade.

Col. ELI LONG.

2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas P. Nicholas.
1st Ohio, Col. Beroth B. Eggleston.
3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Seidel.
4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie.
10th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Smith.

Artillery.

Stokes' (Illinois) battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.

UNATTACHED.

PIONEER BRIGADE.

Capt. PATRICK O'CONNELL.

1st Battalion, Capt. Charles J. Stewart.
2d Battalion, Capt. Correl Smith.
3d Battalion, Capt. Robert Clements.
Bridges' (Illinois) battery, Capt. Lyman Bridges.

ARTILLERY.

13th Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Capt. WARREN P. EDGARTON.

12th Indiana Battery, Capt. James E. White.
20th Indiana Battery, Lieut. George F. Armstrong.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside commanding, for the month of July, 1863; headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Department staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	71	.....	74	76	.....	.....
Twenty-third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff:						
Staff (Lexington, Ky.)	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter:						
Staff (Danville, Ky.)	3	.....	3	5	.....	.....
First Brigade, Col. James P. T. Carter (Danville, Ky.)	132	2,576	3,086	4,099	.....	6
Second Brigade, Col. Samuel R. Mott (Camp Nelson, Ky., &c.)	125	2,933	3,971	4,752	.....	12
Third Brigade, Col. August V. Kautz (Danville, Ky.)	67	1,304	1,789	2,519	.....	6
Unassigned (Camp Nelson, Ky., &c.)	79	1,303	1,675	2,662	10	.....
Total First Division	406	8,116	10,524	14,037	10	24
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle:						
Staff (Louisville, Ky)	8	7	15	15	.....	.....
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. James M. Shackelford (Russellville, Ky., &c.)	110	2,114	2,715	3,335	.....	4
Detachment United States forces, Col. Cicero Maxwell (Bowling Green, &c., Ky.)	28	429	698	963	.....	15
Detachment United States forces, Col. Charles D. Pennebaker (Munfordville, Ky.)	32	437	679	956	.....	11
Unassigned (Lebanon, Ky.)	61	912	1,165	1,749	.....	9
Total Second Division	239	3,899	5,272	7,018	.....	39
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah:						
Staff (Glasgow, Ky.)	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson (Lebanon, Ky., &c.)	136	2,593	3,686	4,663	.....	15
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson (Glasgow, Ky.)	150	2,435	3,269	4,794	.....	6
Third Brigade, Col. William B. Stokes (Carthage, Tenn., &c.	98	1,851	2,343	3,095	.....	2
Total Third Division	388	6,879	9,302	12,556	.....	23
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Julius White:						
Staff (Catlettsburg, Ky.)	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
First Brigade, Col. Daniel Cameron (Catlettsburg, Ky., &c.)	105	2,140	2,469	2,782	.....	12
Second Brigade, Col. Samuel A. Gilbert (Camp Nelson, Ky.)	136	3,071	3,731	4,434	.....	10
Total Fourth Division	246	5,211	6,205	7,221	.....	22
Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. William W. Buckley (Cincinnati, Ohio)	4	117	129	152	.....	6
Total Twenty-third Army Corps	1,295	24,222	31,444	40,996	10	114
District of Illinois, Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen:						
Staff (Springfield, Ill.)	2	2	4	4	.....	1
Camp Butler, Ill	20	241	363	524	.....	.....
Camp Chase, Ill	5	89	133	137	.....	.....
Quincy, Ill	2	102	127	137	.....	.....
Total District of Illinois	29	434	627	802	.....	1
District of Ohio, Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox:						
Staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....
Camp Chase, &c., Brig. Gen. John S. Mason (Columbus, Ohio)	95	2,507	2,910	3,392	.....	.....
Camp Dennison, Ohio, Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman	38	1,016	1,184	1,320	.....	.....
Covington, Ky	33	1,302	1,584	1,670	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman	16	277	513	609	.....	.....
Total District of Ohio	191	5,102	6,200	7,000	.....	.....

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
District of Indiana and Michigan, Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox:						
Staff (Indianapolis, Ind.)	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....
Troops in district	75	2,470	2,880	3,929	.....	12
Total District of Indiana and Michigan	81	2,470	2,886	3,935	.....	12
Newport Barracks, Ky., and depot prisoners of war, Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman.	17	385	501	540	.....	3

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	71	.....	74	76	.....	.....
Twenty-third Army Corps	1,295	24,222	31,444	40,996	10	114
District of Illinois	29	484	627	802	.....	1
District of Ohio	191	5,102	6,200	7,000	.....	.....
District of Indiana and Michigan	81	2,470	2,886	3,935	.....	12
Newport Barracks	17	385	501	540	.....	3
Grand total	1,684	32,613	41,732	53,349	10	130

Organization of troops in the Department of the Ohio, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, July 31, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES P. T. CARTER.

32d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas Z. Morrow.
103d Ohio, Col. John S. Casement.
12th Rhode Island, Col. George H. Browne.
112th Illinois Mounted Infantry, Col. Thomas J. Henderson.
1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Maj. John Ellis.
2d Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. James M. Melton.
1st Tennessee Battery, Capt. R. Clay Crawford.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL R. MOTT.

118th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young.
8th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Isham Young.
10th Kentucky Cavalry (1st and 3d Battalions), Lieut. Col. Ralph R. Maltby.
14th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Henry C. Lilly.
8th Michigan Cavalry, Col. John Stockton.
5th Tennessee Cavalry (four companies), Col. Jesse H. Strickland.
15th Indiana Battery, Capt. John C. H. von Sehlen.
19th Ohio Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.

Third Brigade.

Col. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

9th Michigan Cavalry, Col. James I. David.
2d Ohio Cavalry, Maj. George A. Purington.
7th Ohio Cavalry, Col. Israel Garrard.
Mountain Howitzer Battery, Lieut. Jesse S. Law.

Unassigned.

2d Maryland, Col. Thomas B. Allard.
21st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George P. Hawkes.
48th Pennsylvania, Capt. Daniel B. Kaufman.
Battalion Tennessee Scouts, Lieut. Col. Reuben A. Davis.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. SHACKELFORD.

91st Indiana Lieut. Col. John Mehringer.
12th Kentucky, Col. William A. Hoskins.
65th Indiana Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas Johnson.
3d Kentucky Cavalry (1st Battalion), Capt. Robert Boyle.
3d Kentucky Cavalry, 2d Battalion, Col. Eli H. Murray.
8th Kentucky Cavalry (battalion), Col. Benjamin H. Bristow.
15th Kentucky Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Jonathan Belt.
22d Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. Denning.
Twyman's company Kentucky scouts, Capt. Edward W. Ward.

United States Forces, Bowling Green, Ky.

Col. CICERO MAXWELL.

26th Kentucky, Col. Thomas B. Fairleigh.
34th Kentucky, Col. Selby Harney.
8th Kentucky Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. William A. Sasseen.
Artillery in position, Lieut. Norman S. Andrews.

United States Forces, Munfordville, Ky.

Col. CHARLES D. PENNEBAKER.

27th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John H. Ward.
33d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James F. Lauck.
6th Michigan Battery, Capt. Luther F. Hale.

Unassigned.

63d Indiana (six companies), Col. James McManomy.
20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson (captured and paroled).
25th Michigan, Col. Orlando H. Moore.
50th Ohio, Col. Silas A. Strickland.
34th Kentucky Mounted Infantry (Company G), Capt. Christopher C. Hare.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY M. JUDAH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON.

107th Illinois, Col. Joseph J. Kelly.
23d Michigan, Col. Marshal W. Chapin.
111th Ohio, Col. John R. Bond.
14th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Horace Capron.
5th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Felix W. Graham.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Andrew M. Wood.
Henshaw's (Illinois) battery, Capt. Edward C. Henshaw.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD H. HOBSON.

80th Indiana, Col. Lewis Brooks.
13th Kentucky, Col. William E. Hobson.
16th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Gault.
9th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Richard T. Jacob.
11th Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William E. Riley.
12th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Eugene W. Crittenden.
24th Indiana Battery, Capt. Joseph A. Sims.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. STOKES.

3d Tennessee, Col. William Cross.
5th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Charles C. McCaleb.
6th Tennessee (eight companies), Maj. A. Marion Gamble.
11th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Maj. Erasmus L. Mottley.
1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry (five companies), Maj. John Murphy.
Detachment (manning artillery), Capt. Judge R. Clingan.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE.

First Brigade.

Col. DANIEL CAMERON.

65th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart.
14th Kentucky, Col. George W. Gallup.
10th Kentucky Cavalry (two battalions), Maj. John M. Brown.
39th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. John Dils, jr.
McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Cavalry, Maj. Richard Rice.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Company M, Capt. John C. Phillips.
Battery (infantry detail), Capt. Drew J. Burchett.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL A. GILBERT.

24th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. John S. Hurt.
9th Ohio Cavalry (one battalion), Maj. William D. Hamilton.
44th Ohio Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. Lysander W. Tulleys.
45th Ohio Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. George E. Ross.
100th Ohio Mounted Infantry, Col. Patrick S. Slevin.
104th Ohio Mounted Infantry, Col. James W. Reilly.
Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Capt. Hubbard T. Thomas.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. W. H. Pease.

DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN.

Camp Butler, Ill.

Col. CHRISTIAN THIELEMANN.

113th Illinois (five companies), Maj. George R. Clarke.
16th Illinois Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Col. Robert W. Smith.

Camp Douglas, Ill.

65th Illinois, Companies F and H, Capt. Alexander McDonald.
9th Vermont, Company G, Lieut. William C. Holman.

Quincy, Ill.

16th Illinois Cavalry, Companies E and F, Maj. Friedrich Schambeck.

DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

Command at Columbus, Ohio, &c.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON (Columbus, Ohio).
Col. WILLIAM WALLACE (Camp Chase, Ohio).
3d Ohio, Capt. L. S. Bell.
86th Ohio, Col. Wilson C. Lemert.
88th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edwin L. Webber.
18th United States (detachment), Capt. Nathaniel C. Kinney.
United States forces (organizing).
Provost guard (two companies), Maj. John W. Skiles.
Detachment invalid officers.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lieut. Col. SETH EASTMAN.

115th Ohio, Companies A, B, C, E, H, and I, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Boone.
6th Independent Company Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Charles A. Barton.

Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN.

129th Ohio (one company), Capt. David Urie.
11th Ohio Cavalry (six companies), Capt. William H. Evans.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Capt. William S. Irwin.
21st Ohio Battery, Capt. James W. Patterson.
24th Ohio Battery, Capt. John L. Hill.

Covington, Ky.

115th Ohio, Companies F, G, and K, Col. Jackson A. Lucy.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Chauncey H. Hawley.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.

Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

63d Indiana, 2d Battalion, Capt. Henry Tindall.
71st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Courtland C. Matson.
1st Michigan Sharpshooters, Col. Charles V. DeLand.
3d Indiana Cavalry, Companies L and M, Capt. Oliver M. Powers.
1st Indiana Artillery (recruits), Capt. Isaac C. Hendricks.
23d Indiana Battery, Capt. James H. Myers.
12th Michigan Battery, Capt. Edward G. Hillier.
Exchanged and paroled men, Capt. David W. Hamilton.

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY., AND DEPOT PRISONERS OF WAR.

Newport Barracks, Ky.

Field staff and band and permanent party and recruits, Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman.

Sandusky, Ohio.

Hoffman's (Ohio) battalion, Maj. William S. Pierson.

PRIVATE.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, August 1, 1863.

[General H. W. HALLECK]

GENERAL: I thank you for your notes of the 24th and 25th instant [ultimo], and for your support and confidence hitherto. These letters relieve my mind from a growing apprehension that the injustice which I have experienced from the War Department was extending to you. But as my ambition is something like your own—to discharge my duty to God and our country—I say to you frankly that whenever the Government can replace me by a commander in whom they have more confidence, they ought to do so, and take the responsibility of the result. Meanwhile let me call your attention to the conditions of the problem before this army:

1st. Our base at Louisville is 264 miles distant from our present position.

2d. We are 83 miles from our principal depot—Nashville.

3d. We must transport all our subsistence, our clothing, camp and garrison equipage, wagons, animals, ammunition, and most of our forage over these distances by rail.

4th. We have before us 60 or 70 miles of barren mountain country, destitute of forage and subsistence, traversed by a few difficult roads, over which to advance.

5th. We have to cross the difficult defile of the Tennessee, a river from 600 to 1,000 yards wide, in the face of a powerful enemy, and maneuver or fight him from an intrenched position, in a mountainous country with several lines of retreat; the nearest points of this position being from 26 to 45 miles from our railroad, over mountains.

6th. To advance in the face of these obstacles is not the only nor even the most important point in the problem. We must so advance as never to recede. The citizens say, and not without justice, "Whip our armies, and then, when we no longer fear their return to power, we will show you that we are satisfied to be in the Union; but until you do that, we are not safe from proscription."

7th. Not only so, but this must be done in view of the possibility of Joe Johnston joining Bragg.

These are the conditions of the first problem. The preliminaries to its successful solution are, first, to open the railroad, establish and provide for guarding depots at the nearest accessible points, and, secondly, to provide means of crossing the river and maintain communication over it. To these ends every effort is now being bent. Rest assured these things would have to be done by any commander, and I think we are doing them as rapidly as our means will admit.

Very truly, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, Tenn., August 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: My chief of scouts, Dr. J. D. Hale, reports as follows:

Morgan's forces consisted of seven regiments, of 400 each. Breckinridge is now with Forrest or Wheeler. General Morgan could not have crossed the river with over 2,000 men. The balance of his force was composed of Kentucky, Indiana, or Ohio Copperheads, who enlisted for the trip.

General Wheeler had not over 8,000 men when we advanced on Shelbyville, including General Forrest's command. Bragg's forces much overrated; he never had 30,000 infantry since the Stone's River fight. When he evacuated Tullahoma, he had 20,000 infantry and 6,000 or 8,000 cavalry, not more.

Rebel regiments seldom average 300; batteries, 50 to 80 men. Have one hundred and fifty guns; and, if so, Mr. Lamon says they are neither at Chattanooga nor have been sent up the Tennessee Valley; they must have been taken south.

They could not have sent over a division to Johnston, by all accounts. A great many of Morgan's men were never mustered into the regular Confederate service.

Wheat crop in Tennessee Valley threatened to be much damaged from neglect.

Colonel Wilder missed a figure when he burned the bridge at McMinnville.

Two German refugees, who came in this morning, report that Forrest crossed the Tennessee River on Sunday, with 3,000 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. H. THOMAS,]
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 177. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., August 1, 1863.

I. The flags prescribed for the Fourteenth Army Corps by General Orders, No. 91, current series, from these headquarters, having been made of dark blue instead of bright blue material, it has been found necessary to change the stars designating the different divisions from black to white, and the numbers in the stars, designating the brigades, from white to black. General Orders, No. 91, are amended accordingly.

II. A new corps having been created in this department, known as the Reserve Corps, the following-described flags will be used to designate the headquarters of the corps and its various divisions and brigades:

Headquarters Reserve Corps.—A bright red, white, and blue flag (diagonal), red uppermost, 6 feet by 4, fringed with yellow. A circle of light blue in the center, containing a five-pointed golden star, partially covered by an eagle perched upon a shield, upon which is emblazoned the stars and stripes. In the upper right and lower left hand corners appear the letters R. C., in gold and red.

First Division Reserve Corps.—A bright red and blue flag, 3 feet on the staff and 4½ feet fly, running to a point at the fly, with a white crescent in the center, points toward staff.

Second Division Reserve Corps.—The same as First Division, except there shall be two white crescents, placed perpendicularly one above the other.

Third Division Reserve Corps.—Same as for First Division, except there shall be three white crescents, placed in a triangle, the base parallel to the staff.

The flags of brigades will be the flags of their divisions, with the addition of a figure in white, equidistant from the staff and the crescent, to denote the number of the brigade.

Artillery of Reserve Corps.—Each battery serving with the Reserve Corps shall have a bright red, white, and blue flag (diagonal), 1½ feet on the staff by 2 feet fly, red uppermost, with the name of the battery in black letters on the white stripe.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, August 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: On the 20th of June I received leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate, for twenty days. I was then very sick—not able to sit up for more than five minutes at a time. I went to my home in Ohio, all the way on my bed, and continued in that condition for some days after my arrival home, when I became gradually better, and soon my fever left me, but left me very weak and much reduced in flesh. Before my leave expired, feeling that I would be utterly unable to return on time, and being assured by my attending physician that if I attempted to do so it would almost certainly bring on a relapse, and probably endanger my life, I procured his certificate and sent it to you by mail. He certified that I would not be able for duty in a less period than thirty days. In forwarding that, I expressed my belief, however, that I would be able to return in ten days. Before the time fixed upon, however, and before I was able for duty, John [H.] Morgan, with his command, was heading for that part of the State where I lived, and a large number of undisciplined militia were called out by the Governor to repel the invasion. They were without officers of experience, and I felt it to be my duty to aid to the extent of my power, however unpleasant the change might be from the charge of my noble brigade to association with untrained men. I was well acquainted with the whole country, its woods, towns, &c. I telegraphed Governor Tod that I was willing to do anything I could, and he immediately telegraphed to me, gladly accepting my services, and also telegraphed to Major-General Rosecrans as follows, under date of July 18:

I have pressed Colonel Stanley, of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, into State service for a few days, to help catch Morgan. Please excuse him.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

I reported to Colonel Runkle (who had been placed in command of a division of militia) for duty, and, I think, was of essential service, not

in the way of fighting, for we had none of that to do, but in other duties which were intrusted to me. As soon as the chase was over, I left home for my command, and on yesterday arrived at my post, right glad again to meet those who so heartily rejoice again to meet me. I am not yet fully restored to health, but have resumed command, and believe that I shall be able henceforward to discharge all my duties. I should have reported here for duty ten days since, had it not been for Morgan, but in that I did what I believed, and still believe, General Rosecrans would approve. There was no time to correspond; action, prompt action, was wanted.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

T. R. STANLEY,
Colonel Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
August 2, 1863.

Lieutenant DENNING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division:

Your communication of last evening was received at 11 p. m. We have had no firing with the enemy since we came here, and none will be allowed from my men, unless they are annoyed by the rebels.

My instructions from General Sheridan are to place my battery so as to command the bridge on the opposite side, and to protect it. The guns cover it perfectly, but we cannot protect it without taking possession of the island, for the rebels can burn it any night in spite of us.

Respectfully,

L. P. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fayetteville, Tenn., August 2, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

My column arrived here at 1 p. m. to-day. The two railroad trains arrived about 6 this evening.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., August 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I beg to forward Colonel Waring's report of yesterday from Feliciana.

Mr. [W. F.] Buckner, Board of Trade at Hickman, arrived yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, reporting 40 mounted rebels near the town. I at once sent the steamer Crawford, with two companies of infantry and one company of cavalry, to capture them. After scouting to Troy and Union City, the troops returned to Hickman, and in the evening to Columbus, without meeting any rebel force.

For the ensuing election, I have ordered all the support required to enable the judges of elections to prevent any participation or interference by disloyal persons.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 6TH DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Gilmore, August 1, 1863.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my command encamped one-half mile north of the railroad station at Feliciana.

I have no news of the least consequence, except of a few guerrillas in the neighborhood. I have sent out scouting parties, and have adopted other means of ascertaining the truth of the rumor about Roddey's forces. From my present knowledge, I am of the opinion that no such force has crossed the river.

I have sent a messenger to find Colonel Hatch, and will report the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., August 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD, *Commanding Cairo:*

GENERAL: The general commanding division directs that you send one discreet, well-posted, and firm commissioned officer, with 10 men, to each of the following voting precincts, with copies of the inclosed Special Orders, No. 159,* from headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, and General Orders, Nos. 47 * and 49,† from these headquarters, and full instructions to effectually carry out their spirit and letter: McChristian's, Ky.; Thorp's, Ky.; Fort Jefferson, Ky.

It is necessary that the men should be at the polls by 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and each officer should have the assistance of a well-posted citizen of known loyalty. The general calls your attention to the unofficial but authentic newspaper report of the declaration by Major-General Burnside of martial law over the State of Kentucky on 3d instant.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *August* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The rebel force under Scott, which I reported having crossed the Kentucky River, are now in full retreat in direction of Somerset, with Colonel Sanders in close pursuit. A great many mules and horses

* See p. 570.

† See order, without number, on p. 570.

and over 300 prisoners have been captured; among these Colonel [H. M.] Ashby. They came into Kentucky to make a diversion in favor of Morgan, and will probably be much damaged before getting out.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

AUGUST 3, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

I do not care to have any permanent changes made in the troops now in Kentucky, as I propose to move them as soon as possible. Let all the troops that have been on the move be concentrated at Lebanon and Hickman Bridge, and there be fitted out. Have all the cavalry ready to move by Saturday night, and all the deficiencies supplied. I shall organize the main body into a separate command. Only keep enough cavalry at the front to scout the country well to the Cumberland River. The Ninth Corps will be here in a few days, but it is very much reduced in numbers. I want to increase its divisions by adding some new regiments and transferring some of the regiments now in Kentucky. The cavalry is being shipped to Hickman Bridge as fast as it arrives. There are plenty of horses here, if they are needed at Hickman Bridge. I am giving the necessary instructions to the cavalry that are in Ohio.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1863—5.20 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

You will immediately report the position of your forces.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *August* 3, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Reserve corps occupies all North Duck River, Donelson, Clarksville, Gallatin, Nashville, Franklin, Shelbyville, and Wartrace. Thomas' corps occupies Cowan University, in vicinity of Decherd. It will occupy Tracy City as soon as the railroad can be used. McCook's advance, one brigade, at Bridgeport, headquarters at Stevenson. One division at Tullahoma and one at Winchester. Crittenden's advance is at Pelham and Hillsborough. One division is at McMinnville, headquarters at Manchester. The First Division of Cavalry at Fayetteville and Salem; one brigade at McMinnville, and one in reserve.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., August 4, 1863.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commanding Brigade, Feliciana, Ky.:

COLONEL: Your report from Feliciana of 3d instant estimates the rebel forces moving from Huntingdon toward Trenton and Jackson at

1,500 to 2,000 strong, and Colonel Hatch's forces about 2,500 strong, moving west from vicinity of Huntingdon toward Trenton, in pursuit of the rebel forces. You will, therefore, at once march your command to Union City, informing Colonel Hatch, if possible, accordingly, and act in concert with him, if required, this side of Trenton. Meanwhile you will endeavor to immediately clear the country around Union City, Troy, and Hickman of guerrillas and of [R. V.] Richardson's marauding parties, thus securing railroad and telegraphic communication to Columbus and Hickman.

A hand-car is reported to be in the possession of the rebels between Union City and Trenton; endeavor to secure it. A telegraph operator will be ordered at once to Union City. The required forage will be sent by train to-morrow to Union City.

In regard to fresh clothes for officers and men, make your own arrangements; they can be forwarded by train.

Our cavalry at Fort Pillow (five companies of Second Illinois) is directed to start heavy scouting parties toward Dyersburg and Troy on the 6th instant, and prevent any rebel election. Move your cavalry accordingly with the same view, and as far as you can prudently operate. Make it impossible for the rebels to hold the elections in Tennessee alluded to in General Hurlbut's letter, communicated to you on July 30, and numbered 3279.

[ASBOTH.]

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., August 4, 1863.

Col. E. H. WOLFE,
Commanding Fort Pillow, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The general commanding division directs that you start heavy cavalry scouting parties at once toward Troy and Dyersburg, to meet our cavalry from Union City, and with orders to so operate as to prevent the holding of the rebel election in Tennessee on Thursday, the 6th instant.

In case the rebels should move in force toward Union City, your cavalry will endeavor to re-enforce our troops at that place, under command of Col. George E. Waring, jr., Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *August 4, 1863—4 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Guarding Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Cumberland River west of it, including Henderson and Smithland, 4,000 men; guarding Lebanon branch, 400 men; at Carthage, which really belongs to General Rosecrans, and over which we can exercise no control, 1,700 men; on Big Sandy, 2,100 men; southeast frontier, Booneville, &c., 1,100 men; Covington and Lexington Railroad and provost guards, 1,300 men; Louisville and Frankfort Railroad and provost guards, 550 men; fragments of Tennessee regiments forming at Camp Nelson, 1,100 men. The remainder of the force, about 11,000 men, are concentrating at Lebanon, Stanford, and Glasgow, with outpost on the Cumberland.

When Morgan broke through our lines this force occupied Tompkinsville, Somerset, and London. Since then we have taken 4,000 prisoners, and their horses and arms. The regiments have necessarily been much scattered, and it has taken time and labor to concentrate them, some of them having to be brought from Eastern Ohio. If you will contemplate the work done by these men you will realize that they need refilling. By weakening the garrisons, we can move with 12,000 men in a short time, but when we arrive at our destination the enemy's forces can be concentrated against us by railroad with great rapidity; but I shall go as soon as possible. Had our garrisons been less on the railroads, both Morgan and Scott would have broken them. The Twelfth Rhode Island has been mustered out, the Twentieth Kentucky captured, and four regiments of cavalry and one of infantry are about to be mustered out. The Ninth Corps not yet arrived from Vicksburg. Will Getty's division be sent to me?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1863—Noon.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Army of the Cumberland:

Your forces must move forward without further delay. You will daily report the movement of each corps till you cross the Tennessee River.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WINCHESTER, TENN.,
August 4, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch, ordering me to move forward without further delay, reporting the movement of each corps until I cross the Tennessee, is received. As I have been determined to cross the river as soon as practicable, and have been making all preparations, and getting such information as may enable me to do so without being driven back, like Hooker, I wish to know if your order is intended to take away my discretion as to the time and manner of moving my troops?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 5, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Winchester, Tenn.:

The orders for the advance of your army, and that its movements be reported daily, are peremptory.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 123. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 5, 1863.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, appointing Thursday, the 6th instant, as a day of thanksgiving

for the signal advances made by the Union arms toward the suppression of rebellion, and of prayer that they be continued, to the speedy restoration of peace with a once more united country, the commanding general directs that the day be kept sacred for these purposes by the forces under his command, and, abstaining so far as is practicable from all military business or movements, they observe this day in a manner worthy of the victories that have been granted us and of the cause we have espoused.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 212. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., August* 5, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and will proceed without delay to Columbus, Ky., and relieve Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, U. S. Volunteers, in command of the District of Columbus, reporting to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, for further instructions. Brigadier-General Asboth, on being relieved, will report to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[T. S. BOWERS,]
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 5, 1863—2.20 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

You will immediately move with a column of 12,000 men by the most practicable roads on East Tennessee, making Knoxville or its vicinity your objective point. As soon as the Ninth Corps arrives, it will serve as a reserve, and follow you as rapidly as possible. Getty's division will not join you. You will report by telegraph all the movements of your troops. As soon as you reach East Tennessee, you will endeavor to connect with the forces of General Rosecrans, who has peremptory orders to move forward. The Secretary of War repeats his orders that you move your headquarters from Cincinnati to the field, and take command of the troops in person.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *August* 6, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch is received, and your order will be obeyed, for I had already determined to commence the movement, as you had been informed by my dispatches of July 24 and August 4.

The Secretary of War has never, to my knowledge, ordered me to leave Cincinnati, but I did, without, on the 1st of June, move my headquarters into the field, to accompany a column that I had formed for a movement into East Tennessee; but just as we were ready to start, your

orders of the 2d and 3d of June detached the principal part of that force for service under another general, directing me to hold my position, and promising me that on the fall of Vicksburg my troops should be returned with re-enforcements.

I have never willfully disobeyed an order of the Secretary of War, or any other order since this war commenced, but have given the Government an honest and unselfish support. I have submitted of late, without complaint, to your uniform refusal of my requests, which were made for the good of the public service in this department, but I am not willing to let the imputation that I have disobeyed orders go unnoticed. Your general instructions, as I understand them, leave me at liberty to do just what I have done without them; that is, to use my own judgment as to combination of forces, route, &c. The concentration is being made as rapidly as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, TENN.,
August 6, 1863—12.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

My arrangements for beginning a continuous movement will be completed and the execution begun by Monday next. We have information to show that crossing the Tennessee, between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, is impracticable, but not enough to show whether we had better cross above Chattanooga, and strike Cleveland, or below Bridgeport, and strike their rear. The preliminary movements of troops for the two cases are very different. It is necessary to have our means of crossing the river completed, and our supplies provided to cross 60 miles of mountain, and sustain ourselves during the operations of crossing and fighting, before we move. To obey your order literally would be to push our troops at once into the mountains on narrow and difficult roads, destitute of pasture and forage, and short of water, where they would not be able to maneuver as exigencies may demand, and would certainly cause ultimate delay and probably disaster. If, therefore, the movement which I propose cannot be regarded as obedience to your order, I respectfully request a modification of it, or to be relieved from the command.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., August 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The general commanding directs that you report if your animals are shod and in readiness to move; also the number of days' rations and short forage on hand. He also directs that you have your command supplied with ten days' rations and short forage, packed and ready for a move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-Generals McCook and Palmer.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fayetteville, Tenn., August 6, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

I received reliable information to-day that 300 of Wheeler's men had crossed the river at the mouth of Limestone Creek and were now occupying Athens, gathering up conscripts, &c. The rebels have a small stern-wheel steamer on the river, and have been using it to tow flats to the neighborhood where they crossed. Colonel Watkins will start to-night with the two regiments of his brigade to Athens, and as Major [J. W.] Stewart, with twelve companies, will be in the vicinity of Huntsville to-day, cutting them off from the Whitesburg pike, I think the colonel will be able to catch them. I hear of no other force having crossed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *August 6, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

My operator and repairer at Fort Henry were captured by a dozen rebel guerrillas, who could not have been at that point or have existed near there except by connivance of the citizens. A week since my repairer at Fort Donelson was killed by the same party. I can't keep the lines up unless I am allowed to retaliate, and furnished the force necessary.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. C. VAN DUSER,
Capt. and Asst. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph.

McMINNVILLE, TENN., *August 6, 1863*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

I sent to Colonel Minty for report of his expedition to Sparta. He answered that full report had been made and sent to Brigadier-General Crook, commanding Second Cavalry Division, at Winchester. I regret that my programme was not carried out. It can still be done, but Colonel Minty says he cannot possibly move again till he gets forage. Rebel force still at Sparta.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., August 6, 1863.

The troops of the Twenty-third Army Corps are hereby reorganized as follows:

I. The First Division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, embracing all troops of the corps not mentioned as assigned to the divisions or brigades hereinafter specified. This division will be composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and will be organized into brigades under the supervision of the division commander, who will submit his proceedings in the case to headquarters of the corps. Its duties will

be upon railroads, at posts or stations, and at certain places heretofore ordered, or that the exigencies of the service may hereafter render necessary.

The Second Division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. M. D. Manson, to comprise two brigades: The First Brigade, under Col. O. H. Moore, to consist of Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and Elgin (Illinois) Battery. The Second Brigade, under Col. M. W. Chapin, to consist of Twenty-third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Henshaw's (Illinois) battery.

The Third Division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. M. S. Hascall, comprising two brigades: The First Brigade, under Col. S. A. Gilbert, to consist of Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Battery D, First Ohio Artillery. The Second Brigade, under Col. D. Cameron, to consist of Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and Battery M, First Illinois Artillery.

The Fourth Division (cavalry), to be commanded by Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, comprising three brigades: The First Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Julius White, to consist of First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Mounted Infantry, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and Fifteenth Indiana Battery. The Second Brigade, under Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson, to consist of Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, First Battalion Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery. The Third Brigade, under Brig. Gen. J. M. Shackelford, to consist of Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and First Tennessee Battery.

Independent Cavalry Brigade, under Col. F. Wolford, consisting of First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Law's Mountain Howitzer Battery. This brigade will report direct to corps headquarters.

The Reserve Artillery, under the general direction of Capt. A. J. Konkle, chief of artillery, will consist of Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, and Nineteenth Ohio Battery.

II. The several divisions, the Independent Cavalry Brigade, and the Reserve Artillery will concentrate at the following-named places without delay: The Second Division at or near Lebanon; Third Division at or near Danville; Fourth Cavalry Division at or near Stanford, except the Second Brigade, which will rendezvous at Glasgow; the Independent Cavalry Brigade at Somerset, and the Reserve Artillery at Camp Nelson. The officers designated to command each will take immediate measures to this end; also for placing their respective commands upon a footing for immediate movement.

III. All deficiencies in transportation, clothing, camp equipage, arms, ammunition, or equipment will be at once supplied, and all excesses reduced. Sixty rounds of ammunition per man are to be carried in cartridge-boxes and knapsacks, and 100 rounds per man in ammunition train.

IV. Complete lists of staff officers must be forwarded at once to these headquarters; also full rosters of officers of the different commands, giving name, rank, regiment, and date of muster into the service.

V. There will be allowed for the headquarters of each division of infantry, 25 cavalrymen as escort and orderlies; for each brigade of infantry, 10 cavalrymen for the same duty. Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, commanding cavalry division, will make the necessary details.

VI. The trains allowed for the headquarters of divisions, brigades, and regiments will be strictly in accordance with circular of July 25, 1863, from chief quartermaster's office of the corps. Baggage of officers will be reduced to the lowest possible limit, no one being allowed to carry over 30 pounds. Brigade and division inspectors are held responsible for the proper observance of this paragraph.

VII. All officers assigned to command of divisions and brigades, under this organization, and those in command of regiments in it, are imperatively ordered to exert their utmost energy in carrying out the requirements of this order.

By command of Major-General Hartsuff:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 7, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Winchester, Tenn.:*

I have communicated to you the wishes of the Government in plain and unequivocal terms. The object has been stated, and you have been directed to lose no time in reaching it. The means you are to employ, and the roads you are to follow, are left to your own discretion. If you wish to promptly carry out the wishes of the Government, you will not stop to discuss mere details. In such matters I do not interfere.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *August 7*, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received. I can only repeat the assurance given before the issue of the order. This army shall move with all the dispatch compatible with the successful execution of our work. We are pressing everything to bring up forage for our animals. The present rolling stock of the road will barely suffice to keep us day by day here, but I have bought fifty more freight-cars, which are arriving. Will advise you daily.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 7, 1863. (Received 3 p. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch received. I think the movements well timed to suit ours. Forrest's cavalry is at Kingston; Wheeler across the river; Wharton toward Rome, watching their left. Have thrown provisions into McMinnville, anticipating your wants. Notify me to what extent you wish me to provide—strength of columns; date and points of camping—that my left may move in concert with you. Don't fail to do this at once. My orders will be issued as soon as your answer is received. Please answer at once.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, *August* 7, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Believing that the interests of the public service now require, and would be greatly promoted by, the organization of a corps of mounted infantry or riflemen, and that, if the requisite authority were given, I should be able to enlist the requisite number of men for that purpose, I respectfully solicit authority to organize and command such a corps. I propose—

1st. To enlist, in States where they may be obtained, 12,000 men, to be organized into a corps, consisting of 10,000 infantry or riflemen, who shall be mounted on mules, and 2,000 cavalry. The men enlisted for the purpose to be not less than eighteen or more than thirty-five years of age, and to serve for eighteen months, or, if that be impracticable, for a period of three years, and to be entitled to all the bounties, advance pay, &c., which are paid to those now enlisting in the volunteer service for a like period.

2d. That the States in which the troops are enlisted shall have credit on their quota for the number so enlisted, and that the officers of regiments, battalions, or companies shall be selected and commissioned by the Governor of the State in which the regiment, battalion, or company may be enlisted.

3d. That the corps headquarters or camp for organization and instruction shall be at Bowling Green, Ky., or such other suitable place in Kentucky or Tennessee where the establishment of it may best subserve the interests of the service.

4th. That whenever the requisite number of men are secured in any locality for the organization of a company, the men thereof be furnished with transportation to the nearest mustering officer, who, after inspection, shall muster such company into service, after which it shall be furnished with necessary subsistence and transportation, and be immediately sent to the corps headquarters, there to be armed and equipped.

5th. That the Government select a quartermaster, who has had experience in the purchase of horses and mules, and who enjoys its confidence as an officer fitted for the duty, who shall provide the required number of horses and mules, the necessary clothing, equipments, &c., and have the same furnished as needed at the corps headquarters, and also a commissary, who shall provide the required subsistence for the men while being organized at the corps headquarters.

6th. That there be furnished the proper proportion of mounted or horse artillery for such command, and that the command be armed, the

infantry with Sharps and Spencer rifles, distributed in proper proportion, and the cavalry with saber and pistol.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 10, 1863.

I fully appreciate the importance of increasing the cavalry force of the army, but I see no advantages in this project over the usual plan of enlisting for existing organizations. It greatly increases the number of officers, already out of proportion to the men. Moreover, it carries on its face the idea of a special organization for a special purpose and with a special commander. In other words, it resembles those independent organizations which have caused so much discontent and trouble whenever the exigencies of the service require them to be employed in a different way.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., July 26, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

As you approve of General Rousseau's suggestions and views as to the advantage of raising an additional mounted force of 10,000 men to operate against the rebels from this direction, I have sent him to Washington with letters to yourself and General Halleck, and directed him to lay before you the plan which he has of obtaining from the disciplined troops recently mustered out of the service in the East such a mounted force as would enable us to command the country south of us, and control its resources, cut off the enemy's means of drawing supplies from the country, destroy his lines of communication, and restore law and order to the entire country from which we have expelled the insurgents, a thing now impossible, because no one desires to avow his sentiments for fear the rebel cavalry or guerrillas will wreak vengeance on them. At the expense of repeating what I have so often laid before the War Department when urging the necessity of cavalry arms for the force we actually had in pay, but badly armed and mounted, I beg leave to state:

1st. An adequate cavalry force would have given us control of all Middle Tennessee, with all its forage, horses, cattle, and mules, driven the enemy from it without the battle of Stone's River, and re-established civil order.

2d. It would save us 5,000 infantry, now guarding our lines of communication, and the attendant expense.

3d. We could have destroyed the enemy's communication and compelled him to relinquish East Tennessee and Chattanooga, and return to Atlanta.

4th. We could have developed, by giving protection to it, the Union sentiment which does not manifest itself much beyond the limits of our infantry lines, for fear of calling down the vengeance of the rebel cavalry and guerrillas, whose superior numbers and knowledge of the country has hitherto given them almost exclusive control of it. As we advance we shall have the same condition of things renewed in our

front, and must take with us a superior cavalry force to insure success. We shall, moreover, require additional mounted force to control the country, protect the roads in our rear, exterminate guerrillas, and give confidence to the population, who will then readily furnish us supplies and give us information that will aid us to put down brigandage, and thus relieve us from the necessities of detachments of infantry guards at many points where otherwise they will be indispensable.

The importance of General Rousseau's mission, in my estimation, may be inferred from the value I attach to cavalry force to operate in connection with this army. To all these uses of cavalry, I will add another no less important. Should we succeed in disorganizing the enemy's force, a powerful cavalry force will enable us to harass and destroy his communications, and thus make him fall an easy prey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

AUGUST 8, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I can on Tuesday or Wednesday start a force of 5,000 cavalry and 7,000 infantry from Stanford, to move in two columns, one by way of Somerset and Monticello, the other by way of Cumberland or Big Creek Gap. They will make a junction at some point between Clinton and Kingston, endeavoring to take Loudon Bridge and Knoxville. I have thought it may be best to send 4,000 of the cavalry, with two batteries of artillery, across the country to Saltville, destroying that place, and moving down the railroad, destroying it, to Knoxville; at the same time sending the remainder of the force directly into East Tennessee, by the routes I have spoken of. If I pursue the first plan, I can probably strike Kingston six days from the time the cavalry leaves, and nine or ten days with the infantry. You will, of course, have to occupy the enemy, to prevent a concentration of forces at Loudon.

Please answer fully as to your plan, that we may co-operate. The Ninth Corps is just beginning to arrive at Cairo, and will follow me as re-enforcements. It is only 6,500 strong.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Decherd, August 8, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have just been informed by my aide, Captain Willard, that you wish the balance of the First Division to move to Anderson, or between there and Stevenson; the Fourth Division (General Reynolds) to move across the mountains by the Battle Creek road, and Wilder's command to occupy Tracy City, leaving a force at University Place, and operate in Sequatchie Valley.

The First Division is ready, and will move on Monday. The Fourth Division will move as soon as there is a way provided to supply them with rations (the engine for the Tracy City Railroad has not yet been reported to me), and I am informed to what point they are to move. They can move with ten days' rations.

Please inform me what disposition I am to make of the Second Division (General Negley) and Third Division (General Brannan).

If I am well enough, I will call over to see you to-morrow afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *August* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

For the information of the General-in-Chief, I report that our cavalry on the left have moved to Sparta, to attack the rebel advance there. Our forage trains are coming up, but we have not transportation enough to get our supplies up to five days ahead, until the cars lately bought arrive. No other movement of troops to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *August* 8, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

Estimate of cars required per day for supplying the Army of the Cumberland.

Supplies.	No. of animals.	No. of men.	Pounds.	Tons.	No. of cars.
Forage (grain only)	45,000	.....	450,000	225	28
Rations	.....	70,000	2,110,000	105	13
Quartermaster's stores	.....	.....	160,000	80	10
Medical stores	.....	.....	32,000	16	2
Contingencies	.....	.....	112,000	56	7
Total per day	.....	.....	2,864,000	482	60

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Quartermaster.

PRIVATE.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 9, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: After my private notes of the 24th and 25th of July, I did not intend to write any further, urging your advance; I will, however, add a few words in answer to yours of the 1st instant.

If you suppose the Secretary of War has any personal hostility to you, or would not rejoice at your success as much as that of any other general, I think you are mistaken. I do not think he would willingly do you any injustice, but, as I have before written, neither the President

nor the Secretary have been satisfied with your long delays. This has been more particularly the case since detachments were sent from Bragg's army to re-enforce Johnston. Since then they have both repeatedly urged me to push your army forward into East Tennessee. They have seen all my dispatches to you and all of yours to me on this subject. In my communications I have in no case exaggerated the feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction which has been manifested to me.

In your official dispatches, as well as in your private notes, you seem to be laboring under the impression that the authorities here were making war on you. There never was a greater mistake. I know of no one here who has not the kindest and most friendly feelings for you. Nevertheless, many of your dispatches have been exceedingly annoying to the War Department. No doubt such was not your intention, but they certainly have been calculated to convey the impression that you were not disposed to carry out the wishes of the Department, at least in the manner and at the time desired. It is said that you "do not draw straight in the traces, but are continually kicking out or getting one leg over." No one doubts your good intentions and your great interest in the cause, and your desire to secure its success.

I have endeavored in this matter to do my duty fully to you and to the Government, by endeavoring to convey to you the wishes of the Government as expressed to me, and there I must leave the matter.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

WINCHESTER, *August* 9, 1863—11.45 p. m.
(Received August 10.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I will move Crittenden's corps across to the head of Sequatchie, at Dunlap, and the other corps will hug the Tennessee, but the crossing point is not yet determined; the chances are that we shall find below Bridgeport the most favorable. In this case we will demonstrate in your favor on Chattanooga and Harrison's.

Forrest is reported at Kingston, and some considerable infantry force—four regiments—at Loudon Bridge, and four at Strawberry Plains. I favor moving the whole force on Kingston, for, if the operation be continuous and contemporaneous with ours, you can easier break the road up beyond the Salt-Works by the valley with any needful force. We begin to move to-morrow, but will have some delay for forage. Will advise you further before you are ready to move.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 127.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby appointed chief of cavalry in this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August* 9, 1863.
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Three hundred men, of Second West Tennessee Cavalry, who were captured by Forrest and paroled, have been at Camp Chase since December last (1862). They are good soldiers and are anxious to join their regiments. Numbers of other troops have been exchanged since they were sent to Camp Chase, and I hope steps will be taken to have these released.

Now is the time for an entrance into East Tennessee. If you will let us mass the entire Tennessee force, we will enter, take, and hold the country, without regard to transportation, which has always seemed to be an obstacle that could not be overcome.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 9, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

The Secretary of War asks for a report of the number of mounted troops in your command. Please telegraph the number immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August* 10, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The mounted force in this department will amount to 8,000 men as soon as all of the organizations are perfect, which will be in a very few days. I leave for Hickman Bridge at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FORT DONELSON, *August* 10, 1863.

Capt. W. C. RUSSELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

Scouting party from Wells' Creek, under Captain [A. N.] Randall, have returned, and have scoured the country to Magnolia and Waverly. At Magnolia they encountered the bushwhackers, who fired on them. We wounded 2, captured 5, with 6 horses and a number of fire-arms. Three hundred guerrillas being expected in Magnolia in a half an hour, the scout had to return.

River falling slowly.

Respectfully,

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers, Commanding.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E Burnside commanding, for August 10, 1863; headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Department staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	70	.....	73	77	77	.....
Twenty-third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff:						
Staff (Lexington, Ky.)	12	.....	12	12	12	.....
Company G, 7th Ohio Cavalry, Capt. John A. Ashbury, (Lexington, Ky.).	3	76	79	87	88	.....
Total	15	76	91	99	100	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter:						
Staff (Danville, Ky.)	3	.....	3	5	5	.....
First Brigade, Col. James P. T. Carter (Danville, Ky.).	132	2,576	3,086	4,099	4,099	6
Second Brigade, Col. Samuel R. Mott (Camp Nelson, Ky., &c.).	125	2,933	3,971	4,752	4,686	12
Third Brigade, Col. August V. Kantz (Danville, Ky.).	67	1,304	1,789	2,519	2,519	6
Unassigned (Lexington, Frankfort, Ky., &c.)	78	1,295	1,682	2,659	2,661	10
Total First Division	405	8,108	10,531	14,034	13,970	34
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle:						
Staff (Louisville, Ky.)	7	.....	7	7	7	.....
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. James M. Shackelford, (Russellville, Ky., &c.).	110	2,114	2,715	3,335	3,600	4
Detachment United States forces, Col. Cicero Maxwell (Bowling Green, Ky.).	30	518	790	1,057	1,057	15
Detachment United States forces, Col. Charles D. Pennebaker (Munfordville, Ky.).	32	437	679	956	955	11
Unassigned (Lebanon, Ky., &c.)	61	912	1,165	1,749	1,888	9
Total Second Division	240	3,981	5,356	7,104	7,507	39
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah:						
Staff (Glasgow, Ky.)	4	.....	4	4	4	.....
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson (Lebanon, Ky., &c.).	139	2,468	3,438	4,649	4,661	15
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson (Glasgow, Ky.).	139	2,293	2,994	4,849	4,797	6
Third Brigade, Col. William B. Stokes (Carthage Tenn., &c.).	98	1,851	2,333	3,085	1,930	2
Total Third Division	380	6,612	8,769	12,587	11,392	23
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Julius White:						
Staff (Catlettsburg, Ky.)	5	.....	5	5	5	.....
First Brigade, Col. Daniel Cameron (Louisa, Ky., &c.).	112	2,067	2,461	2,835	2,770	12
Second Brigade, Col. Samuel A. Gilbert (Camp Nelson, Ky.).	122	2,829	3,451	4,411	4,417	10
Total Fourth Division	239	4,896	5,917	7,251	7,192	22
Total Twenty-third Army Corps	1,279	23,673	30,664	41,075	40,161	118
Ninth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John G. Parke:						
Staff (*en route* from Mississippi)	12	.....	12	14	14	.....
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin (*en route* from Mississippi).	4	115	124	146	.....	6
Total	16	115	136	160	14	6

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of the Ohio, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
First Division, Brig. Gen. Thomas Welsh (*en route* from Mississippi):						
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries L and M, Capt. John Edwards.	4	105	126	146	.....	6
First Brigade,* Col. David Morrison..... Third Brigade,* Col. Daniel Leasure.....	197	3,122	4,296	5,661	.....	.....
Total First Division.....	201	3,227	4,422	5,807	.....	6
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter:						
2d New York Light Artillery, Battery L,† Capt. Jacob Roemer. Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery D,† Capt. George W. Durell.	6	169	203	223	.....	10
First Brigade,‡ Col. Simon G. Griffin..... Second Brigade,‡ Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero .... Third Brigade,‡ Col. Benjamin C. Christ.....	206	2,942	3,871	5,620	.....	.....
Total Second Division	212	3,111	4,074	5,843	.....	10
Total Ninth Army Corps.....	429	6,453	8,632	11,810	.....	22
District of Ohio, Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox:						
Staff (Cincinnati, Ohio)	9	.....	9	9	9	.....
Camp Chase, Ohio, &c., Brig. Gen. John S. Mason (Columbus, Ohio).	78	1,314	1,701	1,898	3,392	6
Camp Dennison, Ohio, Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman..	33	1,032	1,180	1,298	1,231	6
Covington, Ky	38	1,670	1,947	1,988	1,656	....
Cincinnati, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman	14	274	515	616	609	2
Total District of Ohio	172	4,290	5,352	5,809	6,897	14
District of Illinois, Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen:						
Staff (Springfield, Ill.)	2	2	4	4	4	1
Camp Butler, &c., Lieut. Col. Robert W. Smith (Quincy, Camp Douglas, Ill., &c.).	23	366	580	798	797	.....
Total District of Illinois.....	25	368	584	802	801	1
District of Indiana and Michigan, Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox:						
Staff (Indianapolis, Ind.)	6	.....	6	6	6	.....
Indianapolis, Ind., and Dearborn, Mich	70	2,490	2,955	4,103	3,922	12
Total District of Indiana and Michigan.....	76	2,490	2,961	4,109	3,928	12
Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman.	3	100	131	162	161	.....
Sandusky, Ohio,§ Maj. William S. Pierson	12	299	382	392	392	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio, Capt. William W. Buckley	4	117	129	152	152	6
Total Newport, Sandusky, and Cincinnati	19	516	642	706	705	6

RECAPITULATION.

Department commander and staff.....	70	.....	73	77	77	.....
Twenty-third Army Corps	1,279	23,673	30,664	41,075	40,161	118
Ninth Army Corps.....	429	6,453	8,632	11,810	.....	22
District of Ohio.....	172	4,290	5,352	5,809	6,897	14
District of Illinois.....	25	368	584	802	801	1
District of Indiana and Michigan.....	76	2,490	2,961	4,109	3,928	12
Newport, Sandusky, and Cincinnati	19	516	642	706	705	6
Grand total.....	2,070	37,790	48,908	64,388	52,569	173

* Second Brigade broken up. Strength of other two not given separately on original return.

† Strength of the two batteries reported together.

‡ Strength of the First, Second, and Third Brigades reported together.

§ Depot prisoners of war.

Abstract from consolidated tri-monthly return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans commanding, for August 10, 1863; headquarters Winchester, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff (Winchester, Tenn.)	15	.....	19	34	34	.....	.....
10th Ohio Infantry, Maj. John E. Hudson (Winchester, Tenn.).	17	356	527	636	636	.....	.....
1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Watson C. Squire (Duck River, Tenn.).	3	126	146	231	231	.....	.....
Total 10th Ohio and Sharpshooters	20	482	673	867	867	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:							
Staff (Decherd, Tenn.)	8	.....	8	9	9	.....	.....
9th Michigan, provost guard, Col. John G. Parkhurst (Decherd, Tenn.).	23	261	415	483	485	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather (on the march).	279	4,271	5,695	8,731	8,745	.....	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. James S. Negley (Decherd, Tenn.).	296	4,445	5,791	8,531	8,527	.....	18
Third Division, Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan (near Winchester, Tenn.).	338	6,004	7,239	9,275	9,300	.....	16
Fourth Division, Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds (near Decherd, Tenn.).	377	6,087	7,893	9,925	9,994	.....	22
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1,321	21,068	27,041	36,954	37,060	.....	74
Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook:							
Staff (Winchester, Tenn.)	9	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis (Winchester, Tenn.).	262	3,723	4,652	7,277	7,286	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson (Tullahoma, Tenn.).	271	4,546	5,764	8,634	8,621	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan (Stevenson, Tenn.).	267	3,968	5,030	7,441	7,472	.....	.....
39th Indiana Mounted Infantry, Col. Thomas J. Harrison (Winchester, Tenn.).	7	234	274	368	363	.....	.....
Corps artillery	30	905	1,005	1,197	1,109	.....	54
Total Twentieth Army Corps	846	13,376	16,734	24,926	24,950	.....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer:							
Staff and attached to headquarters (Manchester, Tenn.).	13	135	156	175	190	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood (Hillsborough, Tenn.).	322	4,175	5,222	8,533	8,732	.....	18
Second Division, Col. Charles Cruft (Manchester, Tenn.).	329	5,016	6,346	8,510	8,536	.....	22
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve (McMinnville, Tenn.).	342	4,035	5,444	7,864	7,913	.....	18
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	1,006	13,361	17,168	25,082	25,371	.....	58
Reserve Corps, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger:							
Staff (Nashville, Tenn.)	6	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker (Shelbyville, Tenn.).	301	5,348	6,766	8,856	8,868	.....	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	309	5,644	6,865	9,283	9,315	.....	16
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger (Nashville, Tenn.).	283	4,975	6,538	7,081	7,081	.....	18
Company F, First Missouri Cavalry, Capt. James Clifford, (Nashville, Tenn.).	2	63	79	93	93	.....	.....
4th Battalion Pioneer Brigade* Capt. Milton Kemper (Shelbyville, Tenn.).	4	118	124	180	180	.....	.....
Signal Corps,* Lieut. Washington W. Hopkins (Nashville, Tenn.).	4	11	15	15	15	.....	.....
Total Reserve Corps	901	16,030	20,254	25,319	25,363	.....	52

* Not in total.

Abstract from consolidated tri-monthly return of the Dept. of the Cumberland, &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Cavalry Corps, Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley:							
Staff (Winchester, Tenn.)	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
First Cavalry Division, Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, (Fayetteville, Tenn.).	329	5,208	6,645	8,831	8,831	.....	.....
Second Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. George Crook (Winchester, Tenn.).	232	4,201	5,391	7,883	8,115	.....	.....
Total Cavalry Corps	564	9,409	12,039	16,717	16,949	.....	.....
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer (Winchester, Tenn.).	25	402	472	716	720	.....	.....
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes (Elk River, Tenn.).	23	688	779	893	896	.....	.....
2d Kentucky Battery, Capt. John M. Hewett (Elk River, Tenn.).	4	74	83	92	90	.....	.....
Total 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics and 2d Kentucky Battery.	27	762	862	985	986	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve, Capt. Warren P. Edgarton (Nashville, Tenn.).	8	198	215	250	250	18	.....
13th Indiana Battery (unattached), Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin (Gallatin, Tenn.).	2	95	105	120	120	.....	6
Pioneer Brigade, Brig. Gen. James St. C. Morton (three battalions),* (Allisona Station, Tenn.).	47	682	928	2,672	2,676	.....	.....
Convalescents,* Capt. Ralph Hunt (Nashville, Tenn.).	15	396	1,576	1,771	1,557	.....	.....
Signal Corps * Capt. Charles R. Case (Winchester, Tenn.).	29	117	150	168	171	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	15	.....	19	34	34	.....	.....
10th Ohio Infantry and Sharpshooters	20	482	673	867	867	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,321	21,068	27,041	36,954	37,060	.....	74
Twentieth Army Corps	846	13,376	16,734	24,926	24,950	.....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps	1,006	13,361	17,168	25,082	25,371	.....	58
Reserve Corps	901	16,030	20,254	25,319	25,363	.....	52
Cavalry Corps	564	9,409	12,039	16,717	16,949	.....	.....
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry	25	402	472	716	720	.....	.....
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics and 2d Kentucky Battery.	27	762	862	985	986	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve	8	198	215	250	250	18	.....
Unattached artillery	2	95	105	120	120	.....	6
Grand total	4,735	75,183	95,582	131,970	132,670	18	244

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this department for the month of July:

DEFENSES OF CINCINNATI, COVINGTON, AND NEWPORT.

Capt. M. D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, in charge, reports, August 7:

Fort Wright was completed by the 4th of the month.
At Fort Mitchel the new portion was completed as to parapets, ditches, glacis, drain-

* Not in total.

age, and gate. The postern, communicating under parapet with ditch on the south curtain, half done. Timber cut, excavation finished, and work half done on scarp revetment of old portion of south curtain. Southwest bastion of old work removed. The ditch one-fourth extended around the old outwork.

At Fort Whittlesey the stockade was reduced about 15 inches, and the parapet in its front raised about 2 feet, thus placing the stockade under cover from the front. An abatis was formed at the southeast angle of the west part of the fort and the traverse thickened 8 feet.

An emplacement for field guns was excavated on the spur at the Ohio River bank, east of Fort Whittlesey.

At Battery Kearny a slight change was made in its westerly branch, to increase the field of fire of the 32-pounder gun there mounted.

At Battery Shaler an additional 32-pounder gun and a Parrott gun were provided for.

At John's Hill a battery of two 20-pounder Parrott guns was completed, except platforms.

Some repairs to pontoon bridge across the Licking were made, and the covered military road leading from it up to Independence pike commenced. A redoubt established by yourself in the immediate front of Battery Kearny was staked out. Twelve implement (artillery) boxes and nine platforms for projectiles have been made.

I made a thorough and detailed examination of that portion of the line east of the Licking, and all its approaches; selected sites for the two primary redoubts there; commenced detailed topographical surveys of those sites and a survey of the plateau (which may be termed a general survey of the line, sufficiently detailed and on a sufficiently large scale to permit the secondary redoubts and batteries, as well as all the connecting infantry defenses, whether parapets or trenches, to be plainly laid down) or ridge joining the two primary sites, including the sites of the redoubt selected by yourself in front of Battery Kearny. These surveys were commenced about the 26th [ultimo], and but little progress had been made at the end of the month.

PROPOSED OPERATIONS FOR AUGUST.

Fort Mitchel to be essentially finished, and the barbette guns on hand for that fort mounted.

The platforms at John's Hill to be completed. The covered military road from pontoon bridge, on Licking, to Independence pike to be completed. The detailed survey of sites of two primary works east of Licking to be completed. I hope also to be able to lay out and commence the one immediately in front of Battery Holt, and to lay out the one at Metcalf's. How far these primary and important redoubts are to be carried toward completion, without interruption, by the present force employed, will, I presume, be a matter for future consideration, depending doubtless upon the amount of funds available and the results of military operations in the field in the West. I propose, however, to place them in a state by which their traces will be thoroughly marked on the ground, at least, and so that, with the aid of the drawings, their completion as proposed can be proceeded with without a moment's delay and with the utmost rapidity on an approaching emergency becoming apparent.

The general survey of the line east of the Licking to be completed, and be committed to paper, so as to permit the laying down of the secondary artillery works, and the connecting infantry works to be proceeded with. These connections I propose so to lay down on the proposed map as to permit their being traced on the ground with all desirable certainty and rapidity, to be constructed (such as are not completed beforehand) under direction of the engineer officer in charge and his assistants, by citizen labor volunteering or impressed from the three cities. It may be deemed advisable to construct many of the most important beforehand with the present force employed.

The general survey of the line for west side of Licking to be commenced.

I should state that the general survey spoken of in this report includes only the immediate vicinity of the line—such ground as it is necessary to show in order to recognize from the map the positions on the ground of the works.

CAMP NELSON, NEAR MOUTH OF HICKMAN CREEK, AND STOCKADES ALONG KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Capt. O. M. Poe, chief engineer Twenty-third Army Corps, in charge, reports, July 31:

The intrenchments at Camp Nelson have been pushed forward as rapidly as the number of men at my disposal for work would admit. Fort Nelson has one face finished and the other in a defensible condition. Fort Jackson (occupying the site of

the central point of the line) has all the revetment completed, and the parapet more than half done. The rifle-pits are completed to connect Fort Jackson with the river. A new battery, 200 yards to the eastward of Fort Jackson, has been commenced, and good progress made upon it. This work I propose to build entirely with the engineer battalion of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and will devote particular attention to their instruction while engaged upon it, thus making it a drill for them.

These works have claimed my individual attention. I have been assisted thereon by Messrs. W. A. and J. H. Brooks. During the month of July about three thousand days' work were expended upon those intrenchments. Now that the harvest is over, I am in hopes that the negroes which had been returned to their owners will be returned to me for work.

The work of alteration of the stockades along the Kentucky Central Railroad has gone on as directed by you. Assistant Miller was assigned more particularly to this duty, and reports the essential part of the work now completed.*

By direction of General Hartsuff, Capt. S. S. Lyon, assistant engineer, went to Louisville and Jeffersonville for the purpose of obtaining data for the construction of a new map of Kentucky. He was quite successful. The greater portion of the papers he brought back with him are his private property. He was also sent by General Hartsuff to Nashville, Tenn., to obtain there such maps and information as the Department of the Cumberland could furnish that would be of use to the commander of this army corps.

About the 18th of July, General Hartsuff, upon my suggestion, directed that an engineer battalion, to number 300 men and 8 officers, be organized by detail from infantry regiments in the Twenty-third Army Corps. About 150 of these men have already reported to me at Camp Nelson, and are at work there. The details report quite irregularly on account of the recently disturbed condition of affairs. I hope to render this battalion very efficient. I have been trying to select from the corps officers for the battalion, but as yet have not been as successful as I could wish, but expect to obtain them from time to time, as I can discover a good man. General Hartsuff's orders upon the subject are very explicit, and certainly should be very satisfactory to the department which we represent. If a similar organization be made in the Ninth Army Corps, it will give an engineer brigade of 600 picked men.

I take great pleasure in speaking of the ready assistance which has thus far been given me by the quartermaster's department at Camp Nelson. It has furnished me all the lumber I have thus far required for revetment, but, in view of any possible difficulty, I would respectfully request you to obtain from the department commander an order directing that the lumber be furnished me. It is impossible to procure anything like sods or gabions enough near the camp to do even a small portion of the revetment.

DEFENSES OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD AND THE FORT AT GLASGOW.

I inspected these works, consisting of redoubts and epaulements at Salt River, Rolling Fork, Muldraugh's Hill, Munfordville, Bowling Green, and Glasgow, on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 26th of July, and found that all were advanced well-nigh toward completion, except the proposed redoubt on Bald Bluff, at Bowling Green, quite essential, and the erection of two traverses and the excavation of the *terre-plein* of a portion of the fort at Glasgow, to defile the work from neighboring heights. The reason assigned for not making these improvements which I had ordered was the inability to furnish the necessary fatigue details, on account of the apprehension of raids and the necessity of constantly detaching large portions of the garrisons to drive off the enemy. It is believed now that these works will go on with greater rapidity.

As regards the works at Bowling Green, they were originally put up by the rebels, under Generals Buckner and A. S. Johnston, to repel an expected attack from our troops from the north, under Buell, and, being quite poorly constructed, and, as in the case of the large work on College Hill, badly disposed on the ground, they required to be properly

* This alteration consisted in making the stockade shell-proof by the excavation of a cellar and a covering or floor of logs, and the ditches about them available for infantry defense, according to a plan which I furnished.—J. H. S. [SIMPSON.]

strengthened on their south sides, so as to make them of use to us in resisting attacks from the enemy. It is for this reason that it is essential to fortify Bald Bluff, which lies to the south of College Hill, and commands it within easy range, and on which the rebels erected no works.

The defenses of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have already deterred the rebels from attempting to burn any of the large bridges, as is already known from their effect on General John [H.] Morgan, who recently arrived to destroy the bridge at Salt Creek and the two large ones at Muldraugh's Hill, but from which he was deterred by the works at these points.

It only remains for the same system of artillery administration which I recommended on the fortifications of Covington and Newport, and which I have by letter urged on the chief of artillery for fortifications (Brigadier-General Tillson), to be established on the fortifications of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to insure, with the full complement of guns called for by requisition on the Ordnance Department, a very secure defense.

SURVEYS FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM NICHOLASVILLE INTO EAST TENNESSEE, VIA DANVILLE AND SOMERSET.

Mr. W. A. Gunn, chief United States civil engineer in charge, reports, August 1:

Upon the reception of your order of June 23, 1863 (see this order marked A, herewith), I proceeded to organize three parties of engineers and procure their outfit. They were all on their divisions July 4, but owing to the excitement in the vicinity of Danville on account of the Morgan raid, and the difficulty of securing ax-men, &c., their operations were somewhat retarded for a few days.

The line of the railroad being already graded from Nicholasville to the Kentucky River, excepting about five thousand dollars' worth of work to be done near the river, I started the first party to run a route for a low crossing of the river on a temporary bridge and with the use of high grades at each side of the river.

The best line was found to begin on the face of the cliff, 1¼ miles up the river on the north side, and descend the face of the cliff to the river, crossing under the bridge proposed on the old line; grade, 200 feet per mile. The line then ran up the valley of Cedar Run, a small stream on the south side of the Kentucky River, emptying in about a quarter of a mile below the mouth of Dick's River. This stream is so very crooked as to require very frequent crossings of the stream and very sharp curves besides, and very heavy work, the gorge of the valley being about 300 feet deep and very narrow; grades, 120 feet per mile.

I therefore advised the abandonment of this project, and the adoption of the old line and suspension bridge. The towers and anchorage of this bridge are already completed (by M. Roebling) in a most substantial manner, and a considerable amount of work has been done in grading on the first mile south of the river. I found it best to follow the old location about 2 miles south of the river only, and then diverge more westwardly than the former surveys, in order to avoid the deep valleys of the tributaries of Dick's River.

By following out this general idea, we have succeeded in locating a route to Danville, which, though somewhat longer, will not cost half as much as the former location, while the curves and grades are not much increased.

The line passes to the west end of Danville, while the former line went to the east end, and it puts the line out of the town, saving all damage to city property, and yet being close enough to the town for depot purposes.

Two miles south of Danville our route intersects the old survey made toward McMinnville, in Tennessee, and follows that line about 5 miles, passing the first range of knobs south of Danville about 3 miles, by a branch of Clark's Run, and passing the celebrated Knob Lick. From the head of this branch of Clark's Run the line keeps across the extreme heads of the tributaries of the Hanging Fork of Dick's River, which is quite a level plain, while just to the right or west side of the line a range of knobs some 300 feet high rises abruptly from the plain, and to the left or east side the plain rises rapidly, and the streams cut down through it, so that in a

mile or two it is broken into deep valleys and high ridges. Our line leaves the McMinnville survey 7 miles from Danville, and keeps the same plain 4 miles farther, through Milledgeville, and to the head of Willoughby's Branch, and down which it runs, crossing the small spurs from the adjacent ridge to the Hanging Fork. The crossing of this valley requires 800 feet of trestle 40 feet high, and a bridge 100 feet long, and two small streams on the south side will require trestles 300 and 400 feet long and 35 feet high. The line then runs up this last branch to the gap at McKinney's Station, passing the celebrated Muldraugh's Hill with a cut only 5 feet deep, and approaches it on a grade of 40 feet per mile.

The work thus far is all very light, except 3 miles next to the Kentucky River, and 2 miles at Hanging Fork, and these 5 miles not unusually heavy. The distance is 29 miles, and grade does not exceed 53 feet at any point; all of which will more fully appear when our location is permanently adjusted, and maps and profiles submitted.

GENERAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND PARTS OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA.

This map, begun by Captain Michler, continued by Major [Lorenzo] Sitgreaves, and being completed by me, is now ready for the engraver, and has been put into his hands for multiplication. I inclose a copy of the contract I have entered into with him for the work.* It will be noticed that the price charged is something greater than that stated in my letter to you of July 31, but it is because the engraving of the title, the topography of the mountains, which are yet to be put in, and the cost of the mounting, was not included in that estimate.

I inclose Special Orders, No. 199, Headquarters Department of the Ohio, marked B, and General Orders, No. 17, Headquarters Twenty-third Army Corps, Lexington, August 3, 1863, marked C,* by which it will be perceived that the Engineer Corps is not without enterprise in attempting to do all which lies in its power to make itself effective as an auxiliary of the army in the field. I also inclose a statement of money received and expended during the month of July,* and submit a requisition for funds on account of "surveys for military defenses."

The $5,000 on account of "contingencies of fortifications, including field works," required by me by telegraph July 6, not being received till after the return of Captain [Miles D.] McAlester, it did not become necessary for me to use it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,

Major and Chief Engineer, Department of the Ohio.

[Inclosures.]

A.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 23, 1863.

Mr. W. A. GUNN, *Civil Engineer, Lexington, Ky.:*

SIR: You will, by direction of Major-General Burnside, commanding this department, organize one or more parties for the determination and survey of the cheapest and most feasible route for the location of a railroad for military purposes between Nicholasville and Somerset, Ky., via Danville. The highest pay admissible for chief engineers of parties will be $4 per day, and the pay of assistant chain-men, &c., at reasonable rates.

The surveys are put under your direction, at a compensation of $5 per day, and it is believed from your already attained knowledge of the country, and experience and character as an engineer, that you will push

* Omitted.

the work with the greatest possible dispatch; so commencing and carrying on the survey that the road may be put under construction from Nicholasville toward Danville at the earliest possible moment.

The necessary means of transportation, camp and garrison equipage, will be obtained by requisition on the quartermaster's department, the subsistence by provision returns on the subsistence department, approved by the commanding officer of the post whence they are drawn.

Inclosed are some blank reports of persons employed and hired in the quartermaster's department, on which you will enroll for payment by that department, in triplicate, the several parties, specifying the occupation, period of service, rate of compensation, entry into service, amount of pay, time and amount due, &c., under the proper heads. These reports will be made to me at the expiration of every month.

You will also report to me weekly the progress you are making in the work.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,
Major and Chief Engineer, Department of the Ohio.

B.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 199. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati. Ohio, May* 25, 1863.

Officers of the Corps of Engineers and their assistants in this department will, besides superintending the construction of the military defenses with which they are charged, be assiduous in collecting and recording, by map or otherwise, all the information they may obtain of the country in which the troops are operating, or are likely to operate, in respect to its resources of subsisting man or beast, the character of the roads, whether turnpike or ordinary dirt roads, whether good or bad, their connections by cross-roads, the fords and bridges and their approaches, the towns, and the distances intermediate. These last should be tabulated, and a note made of the roads connecting the towns, whether they are turnpiked or common dirt roads. All this information should be put in a succinct, available form, and sent from time to time to Maj. J. H. Simpson, chief of engineers in the department, for use at headquarters.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

I have directed the Ordnance Department to forward to you six 12-pounder Napoleon guns for [A. J. S.] Molinard's battery. You are authorized to raise 40 recruits for that battery by enlistment for three years or during the war, and, if unable to raise them, I will endeavor to send them to you. I have also directed 20,000 Springfield rifled muskets, with accouterments complete, to be forwarded immediately for your corps, in exchange for the arms they now have. The ordnance and arms will go to Memphis, unless you direct them to be shipped to some other point, of which you will inform me.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, January* 21, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. The following changes of organization and assignments are made, to take effect immediately:

1. Colonel [J. C.] Burks' Texas regiment dismounted cavalry, from Ector's brigade, McCown's division, to Wharton's cavalry brigade, to be remounted.

2. Ninth Texas Infantry, Colonel [William H.] Young, from Smith's brigade, Cheatham's division, to Ector's brigade, McCown's division.

3. Eleventh Tennessee Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel [William] Thedford, from Vance's brigade, McCown's division, to Smith's brigade, Cheatham's division.

4. Thirty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, Captain [Alfred W.] Bell, from Manigault's brigade, Withers' division, to Vance's brigade, McCown's division.

Corps commanders will see that these transfers are made immediately, and the troops put in motion for their proper positions.

III. Hereafter the load in guns of the different guards of this army, instead of being discharged, will be drawn, and the powder and lead deposited with the ordnance sergeants of the regiments to which the guard belongs.

IV. The batteries of light artillery in McCown's division will be reduced to four guns each, two of 6-pounder smooth-bore and two 12-pounder howitzers, and one of four rifle guns. The surplus guns will be turned over to the ordnance officer. The surplus horses will be used to fill up the other batteries of Polk's corps.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 22, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: As announced in my telegram, I address this letter to you, to explain the purpose for which I desire that you will proceed promptly to the headquarters of General Bragg's army. The events connected with the late battle at Murfreesborough, and retreat from that place, have led to criticisms upon the conduct of General Bragg, which induced him to call upon commanders of corps for an expression of opinion, and for information as to the feeling in their commands in regard to the conduct of General Bragg, and also whether he had so far lost the confidence of the army as to impair his usefulness in his present position. The answers, I am informed, have been but partially given, but are so far indicative of a want of confidence, such as is essential to success.* Why General Bragg should have selected that tribunal, and have invited its judgment upon him, is to me unexplained; it manifests, however, a condition of things which seems to me to require your presence.

The enemy is said to be preparing to advance, and though my confidence in General Bragg is unshaken, it cannot be doubted that if he is

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* See Series I, Vol. XX, Part I, pp. 682–684, 699, 701, 702.

distrusted by his officers and troops, a disaster may result which, but for that cause, would have been avoided.

You will, I trust, be able, by conversation with General Bragg and others of his command, to decide what the best interests of the service require, and to give me the advice which I need at this juncture. As that army is a part of your command, no order will be necessary to give you authority there, as, whether present or absent, you have a right to direct its operations and do whatever else belongs to the general commanding.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *January* 22, 1863.

Major-General Wheeler is assigned to the command of all cavalry in Middle Tennessee.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, January* 23, 1863.

I. Corps commanders are directed to authorize the several regiments, battalions, and independent companies engaged in the ever-memorable battle of Murfreesborough to inscribe on their colors the name of that field. Such corps as distinguished themselves in brilliant and gallant charges on the enemy, resulting in the capture of his batteries, will be entitled also, in addition to the names, to place the cross cannon, inverted. Such corps, entitled to this distinction, will be reported to these headquarters.

II. Commanding officers are hereby reminded that it is their duty to report to these headquarters, as early as practicable, the names of such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who shall have displayed such "extraordinary skill and valor" as will entitle them to promotion, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 21, 1862. Such reports must show the facts and circumstances of "extraordinary skill and valor" displayed by officers and soldiers.

III. With a view to carry into effect the act of October 13, 1862, which provides that the President may bestow medals with proper devices upon such officers of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, and also to bestow a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall assist to achieve, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company who may be present at dress parade may choose by a majority of their votes the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President of the Confederate States; and if the award falls upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow; or if there be no widow, to any relative the President may adjudge entitled to receive it. It will be the duty of the several commanding officers herein referred to to furnish reports of the officers who were conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, and also to take immediate steps to ascertain in each company the soldier best entitled to receive a badge of distinction, agreeably to the provisions of the act, and report the same.

These reports will be passed through the ascending channel of communication to the commanding general, who will forward the same, with such remarks as he may deem necessary, to the Adjutant and Inspector General, for the action of the President.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, January 24, 1863.

* * * * * * *

X. The hospitals of this army at Atlanta, Ga., and along the railroad from Chattanooga to that point, are hereby assigned to the District of the Tennessee, commanded by Brigadier-General Jackson.

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By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JONESVILLE, *January* 25, 1863.

Major [C. S.] STRINGFELLOW,
A. A. G., Southwestern Dept. of Virginia [*Dept. West Virginia*]:

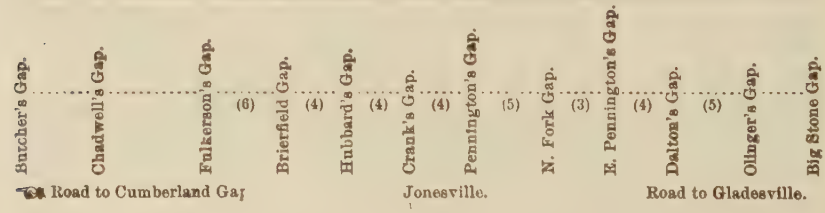
SIR: For the information of Major-General Jones, I have the honor to report that, in obedience to his order to hold the force under my command in such relation to Cumberland Gap as to yield assistance to that point if assailed by a force which was said to be massing at Richmond and at Crab Orchard, I countermanded the orders to my mounted force, then moving back in the direction of Bristol, and directed its return to take position in Powell's Valley, so as to accomplish the object had in view. I directed a supply of ordnance and quartermaster's stores to be sent by rail from Abingdon to Rogersville, Tenn., that being the nearest point to this approachable by rail; distance only 28 miles. I came that way myself to make a reconnaissance of the country. I regret to say that the road is very bad, and transportation by wagon over it, now and for months to come, is and will be impracticable. Clinch, Powell's, and Wallen's Mountains must be crossed in the distance; also Clinch and Powell's Rivers and Wallen's Creek, all frequently unfordable, as was Clinch River when I crossed it this time. After leaving the valley of the Holston, the road runs transversely to all the ranges of mountains and hills, taking the direction of the valleys only for short distances.

Lower ranges of hills are to be found generally parallel to the higher ranges of mountains, which offer serious obstacles to transportation. I have made a calculation, and it would take 1,000 mules to pack the forage for their own subsistence and that of my mounted force over this short portage. Assuming that the corn can be collected at Rogersville, I find it impossible to obtain hay in this country, and it cannot be sent. I have, in consequence of these obstacles, found a great deal of embarrassment in posting the limited force now under my command so as to comply with the orders I have received and to render the service expected of me in case of emergency. From Turkey Cove to Cumberland Gap the supply of forage in Powell's Valley is completely exhausted. The forces from Cumberland Gap have hauled from this country through the whole fall, until the people say they have obtained more than they could spare. Indeed, no supply is anywhere to be seen under shelter

in the fields, and men are daily now applying to me for orders to the purchasing agents to exempt them from further pressure. I found a battery which had fallen back from Cumberland Gap to Sneedville, Tenn., to obtain forage for the artillery horses belonging to it, the officer declaring to me that everything in the nature of supply was gone from that point to the Gap, and that necessity would compel him to hunt for forage up as high as the road from Rogersville to New Gap, in the Clinch range, and, of course, behind those mountains from here. My Fourth Kentucky Cavalry has fallen back from one point to another of this valley until it has reached Turkey Cove, in the upper part of Lee, and the colonel informs me by letter to-night he cannot stay there more than two days longer. Two alternatives present themselves: First, to abandon the idea of helping Cumberland Gap, and to require the force at that point to look elsewhere for aid in the supposed exigency, which will not arise before spring; or, secondly, to abandon our cavalry, and to rely on a dismounted force to hold this valley, transporting by mule trains from the rear all the supplies the men will want.

To picket the nearly innumerable mountain passes, of which there are not less than fourteen between here and Cumberland Gap, from Cumberland Gap to Pound Gap will require more force than I have at present under my command. To do so, and at the same time to keep a force to act in mass upon a given point if assailed, is simply beyond my power, and therefore not to be expected. I placed Jeffress' battery of six pieces, covered by [George M.] Jessee's and [W. H.] Vaughan's companies of dismounted men (Kentuckians) in Moccasin Gap, near Estillville, in Scott County, Virginia, and Major [Thomas] Johnson's mounted battalion of four companies near Kingsport, Tenn., about 8 miles from the same gap. I think some earthworks should be thrown up at that point, as it is one of the great gateways into East Tennessee, whether from Pound Gap or Cumberland Gap, or the intervening gaps. The general will please indicate his approval of this idea, and I will advance with such works, which will materially diminish the necessity of large active forces at that point unless assailed.

The bridle gaps over the Clinch range between that and Looney's Gap (25 miles below) should be filled up or destroyed. I suppose they are frequent, for the East Tennessee renegades travel over all those mountains almost whenever they choose. From Looney's Gap to War Gap is 5 miles. I have posted [E. F.] Clay's battalion on Copper Ridge. I understand some forage may be had sufficient to support a battalion for some time. This position is out of our department; but as I may go for forage into East Tennessee, I combine, in the best way I can, what I may do with what I can do. That battalion is posted behind Clinch River; it should be, because frequently that stream cannot be crossed by fording, and baggage cannot be put behind it whenever one chooses. It is almost useless to try to stop the passage of the Cumberland range by infantry and cavalry. Take Jonesville as a center, and you may form some idea from this diagram, in which I make the gaps and distances between them:



Through any of these, and at such distances apart, the enemy may pass his column from Kentucky into this valley, and so on far to the west of Cumberland Gap. You may run lines of general parabola to the road and mountain range as I have roughly laid them down, and trace, going southward, Powell's River, Powell's Mountain, Wallen's Creek, Wallen's Ridge, Clinch River Mountain, Holston River, the railroad, &c. Such is this country within 28 miles of where I now write. High mountain ranges, low, narrow valleys, inferior ranges of hills, intersected by creeks and branches, rocky, flinty, producing some corn and some hay, but holding few slaves, and the men nearly all, as they say, gone to the army; those who are at home too old to fight, deformed, maimed, or against us.

I must claim the indulgence of the Government and the chief of the department, if I cannot obtain all they desire under such circumstances. My force is very small, considering the country over which it must be spread, for it is 100 miles from Cumberland Gap to Pound Gap.

I understand the enemy is said to be massing his cavalry for another raid, and to be massing it at Crab Orchard. This indicates to me nothing of his course afterward, for he may be going southwest or southeast, and may demonstrate just as well through Somerset and Jamestown as through the mountain passes in these more lofty mountains.

I find 350 men in the Sixty-fourth Virginia on parade to-day, and about 300 in the Fifth Kentucky. I cannot calculate on more than 600 infantry for any occasion. These I shall keep together, with the section of artillery I have with them now, and the rest of Davidson's battery when I can get it up. [B. E.] Caudill's regiment has about 500 at Whitesburg, Ky., on the other side of the mountains, and some of my mounted men are over there, too. My men are as low as Salyersville and West Liberty, in Kentucky, in small parties, and I hear from that section frequently. General Cranor has about 1,500 men at Louisa, on the Sandy, and a force of 500 at Peach Orchard, 10 miles below Paintville.

Whenever it shall suit the general to say to me that I am at liberty to pass the Kentucky border with my forces, I shall feel that I have gained a point, and may find employment and gather more force than I shall ever be able to do in Virginia.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, January 26, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: I send you by my engineers, Capt. [J. W.] Green and Lieutenant [George M.] Helm, a map of the country immediately around this place. The engineers will explain whatever the map may fail to show, respecting the topography of the ground it is proposed to fortify. I desire you will indicate to them what points you wish fortified, the nature and extent of the fortifications, &c. This would seem to be your province rather than mine. It is too important to be intrusted to a subordinate. Your wishes being known, it will give me pleasure to execute them with all the ability and dispatch in my power. It will be seen by the map I send you that this position offers few, if any, advantages for defense. It can be turned, not only by the direct road leading from

Manchester to Decherd and Winchester, but, from the nature of the country, our flanks can be turned at this point. I see no advantages in this position which can compensate for superiority of numbers.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *January* 28, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

I earnestly recommend that the system of sick leaves and furloughs be abolished immediately; they are usually obtained to escape service, and are draining our army. The sick can, in general, be better attended to in hospitals than at home.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, January* 28, 1863.

I. When an officer or soldier fails to rejoin his proper station at the expiration of his leave, whether ordinary or on sick certificate, he will be reported as absent without leave. Failing to join, or explaining satisfactorily his absence, after seven days the soldier will be proceeded against as a deserter. The officer will be notified, and his name immediately brought before the board to relieve the army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent officers. The name will in all cases be published in the newspapers nearest the residence of the delinquent.

II. Paragraphs I and II, of General Orders, No. 96, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, are republished for the information of the army:

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War or from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enrollment in the ranks.

The commanding general expects a rigid and efficient execution of this order. Commanding officers will drop from the rolls of the army the names of all commissioned officers who have failed to obey this order, and will report them promptly to these headquarters, to be forwarded to the War Department and superintendent of conscripts.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *January* 29, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

SIR: Large quantities of provisions, drawn from Middle Tennessee, are, I am told, in depot at Atlanta. This army has for seventy or eighty days depended on the same district for subsistence, but supplies of that country are so diminished in abundance that it is now necessary

to look elsewhere. I therefore respectfully ask that the Commissary-General may be instructed to have a large portion of his stores at Atlanta appropriated to this department, and the officer in charge of them directed to fill the requisitions of General Bragg's chief commissary, especially for meat.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, January 29, 1863.

Hereafter, under the column of "effective total," in the reports from this army, extra-duty men and men in arrest will not be included. The "effective total" must include only the fighting field force—those who are carried onto the field of battle with fire-arms in their hands.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from brigade returns of Breckinridge's division, Brig. Gen. William Preston, C. S. Army, commanding, for January 29, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Adams' brigade	105	1,355	1,322	1,739	3,025	6
Brown's brigade	153	1,606	1,788	2,221	3,454	4
Kentucky brigade	113	1,670	1,819	2,182	3,245	4
Preston's brigade	125	1,346	1,466	1,903	3,500	2
Escort	3	47	50	57	72	.....
Total	499	6,024	6,445	8,102	13,296	16

Organization of Breckinridge's Division, Hardee's Corps.

ESCORT.

Mississippi cavalry company, Capt. E. M. Blackburn.

Adams' Brigade.

Col. R. L. GIBSON.

32d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Henry Maury.
13th and 20th Louisiana, Maj. F. L. Campbell.
16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. D. Gober.
14th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. J. E. Austin.
Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, 5th Company, Capt. C. H. Slocomb.

*Brown's Brigade.**

Col. EDMUND C. COOK.

18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. J. L. Bottles.
28th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. D. C. Crook.
32d Tennessee,† Lieut. Col. William P. O'Neal.
45th Tennessee, Col. A. Searcy.
Moses' (Georgia) battery.

* Brig. Gen. John C. Brown commanding January 22, and Col. A. Searcy so reported January 26. Brown again in command February 2.

† The Thirty-second Tennessee on detached service.

*Kentucky Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

41st Alabama, Capt. J. C. Kirkland.
2d Kentucky, Maj. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky, Capt. John A. Adair.
6th Kentucky, Maj. W. L. Clarke.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J. W. Caldwell.
Cobb's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut. F. P. Gracey.

Preston's Brigade.†

Col. T. B. SMITH.

1st and 3d Florida, Maj. G. A. Ball.
4th Florida, Col. W. L. L. Bowen.
60th North Carolina, Maj. W. W. McDowell.
20th Tennessee, Capt. W. M. Shy.
Wright's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. J. W. Mebane.

RICHMOND, *January* 30, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

The President wishes Brigadier-General Helm assigned to the Kentucky Brigade (late Hanson's) in your command. Will you order it done, or shall the order be issued here?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 30, 1863.

The line of railroad from Chattanooga to West Point, Ga., with the towns, villages, and stations on it, including the post of Atlanta, Ga., and as much adjacent territory as may be necessary for military purposes, is hereby transferred to Department No. 2, under command of General Braxton Bragg.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January* 30, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XI. So much of Paragraph XXXVIII, Special Orders, No. 280, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, November 29, 1862, as directs the assignment of Colonel [D. W.] Chenault's cavalry regiment to the Kentucky Brigade, under Brigadier-General Buford, is hereby rescinded. This regiment will remain, as heretofore, with the brigade under Brigadier-General Morgan. Colonel Chenault will immediately proceed from this city to Tullahoma, Tenn., and report accordingly.

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XVI. Brigadier-General Buford is relieved from duty with the army in Tennessee. He will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report to Lieutenant-General Pemberton for assignment in that command.

XVII. Brigadier-General Hindman is relieved from further duty in

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* Col. R. P. Trabue commanding January 6. Brigadier-General Wright assigned to command January 15.

† Brig. Gen. William Preston commanding January 12. Maj. E. Mashburn so reported January 19, and Col. T. B. Smith since January 26.

the Trans-Mississippi Department. He will repair to Vicksburg, Miss., and there await further orders.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, January* 30, 1863.

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VI. Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson having been assigned by the War Department to duty in East Tennessee, is relieved from the command he has so gallantly and ably led in this army, and will proceed to Knoxville in execution of his orders. He bears with him the confidence and esteem of his old companions in arms of every grade, whose regret at parting with him is partly relieved, however, by a knowledge of the transfer to a higher and more important command.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Dublin, January 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General [JOHN S.] WILLIAMS, *Salt Sulphur:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he has information leading him to believe that the enemy are in strong force at Pound Gap, and he goes forward this morning to investigate the matter more fully. You will, therefore, hold your command in readiness to move at short notice for the protection of the railroad.

A communication from Oliver Berne, esq., has reached the major-general commanding, in which he complains of the destruction of wood on his farm by the Twenty-second [Virginia] Regiment. Mr. Berne states that the wood in that particular place where the regiment now procures it is far more valuable to him than any other on his farm. You will, therefore, instruct the colonel commanding the Twenty-second to procure wood elsewhere. Mr. Berne has been requested to point out the locality from which he can most easily spare the wood, and, on the application of Colonel [A. R.] Barbee, will doubtless do it.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, January* 31, 1863.

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II. Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright is hereby relieved from duty in Hardee's corps, and will report to Lieutenant-General Polk for the command of Donelson's brigade.

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By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, January 31, 1863.

Corps commanders will immediately cause the following instructions, for the government of bridge guards, to be published to all details from your corps now guarding bridges:

I. Officers in charge of bridge guards will be held personally responsible for any damages arising from drift lodging against the bridges in their charge.

II. All the floating wood or logs must be passed through at once, not allowing them to pile up.

III. Should any defect, deemed unsafe, be noticed in the track, the approaching train must be signaled to stop at least one-quarter of a mile from the bridge—in daylight by waving a red flag up and down violently, and at night by waving a torchlight or lantern across the track, and the nature of the defect must be at once explained to the conductor.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., January 31, 1863.

I. By direction of the President of the Confederate States, Brigadier-General Helm is relieved from duty in the District of the Gulf, and will repair to this place, and report to Lieutenant-General Hardee, for the command of the brigade of the late Brigadier-General Hanson.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

[P. H. THOMSON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, for January 31, 1863.

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's corps	1,113	15,587	16	232	34	1,014	16,584	21,745	38,096
Hardee's corps	980	11,144	3	47	27	658	11,637	15,715	27,353
Jackson's brigade	100	710	.....	.....	1	83	780	1,356	2,250
Morgan's brigade	.....	.....	187	2,134	2	59	2,190	2,688	4,258
Wharton's brigade	.....	.....	167	2,124	4	71	2,184	3,105	4,361
Forrest's brigade	.....	.....	97	1,326	3	105	1,417	1,603	3,022
Wheeler's brigade	.....	.....	109	1,441	.....	.....	1,435	2,081	3,117
Buford's brigade	.....	.....	61	662	.....	.....	659	846	1,130
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	5	96	.....	.....	95	125	185
Total	2,193	27,441	645	8,062	71	1,990	36,981	49,319	83,767

NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—The report of General Forrest is incomplete, falling short of his actual strength nearly 1,000 men. General Wheeler's report is also inaccurate.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Second Division, Smith's corps, Army of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. John P. McCown commanding, for January 31, 1863; headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. M. D. Ector	88	969	1,097	1,370	2,279	2,245
Second Brigade, Colonel Robert B. Vance	71	1,005	1,087	1,314	2,388	2,327
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Evander McNair	122	1,115	1,227	1,511	2,605	2,606
Douglas' battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas	3	84	89	94	103	98
Eufaula Battery, Lieut. W. A. McDuffie	3	133	133	138	173	173
Humphreys' battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys	4	103	103	123	130	130
Squadron of cavalry, Capt. L. T. Hardy	6	97	97	114	256	263
Total	297	3,506	3,833	4,664	7,934	7,842

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS WITHERS' DIVISION, *Shelbyville, Tenn., February* 1, 1863.

I. Col. W. F. Tucker, Forty-first Mississippi Regiment, having returned to duty, will assume command of Chalmers' brigade as senior officer.*

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Anderson:

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *February* 2, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond:*

I have just read the report of furloughs and discharges at Atlanta—from General Bragg's troops alone 66 discharges and 1,482 furloughs in three months preceding January 14—and respectfully repeat my recommendation, that Article IV, General Orders, No. 72, be revoked, because it is draining the army.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *February* 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

At General Heth's suggestion, Pegram, who can find no forage, is ordered to Kentucky.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN., *Shelbyville, February* 2, 1863.

The lieutenant-general commanding assumes command.

By command of Lieutenant-General [L]. Polk.

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Brigadier-General Chalmers being on sick leave.

TULLAHOMA, *February* 3, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT:

Your telegram, ordering me to General Bragg's headquarters, was received in Mobile, when I was on my way to them. Your letter of January 22 reached me here on the 30th. I have spoken to General Bragg, Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hardee, and Governor Harris on the subject of your letter. The first is aware of the existence of such a feeling as you apprehend, but regards it as factious, and thinks that it is passing away. The lieutenant-generals have the feeling, but evidently derive it mainly from the Kentucky campaign. General Polk can give me no information as to the feeling among the other general officers of his corps, having been absent for some weeks. General Hardee says those of his corps want confidence, and have so expressed themselves in writing to General Bragg.

General Bragg's letter, to which you refer, was understood by the general officers of Hardee's corps to ask for an expression of opinion as to his competence, but not by those of Polk's.

Governor Harris, with whom the general officers converse more freely probably than with their military superiors, thinks that they want confidence in their commander, but that it is due to the Kentucky campaign, and thinks it is declining. He thinks it is not such an evil as would result from the removal of General Bragg.

Major-General Cheatham, of Polk's corps, a Tennesseean, expressed himself to the Governor to the effect that he would never go into battle under General Bragg again. He is confident, however, that he can control that officer and bring him to his senses.

My principal object has been to ascertain the feeling existing in the regiments, being confident if the soldiers are not depressed we can have nothing to fear, for it is not to be supposed that the zeal of general officers can be impaired by any want of confidence in their general's skill.

Incessant rain has permitted me to see but a fourth of the troops as yet. They are represented by their field officers to be in high spirits, and as ready as ever for fight.

I am very glad to find that your confidence in General Bragg is unshaken. My own is confirmed by his recent operations, which, in my opinion, evince great vigor and skill. It would be very unfortunate to remove him at this juncture, when he has just earned, if not won, the gratitude of the country.

After seeing all the troops, I shall write again. I respectfully suggest that, should it then appear to you necessary to remove General Bragg, no one in this army or engaged in this investigation ought to be his successor.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU,
Columbia, February 3, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

The enemy now occupy Franklin. It is said to be Jefferson C. Davis, about 8,000 or 9,000 strong, and one regiment of cavalry, about 400 strong. The cavalry are 4 or 5 miles this side of Franklin, and the infantry are engaged rebuilding the bridge over Harpeth River, and are on the north side of the river. Our information is that they contemplate

advancing directly on to this place, but I doubt if the enemy will advance such a force so far from his base of supply and supports. But be that as it may, I feel it my duty to give you this information. Not knowing the intention of the enemy, and this place being entirely uncovered, I have deemed it my duty to suspend the march of Colonel Dibrell's regiment until his purposes were developed.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General C. S. Army, and Chief of Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, February 3, 1863.

Colonel [P. D.] RODDEY, *Pulaski, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: Lieutenant-General Polk directs me to say that he (General Polk) has been instructed by General Bragg to send you such orders as he should deem advisable. He desires you to proceed to Chapel Hill, on the north side of Duck River, on the Farmington and Nashville road, and make that your headquarters. The object of your being posted there is that you may cover the country in which we are foraging, on the south side of the same river; also that you may afford protection to some 6 or 8 miles lying along the river as far as and including Columbia. You will keep in observation the country in your front in the direction of Nashville, Eagleville, and Unionville, posting pickets and vedettes well in advance, in the direction of all three of those places.

A cavalry force, under Colonel [W. B.] Wade, will have its headquarters at Unionville, with pickets at Rover. You will be expected to cooperate with Colonel Wade in watching the front toward Nashville and Murfreesborough. It is proper to inform you that a strong detachment of the enemy's cavalry is reported to have moved in the direction of Chapel Hill yesterday morning. You will be expected to move promptly, so as to get into position at the earliest moment possible. Send to the general at this place an intelligent staff officer, to receive instructions more in detail.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

———,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 39. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., February* 3, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. The Kentucky Brigade, Breckinridge's division, will proceed by dirt road, without delay, to Manchester, and report to Col. Thomas [H.] Hunt, commanding post.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *February* 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond:*

This army is suffering from the use of fresh pork. It has no other meat. I respectfully recommend that it be permitted immediately to

draw salt meat from Atlanta and fresh beef from Major [J. F.] Cummings, in Northern Georgia. He is salting beef. It would be better to salt the hogs which are eaten fresh here, and issue the beef fresh.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

[Indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, *February* 5, 1863.

The army in Virginia is in a critical condition for subsistence, and the supplies referred to at Atlanta and in Northern Georgia are needed for it, and are held for it, and it alone. It is, has always been, believed, and is still believed, by this bureau that the army lately commanded by General Bragg, now by General Johnston, is in a country the resources of which are less exhausted than those tributary to the Army of Virginia. The Army of Virginia is now on short rations. The Army of the West, it is believed, has all along had more allowed it than the order of the War Department of April 18 allows; and the chief commissary of that army has been written to, to report on that subject. If it is compelled to reduce its rations, it will be no worse off than the Army of Northern Virginia. Not a pound of the rations asked for by General Johnston can be spared for his army; and if he is permitted to take it, it will be that much abstracted from an army far more in need of it than his own.

Very respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
[*Commissary-General, C. S. A.*]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. CHATTANOOGA, *February* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson having been assigned* by Special Orders, No. 14, Paragraph XII, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to the command of the Department of East Tennessee, will enter immediately upon the discharge of his duties. Brig. Gen. H. Heth, now in command, is hereby relieved.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 5, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you unofficially. It has pained me to find from several of your telegrams to the President, as well as from intimations occasionally dropped in conversation by our mutual friend, General Wigfall, that you consider your position in your present command somewhat anomalous and unsatisfactory. You seem to consider the several armies within your department too far separated by distance, and too distinct in the aims of their operations, to be wielded as a whole, and that, while nominally controlling all, you can really have command of none, and must stand responsible for the failures, without receiving the credit of the successes, of each. Now, with this view, I can well understand your position to be distasteful and vexatious, but I feel assured it was very far from the intention of the President, as it certainly never has been mine, to regard your command in this light. The department placed under you was too remote to have that

*January 17, 1863.

direct supervision and control of the separate armies in it exercised by the authorities here which they could give to the commands nearer to them in this State, and consequently it was much desired that a general of the largest experience and greatest ability and reputation should be placed there, to have over it something of the same guiding direction and control as was exercised nearer the capital by the Department and President. Besides, it was thought that the armies in your department were not so disunited in ends, or so remote from each other, that combined movements among them might not be mutually supporting, and that in certain contingencies even transfers of troops might not be requisite.

For these purposes you were selected, from the high confidence reposed in you, and certainly from the conviction that an enlarged sphere of usefulness was assigned you.

In another respect great advantage was anticipated from your superior command, which I fear your generous self-abnegation and excessive consideration for the claims of your subordinate generals will prevent from being fully attained. It was contemplated and expected that, besides the general guidance and supervision above referred to, you should, whenever and wherever the exigency seemed most to demand, assume directly the supreme command of the army imperiled, and give to it the benefit of your prestige and superior ability. Thus, when Vicksburg was attacked, I was disappointed that you had not assumed command, and even more did I regret that you had not the direction of movements in the great operations around Murfreesborough. Can you not take this (as I think the true) view of your relation and duties in respect to the several armies in your department? If so, I assure you the anxiety and responsibility I feel in relation to these several fields of action will be greatly relieved.

But if unwilling thus, as occasion may demand, to displace your lieutenants, could you not, while exercising a general supervision, yet establish yourself permanently with the central and leading army in Middle Tennessee, with General Bragg (as I understand, admirably qualified to be) an organizer and administrator under you, and direct all its field operations? Would this condition better suit you, or would you prefer to command separately, and without any such leading subordinate, that army alone? I should really be pleased to learn candidly from you your own preferences, for while I cannot assure their fulfillment, yet, from my appreciation and confidence in you, I should have every disposition to promote and may not be powerless to accomplish them.

I hope the spirit and motives prompting this letter will be understood by you, and your indulgence to them manifested by an early reply.

With the highest esteem, cordially, yours,

J. A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, February 5, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: A citizen of Mercer County, who has been for a long time a prisoner at Camp Chase, was released a few days since, and returned to Mercer Court-House on the 3d instant. He came up the Kanawha, and reports that he met the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, from Summerville, the Twenty-third Ohio, from the Falls of Kanawha, and the

Twenty-eighth Ohio, from Camp Piatt, about 9 miles above Charleston, all going down the river, and the men said they were going to Tennessee. This man further reports that the citizens in the valley were under the impression that the whole force of the enemy would very soon be withdrawn from the valley. This report confirms other reports I have of the movements of troops from Northwestern Virginia to Tennessee. I believe there are still about three regiments of infantry, two field batteries, and two or three companies of cavalry at Fayette Court-House, where large quantities of supplies have been accumulated—probably enough for the winter—and a plank road has been constructed over Cotton Hill. The accumulation of troops in Tennessee and Kentucky induces me to believe that, if any attempt is made to destroy the Salt-Works in Smythe and Washington Counties and the railroad, it will be made from Southeastern Kentucky or East Tennessee. The dividing line between my department and the Department of East Tennessee passes directly through the Salt-Works, and the most practicable approaches to the Salt-Works are through what is now the Department of East Tennessee.

I addressed you on the —— ultimo, asking to be informed what disposition of troops had been made to guard those approaches, but I have not received the information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 10, 1863.

Respectfully referred to General J. E. Johnston, commanding, for his information.

By command of the Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU,
Columbia, February 5, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

This place is very much threatened by the enemy. A division of infantry, 1,500 cavalry, with fifteen pieces of artillery, are on this side of Franklin, and the cavalry are ravaging and plundering the country as far as the neighborhood of Spring Hill. I have only two small regiments of cavalry; no infantry; no artillery. We have about one hundred and fifty wagon-loads of commissary stores, and no means of transportation; forty wagon-loads of bacon, flour, and wheat—perhaps more. I am removing the ordnance stores to the rear. If I had a battery of artillery, the place might be held until all was removed. If any transportation could be sent for these stores, it might be the means of saving what may otherwise be lost.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General C. S. Army, and Chief of Bureau.

P. S.—Major [Henry D.] Bulkley has come, and says he will have 80 wagons here to-morrow. All of our stores of every kind would load, I suppose, 200 wagons. I send forward another lot of volunteers.

RICHMOND, *February* 5, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

Special Orders, No. 14, January 17 (copy sent you by mail), assigns Brigadier-General Donelson to the command of the Department of East Tennessee, and Brigadier-General Heth to report to General Lee.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Abstract from brigade returns of Breckinridge's division, Hardee's corps, Brig. Gen. William Preston, C. S. Army, commanding, for February 5, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Total effective present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Adams' brigade, B. L. Gibson	83	1,327	1,389	1,741	3,035	6
Brown's brigade, J. C. Brown	139	1,660	1,660	2,255	3,490	4
Kentucky Brigade, Thomas H. Hunt	126	1,657	1,611	2,168	3,130	4
Preston's brigade, T. B. Smith	91	1,301	1,311	1,887	3,479	2
Escort company, Capt. E. M. Blackburn	3	43	43	58	71	.....
Total	442	5,988	6,014	8,109	13,205	16

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, February 6, 1863.

I. A rigid investigation of the returns and muster-rolls of this army, commenced two months since, and which is still being pursued, has developed the astonishing fact that several thousand officers and men are absent, in violation of the orders of the commanding general, and upon permission granted and details ordered by every grade of commissioned officer from lieutenant up. The parties committing these offenses will be held to a strict accountability for the past, and their official acts closely scrutinized for the future. The country is full of straggling officers and soldiers holding no other authority than these assumptions, who are hereby required to return to their posts and resume their duties.

II. The authority to grant leaves of absence has been reserved to these headquarters, and no officer can properly order any one of his command beyond his own jurisdiction. When such an order is desirable or necessary, it must be obtained by application to higher authority.

III. Applications for leaves or orders for detached service, approved by subordinate commanders, have frequently been returned to the applicants to be presented personally at headquarters, and have by them been used without confirmation. Commanders and staff officers will send all such correspondence through the proper official channel, and are notified that applications sent in any other way will be rejected or not considered.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Shelbyville, Tenn., February 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN,
In the Field:

GENERAL: I have information, entirely reliable, that General J. C Davis, of Rosecrans' army, left Murfreesborough several days ago, and proceeded west to Triune and Franklin, on the Nolensville and Columbia turnpike, then crossed the pike, and proceeded down the Harpeth toward the Harpeth Shoals, on the Cumberland River. The object of the expedition undoubtedly is to follow Major-General Wheeler, who has gone down on the Cumberland, with Wharton's and Forrest's brigades, on an expedition against the enemy's transports. He may propose to cut off his return.

I write to give you this information, and to say that if there could be an understanding between General Wheeler and yourself (in the absence of any other orders from general headquarters), by which you could unite in an attack on this force, in front and rear, I see nothing to prevent your cutting up and capturing the whole of it.

It cannot be more than from 5,000 to 6,000 strong, all told—infantry, artillery, and cavalry—and Wheeler's force, which must be some 3,500 at least, added to yours, would be an overmatch for such a command.

I send you this by special messenger, Captain Burt, who may be availed of to aid you in finding out the exact position of the enemy, and who will act as a general guide.

You might do well to send a messenger to General Wheeler, informing him of your whereabouts, &c., also. I have likewise sent a courier to General Wheeler, giving him the information and suggestions contained in this, and informing him that I had made this communication to you.

If such a combined movement can be made upon this column, he will let you know. In the mean season I should like to be advised of your movements.

I remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SHELBYVILLE,
February 8, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Chattanooga:

Telegraph to the chief engineer the size of pontoon our wagons can carry.

If Brown knows anything of the supplies of corn and meat where he has been, let him write it immediately to me at Tullahoma.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 9, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Jackson, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, will proceed without delay to Knoxville, Tenn., and report to

Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson, commanding Department of East Tennessee, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, February 10, 1863.

Colonel EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I inclose you a document from Brigadier-General Marshall,* which has arrived since I assumed command of this department. I respectfully ask that it be forwarded to General Joseph E. Johnston, for his consideration and instructions in the matter. Having just entered on my duties, and having no knowledge of the causes inducing the order, I have not thought proper to take action until properly advised.

I would further state respectfully, for the information of the general commanding, that, as far as my investigations have gone, I find the army here in the worst possible condition, on the score of discipline and efficient military government; no returns made, no reports of brigades, &c., giving data upon which reliable returns can be made and forwarded to headquarters; great complaint in getting the necessary forage. The disloyal spirit of East Tennessee seems not to have been improved by the lenient course hitherto pursued. I am of the opinion more stringent measures should be adopted. I would advise that a reliable force be at once placed in the field, and conscript all persons of the proper age, and the disaffected disloyal portion be sent to our army in the extreme south, and their places supplied by troops from the south. In this way you rid East Tennessee of a population that always has and will give aid and comfort to our enemies. I would advise, further, that some of the prominent leaders be arrested, put in prison, and held as hostages to such men as Judge Marchbanks, of Middle Tennessee. The suggestions are furnished for the consideration of General Johnston, and such action taken as his better judgment may suggest.

Respectfully, yours,

D. S. DONELSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Second Division, Smith's corps, Army of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. John P. McCown commanding, for February 10, 1863; *headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. M. D. Ector	91	1,009	1,009	1,395	2,246
Second Brigade, Col. Robert B. Vance	74	1,089	1,089	1,379	2,266
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Evander McNair	139	1,143	1,123	1,543	2,563
Douglas' battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas	3	84	84	95	103
Eufaula Battery, Lieut. W. A. McDuffie	2	131	131	136	171
Humphreys' battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys	4	103	103	123	130
Squadron of cavalry, Capt. L. T. Hardy	6	97	97	114	256
Total	319	3,656	3,636	4,785	7,735

* Not found.

TULLAHOMA, *February* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General DONELSON:

GENERAL: I have just seen a letter to a general officer of this army from an acquaintance of his whose residence is north of the Cumberland, in which it is stated that mules (pack) have been passing out of Kentucky to Nashville since January. The last lot passed last week. The whole number is 3,000. It is further stated that these mules are to be used in an expedition from General Rosecrans' army into East Tennessee, the troops to have neither personal baggage nor wagons, and their subsistence stores to be carried by these pack-mules. Would it not be well to give this information to Brigadier-General Pegram, that he may be on the watch, and near enough to oppose this party or operate on its flank or rear, as the case may be? I hope to see you in Knoxville in two or three days.

Most respectfully, &c.,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 11, 1863.

Brigade commanders will at once arm their brigades with such arms as the corps ordnance officer may be able to provide, the object being to complete the arming of the command. Improved arms will be substituted for these issues as soon as they can be procured.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *February* 12, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT:

Since writing you on the 3d, I have seen the whole army. Its appearance is very encouraging, and gives positive evidence of General Bragg's capacity to command. It is well clothed, healthy, and in good spirits. The brigades engaged at Murfreesborough are now stronger than they were on the morning of the battle; mainly by the return of the absentees brought back by the general's vigorous system.

Lieutenant-General Polk informed me, at Shelbyville, where his corps is encamped, that its general officers want confidence in General Bragg, thinking, like himself, that, although the general possesses some very high military qualities, he wants some that are essential. On this subject I have distinctly questioned none but the persons mentioned in my former letter. My object has been to ascertain if the confidence of the troops in the ability of the army to beat the enemy is at all impaired. I find no indication that it is less than when you were in its camp. While this feeling exists, and you regard General Bragg as brave and skillful, the fact that some or all of the general officers of the army, and many of the subordinates, think that you might give them a commander with fewer defects, cannot, I think, greatly diminish his value. To me it seems that the operations of this army in Middle Tennessee have been conducted admirably. I can find no record of more effective fighting in modern battles than that of this army in December, evincing skill in the commander and courage in the troops, which fully entitle them to the thanks of the Government.

In the early part of January, the country north of Grenada being considered impracticable, I directed Major-General Van Dorn to bring to General Bragg's aid the cavalry of the Mississippi army, except such as Lieutenant-General Pemberton considered necessary to him. It has not yet arrived.

The enemy's present dispositions indicate no immediate advance against General Bragg. In Mississippi, everything depends upon the result of the labor opposite Vicksburg. If General Grant should succeed in making a navigable canal, and through it pass Vicksburg, and invest Port Hudson with the combined armies, it would be difficult for us to succor the place. Indeed, we have not the means of forming a relieving army.

General Pemberton is not communicative. I am told, however, that he is confident that the canal cannot be made. It seems to me to depend on the condition of the river—whether or not it is too high for work with spades.

I have been told by Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hardee that they have advised you to remove General Bragg and place me in command of this army. I am sure that you will agree with me that the part that I have borne in this investigation would render it inconsistent with my personal honor to occupy that position. I believe, however, that the interests of the service require that General Bragg should not be removed.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' BRIGADE,
On Triune Pike, February 12, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major [D. E.] HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I inclose a note just received from Lieutenant-Colonel [John S.] Prather, commanding cavalry in our front, in which he states that the enemy have appeared in front of him in considerable strength, and requesting that I should advance to his support.

In the absence of instructions on this point, I am unwilling to take the responsibility of complying with his request, but will hold my command in readiness to obey any orders which you may think proper to give.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. TUCKER.
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
February 12, 1863—2.30 a. m.

[Col. W. F TUCKER:]

COLONEL: I am directed by Lieutenant-General Polk to say to you that you must advance your brigade to the support of Colonel Prather, as he requests, and in any operations that may ensue you must act with discretion, keeping the general constantly advised of what occurs.

Respectfully,

WM. D. GALE,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 13, 1863.

Major-General VAN DORN, *Tuscumbia, Ala.:*

Roddey will join you when you join General Bragg. Do so without unnecessary delay.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., February 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General McCown, commanding, to notify you that there are this morning indications of an early advance by the enemy. He desires division commanders to see that the men of their respective commands are in camp and in readiness for a movement.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Shelbyville, February 13, 1863.

Colonel [W. B.] WADE,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge receipt of your dispatches of this morning.

He wishes you to impede the advance of the enemy as much as possible, and to keep him fully advised of your own movements and those of the enemy.

Very respectfully, colonel,

_____ _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. DONELSON,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: It has been very earnestly urged on me by General [John S.] Williams and a very large majority of the Kentucky Representatives in Congress that a force of about 4,000 cavalry, if so many could be spared, should be concentrated from your command and from Western Virginia, and, being placed under his (General Williams') command, or that of some other active cavalry officer, a rapid dash should be made with them into the fertile and abundant districts of Kentucky.

The Representatives referred to anticipate from such an enterprise, successfully accomplished, important political consequences in the present excited state of the public mind in that State. This, as the result of what must be, both in plan and execution, a mere raid, is to my mind very questionable. The more important advantages to be expected, in my judgment, are that we might divert re-enforcements from Rosecrans'

army, in Tennessee, and create alarm about reserves and communications; might obtain ready support and forage for our men and horses, and have them in good plight for the coming summer campaign, and—an object of great moment with us—might send back supplies of bacon and salt meat, and drive out large droves of hogs and cattle, to be fattened the coming season on the rich grass lands of Southwestern Virginia, now almost destitute of stock.

I wish, before forming a fixed opinion on this subject, to have the benefit of your superior knowledge and judgment on the feasibility and expediency of the operation, and likewise, in case you approve, your advice as to the selection of the proper leader for the expedition. I shall avoid all committal until I hear from you. Should you approve, it might be well for you to concert with General Jones, in command of Western Virginia, and begin arrangements toward such a plan. If you do not approve, it may be well for you to consider and advise with me as to whether any and what other enterprise might be judiciously undertaken. It is hoped that, without endangering the safety of your command, you might spare a cavalry force to co-operate in the expedition above referred to. The Department will be pleased to receive a communication from you expressing fully your views of the proposed advance into Kentucky.

With high esteem, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ALABAMA CAVALRY,
[*Near Shelbyville,*] *February* 14, 1863.

Col. W. B. WADE,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: My scout returned last night, and report that the enemy were foraging yesterday in and around Millersburg, taking *everything* from the citizens, and saying that they intended to live upon the citizens, as their communication with the North is interrupted. Several negroes were seen *uniformed* and *armed*.

Respectfully,

T. H. MAULDIN,
[*Captain.*]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 14, 1863.

I. Accommodations will be provided immediately at all general hospitals in this department for commissioned officers. They will mess separately from the men, and will pay for this accommodation the commutation price of the rations, which is $1 per day.

II. All officers will hereafter be sent to general hospitals for treatment, and will not be allowed to leave them, except for the purpose of rejoining their commands, without special authority from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, *Tullahoma, February* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm will assume command of the brigade of the late Brigadier-General Hanson.* Col. Thomas H. Hunt, the present commander, will resume the command of his regiment.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWIS FERRY, *February* 16, 1863—9 a. m.

[Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK:]

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit dispatches just received from General Forney, per steamer Clipper.† I took the liberty of opening the package for obvious reasons.

When I arrived here last evening, I found the field transportation of McNair's brigade nearly all across the river. The last of Ector's is now crossing. Colonel [S. H.] Lockett thinks that he can improvise a pontoon in the course of two or three hours. If he succeeds, we will be able to send wagons across more rapidly than they can travel on the road.

The steamers Clipper, Watson, and Coquette are here. The Watson has about 60,000 pounds of pork on board, which the captain thinks will spoil if left in the hold much longer. I would suggest that this meat, or as much of it as may be required, be issued to the troops when they arrive here.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

T. F. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, February* 16, 1863.

The great number of men who have joined cavalry commands, and avail themselves of that peculiar service to roam over the country as marauders, avoiding all duty, renders it necessary that cavalry commanders should use vigorous means to search out such characters, and have them transferred to infantry regiments, where they can be more easily watched and compelled to perform their duties.

Cavalry commanders will immediately make out and forward through the proper channels, to these headquarters, full and complete descriptive lists of all such officers and men in their commands, in order that they may be transferred to infantry. This will include those who frequently fail to be with their commands on active duty, whether from loitering about camp, from being without serviceable horses, from a deficiency in health on the part of the soldier himself, or from any other of the various causes by which bad soldiers seek to avoid the hardships and dangers of the service. Under the head of "remarks," will be stated the reasons for recommending the transfer.

Hereafter any cavalry soldier who is found absent from his command without written authority from his brigade commander or other competent authority, will be immediately dismounted, and sent on foot, under guard, to the nearest guard-house, with a written statement of the facts concerning his arrest, in order that he may be sent to his corps com-

* He assumed command February 16. † Not found.

mander, and be assigned to the infantry. Their horses and equipments will be sent to the chief quartermaster of cavalry. Commanders of cavalry companies will state upon their muster and pay rolls, under the head of "remarks," the number of days each soldier has been without a serviceable horse, and the paymasters will not pay the soldier for use and risk of horse, except for the number of days his horse has been fit for duty.

All cavalry horses not fit for duty, and not susceptible of speedy restoration, will, under the direction of the commanding general of cavalry, be immediately turned over to the chief quartermaster of this army for future disposition.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *February* 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I am informed by Brigadier-General Donelson that when he assumed command of this department about three-fourths of the men of the Florida brigade belonging to it were absent, but that measures had been taken to bring them back. He has reason to think that [efforts] are being made to procure the transfer of that brigade to Florida, one of the arguments being the fact that the larger part of it is now there.

I beg leave to say in that connection that the force in this department is now quite inadequate—not more than sufficient to deal with internal enemies—and that, of course, the withdrawal of any part of it might produce disaster.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN., *Shelbyville, Tenn., February* 17, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright will move with his brigade as soon as practicable to Tullahoma, and report to the commanding general for instructions as to the part of the line of defense he is to establish and occupy.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Columbia, February 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: My scouts report the Federals still at Franklin; have made no advance so far. I have reliable information that the cars were run out to Franklin last night; therefore they have repaired the Tennessee and Alabama road to that point. I have been unable, however, to ascertain whether they have or are repairing the bridge over Harpeth River, near Franklin. I also ascertain that there are a large num-

ber of wagons on the Franklin pike, near Nashville, loaded with sections of pontoon bridges, but, of course, cannot tell whether they are intended for use over streams in this direction or not. They were brought to Nashville on steamboats, loaded on wagons, and hauled out and left standing near town, on the pike leading to this place.

From the same party who gave me information in regard to the boats or bridges, I learn that the Federals have about 2,000 mules quartered near the race-track below town; that they are lightly guarded, and only one regiment encamped in that direction. A feint on Franklin might enable a few hundred men to bring them out.

It is reported that General Van Dorn will be here to-day. Some of his men on leave have arrived here, with orders to rejoin their commands at this place on the 25th. Presume his command will all be here by that time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Columbia, February 18, 1863.

[General JOSEPH WHEELER:]

GENERAL: I am in receipt of yours of the 17th, yesterday. For the helmet, please accept my thanks. Will furnish Major Nicholson with any details he may require.

Since I sent you dispatch at 5 o'clock this evening, I have received a dispatch of the advance of 300 Yankee cavalry toward Spring Hill. Colonel [T. G.] Woodward, with 160 men, dismounted and whipped them back, and, when the courier left, was chasing them toward Franklin.

Send forward the companies as quickly as possible, as it is important I should get my command organized before I go into the field again. Have ordered dress parade twice per week; all general orders to be read by the adjutant at dress parade, and by orderlies every morning at roll-call for one week after they are received at regimental headquarters.

If I get the nine companies, and they are anything like full, I find it will give me about 3,000 troops. I am getting my men now here in very good condition.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from return of troops of the line in General Marshall's command, Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall commanding, for February 18, 1863; *headquarters Holston Springs, Va.*

Command.	By muster-roll.	Usual effective.
On detached service	3,500	2,750
In immediate command		
Infantry	1,700	1,150
Cavalry	2,238	1,733
Artillery	229	136
Total	7,667	5,769

[Notes on original return.]

RECAPITULATION.

Effective men:	
Detached	2,750
In Kentucky	524
In Virginia	2,495
	5,769
Of which there are—	
Infantry	750
Cavalry	680
Mounted Rifles	790
Partisan Rangers	139
Artillery	186
	2,495

"Troops of the Line" in Brigadier-General Marshall's command, February 18, 1863; *headquarters Holston Springs, Va.*

IN IMMEDIATE COMMAND.

5th Kentucky, Col. Hiram Hawkins.
[11th] Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. B. E. Caudill.
64th Virginia, Col. Campbell Slemp.
4th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Henry L. Giltner.
1st Kentucky Mounted Rifle Battalion, Lieut. Col. E. F. Clay.
2d Kentucky Mounted Rifle Battalion, Maj. Thomas Johnson.
Jessee's (Kentucky) squadron, Capt. G. M. Jessee.
Kentucky Cavalry (one company), Capt. E. Trimble.
Kentucky Partisans (one company), Capt. William J. Fields.
Louisiana Mounted Rifles,* Capt. O. P. Miller.
27th Virginia Battalion, Partisan Rangers (two companies), Capt. J. S. Collings.
Virginia Cavalry (one company), Capt. J. A. McFarlane.
Davidson's battery, Capt. G. S. Davidson.
Jeffress' (Virginia) battery, Capt. W. C. Jeffress.

ON DETACHED SERVICE.

9th Georgia Artillery Battalion, Maj. A. Leyden.
29th Virginia, Col. A. C. Moore.
54th Virginia, Col. Robert C. Trigg.
27th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. H. A. Edmundson.
34th Virginia Battalion, Maj. V. A. Witcher.

[Indorsement.]

HOLSTON SPRINGS, SCOTT COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
February 18, 1863.

The Sixty-fourth Virginia Regiment has been formed since Mr. Seddon came into office, and is composed of men raised in Lee, Scott, and Wise Counties, Virginia. One battalion of the regiment has not been drilled a month. The Fifth Kentucky Regiment is composed of recruits raised in Kentucky last fall. Both of these regiments are going through with the mumps and measles, and, together, would not now parade for a fight more than 600 men. The troops were very sickly at Jonesville. Among other diseases, the small-pox broke out (it was said), and several officers and men have had it. While a great many of my recruits ran away from the pestilence, I left 125 men in hospital at Jonesville, and have about 40 under charge of an employed physician here.

Of the enumerated 790 mounted riflemen, Jessee's squadron of 150 has not more than 30 men mounted, and is composed of new recruits (exchanged prisoners), and have not received much camp instruction.

* Rolls on file show it organized at Lynchburg, Va.

I have not desired to mount them until spring, on account of the scarcity of forage. In Miller's company of 40, only a few have horses.

The Virginia mountain line, from the extreme eastern picket thrown out from Cumberland Gap to the eastern terminus of the Department of East Tennessee, is at least 175 miles long. You see within the only force protecting it.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February* 19, 1863.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *General, C. S. Army:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 3d and 12th have been received and considered.

I regret that the confidence of the superior officers in General Bragg's fitness for command has been so much impaired. It is scarcely possible, in that state of the case, for him to possess the requisite confidence of the troops. However truly it may be desired by them, their distrust cannot be concealed. Staff officers will reflect the opinions and feelings of their chief, and gradually the impression must be communicated to the whole army. I am truly gratified at the language of commendation which you employ in relation to General Bragg, and at the cheering account you give of the condition and increasing strength of the Army of Tennessee. When I visited the army, there was no visible sign of discontent with the commander, and I had hoped that the dissatisfaction created by the events of the Kentucky campaign had given way before calm review of all that had occurred. It is not given to all men of ability to excite enthusiasm and to win affection of their troops, and it is only the few who are thus endowed who can overcome the distrust and alienation of their principal officers. No one more readily than General Bragg would surrender a desirable position to promote the public interest, and I have not feared any hesitation on his part, if he should find that he could better serve his country by a change of position. With the confidence I feel in his ability and zeal, you will readily understand the difficulty I find in the question of substitution. You limit the selection to a new man, and, in terms very embarrassing to me, object to being yourself the immediate commander. I had felt the importance of keeping you free to pass from army to army in your department, so as to be present wherever most needed, and to command in person wherever present. When you went to Tullahoma, I considered your arrival placed you for as long a period as you should remain there in the immediate command of that army, and that your judgment would determine the duration of your stay. You have borne no part in the investigation of the statements made in relation to the command of General Bragg other than that which seems to me appropriate to your position of commanding general of all the forces of the department. The removal of General Bragg would only affect you in so far as it deprived you of his services, and might restrain your freedom of movement by requiring more of your attention to that army. Therefore, I do not think that your personal honor is involved, as you could have nothing to gain by the removal of General Bragg. You shall not be urged by me to any course which would wound your sensibility or views of professional propriety, though you will perceive how small is the field of selection if a new man is to be sought whose rank is superior to that of the lieutenant-generals now in Tennessee. I will expect to hear further from you on this subject.

The condition of affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana excites continued anxiety, and I am sorry to learn that you have not as full communication from General Pemberton as is desirable. If circumstances permit, a visit from you might be serviceable to the defense of Vicksburg and its approaches. The rise of the river has probably checked any further work on the canal, but it has also opened the line of the Yazoo Pass, and, if it has not been sufficiently obstructed, may enable the enemy to come down the Tallahatchie, and get in rear of our position.

Nothing has been heard of the plan proposed, and which should have been executed before this date, for the recapture of the city of [New Orleans*]. You will have observed the success of the gunboats in passing the batteries at Vicksburg. They will destroy a necessary navigation, unless they can be captured, which may be possible by boarding when they land.

The enemy are leaving the Rappahannock, and may design, from present indications, a change of their line of operations to the south side of James River.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, *February* 19, 1863.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry:

MAJOR: I have received information to-day that two regiments of cavalry have reached Franklin, making about 2,000 Federal cavalry at that place, and 4,000 infantry. They are evidently preparing to move on this way, as they are repairing the bridge at Franklin, over Harpeth, and are putting the telegraph in order. If they should move out this way, I think, with General Van Dorn's command and mine to move from here, Colonel Roddey from Chapel Hill, and General Wharton in toward Brentwood, the command can be captured or cut to pieces. I only make these suggestions for your consideration.

I am much in need of some guns. My ordnance officer is now absent. We need 500 or 600, at least, and would be glad, if you know of any that we can get, if you would secure them for me, as I fear my ordnance officer may fail to obtain them.

General Van Dorn's command will commence reaching here to-morrow, having been detained one day by high water. I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of Douglass' battalion to complete the organization of a regiment, as I am desirous of completing the organizations and having quartermasters and commissaries appointed and bonded before leaving here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., February 19, 1863.

B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: Yours of the 18th ultimo to hand. I now have no serviceable arms on hand, except a few already required. I have eight

* See Series I, Vol. XV.

hundred stand, which, being badly damaged, cannot be ready for service for a month. I will also state that, since the battle of Murfreesborough, I have repaired, put in order, and issued back to the army five thousand and eight stand of arms.

Very respectfully,

W. D. HUMPHRIES,
Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer of Post.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 20, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

General Bragg's energetic action has increased his army so rapidly that there are no more arms for issue. He expects to require 10,000 within a month. Can they be furnished as wanted?

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

The arms can only be supplied by securing those we now have at Bermuda. I urgently recommend that all available means shall be taken to get them transported, and especially that the steamer Giraffe should be sent there to bring them.*

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, February 20, 1863.

Hereafter proper medical attention will be given to all employés of this army, white and black, and suitable accommodations will immediately be provided for them.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, February 20, 1863.

All supernumerary officers of this army, both of infantry and cavalry, caused by the consolidation of regiments, will be ordered to report without delay to Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, chief of bureau, &c., for conscript and recruiting service. This to include officers of the staff and line.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Cooper to Johnston, February 26, p. 651.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., February 20, 1863—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. E. C. WALTHALL:

GENERAL: Your courier, who seems to have been detained by pickets, has just arrived.

With respect to your proposed movement, the lieutenant-general commanding desires you to use your own discretion, keeping him advised of your situation and the movements of the enemy.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, for February 20, 1863; *headquarters Tullahoma, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's corps	1,182	16,217	14	223	34	1,025	17,183	22,500	35,461
Hardee's corps	960	12,038	6	78	28	659	12,574	16,365	26,869
Jackson's brigade	102	757	8	135	7	130	1,003	1,644	2,584
Post duty at Tullahoma	27	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	402	628
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	223	215	265	341
Wheeler's cavalry command	.....	.....	801	10,809	.....	.....	10,717	13,784	21,707
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	7	141	.....	.....	140	168	180
Total	2,271	29,282	836	11,386	86	2,037	42,088	55,128	87,770

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Second Division, Smith's corps, Army of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. J. P. McCown commanding, for February 20, 1863; *headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. M. D. Ector	100	1,054	1,054	1,485	2,291
Second Brigade, Col. Robert B. Vance*	72	1,046	1,046	1,344	2,061
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Evander McNair	158	1,274	1,274	1,685	2,653
Douglas' battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas	3	84	84	95	103
Eufaula Light Artillery, Lieut. W. A. McDuffie	3	128	128	136	170
Humphreys' battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys	4	103	103	123	130
McCown's escort	5	76	76	119	247
Total	345	3,765	3,765	4,987	7,655

*Two companies of the Second Brigade in quarantine; not reported.

Abstract from field return of the forces in the Department of East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson commanding, for the period ending February 20, 1863; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Cumberland Gap, Brig. Gen. A. Gracie, jr.	96	1,732	1,732	2,282	3,406
Big Creek Gap, Col. J. B. Palmer	125	1,526	1,526	2,288	4,087
Loudon, Tenn., Col. C. T. Goode	48	663	663	973	1,448
Kingston, Tenn., Col. S. J. Smith	24	466	466	670	939
Knoxville, Tenn., Capt. J. W. Stokes*	30	464	464	631	831
Strawberry Plains, Col. W. H. Thomas	99	1,406	1,406	1,707	2,556
Watauga Bridge, Lieut. Col. R. Bullock	13	237	237	311	547
Greeneville, Tenn., Lieut. Col. G. W. Clayton	19	266	266	349	526
Jonesborough, Tenn., Col. G. N. Folk	26	319	319	396	534
Bristol, Tenn., Maj. T. W. W. Davies	2	53	53	60	75
Pegram's brigade (near Clinton), Brig. Gen. John Pegram	140	1,873	1,873	2,208	3,812
Total	622	9,005	9,005	11,875	18,761

Organization of forces in the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson, February 20, 1863.

Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Brig. Gen. A. GRACIE, Jr.

43d Alabama.
Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, 2d Battalion.
16th Georgia Battalion, Company F.
55th Georgia.
63d Tennessee.
John A. Rowan's Partisan Rangers.
Baxter's battery.
Kain's battery.
Rhett Artillery.

Loudon, Tenn.

Col. C. T. GOODE.

7th Florida (detachment).
John S. Fain's battalion infantry.
John R. Hart's battalion cavalry.
McClung's battery.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Capt. J. W. STOKES.

Hilliard's Legion, 3d Battalion.
Thomas' Legion, Company C.
City Police Guard.
Huwald's battery (detachment).
Marshall's battery.
Signal Corps.

Watauga Bridge, Tenn.

Lieut. Col. R. BULLOCK.

7th Florida.
Sappers and Miners.

Big Creek Gap, Tenn.

Col. JOHN B. PALMER.

Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, 1st Battalion).
Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, 4th Battalion).
58th North Carolina.
64th North Carolina.
5th North Carolina Battalion Cavalry.
5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.
Kolb's battery.

Kingston, Tenn.

Col. S. J. SMITH.

10th Confederate Cavalry.
1st Georgia Cavalry (detachment).
1st Tennessee Cavalry (detachment).
Light Artillery (detachment).

Strawberry Plains, Tenn.

Col. W. H. THOMAS.

6th Florida.
Thomas' Legion.
1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted).
Martin's battery.

Greeneville, Tenn.

Lieut. Col. G. W. CLAYTON.

62d North Carolina.
65th North Carolina, (6th Cavalry.)

* Signal Corps added.

Bristol, Tenn.

Maj. T. W. W. DAVIES.

Hilliard's Legion, 1st Battalion, Company A.

PEGRAM'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Georgia Cavalry.
1st Louisiana Cavalry.
1st (Carter's) Tennessee Cavalry.
2d (Ashby's) Tennessee Cavalry.
16th Tennessee Battalion.
Huwald's battery (detachment).
Escort, Capt. N. C. Langford.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., February 22, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that the regiment of cavalry promised him has not yet reported. He stands in great need of it. Such a regiment is absolutely necessary to the efficiency of his command, and he hopes you will find it convenient to order it to report to him without delay.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Berlin, Tenn., February 22, 1863.

Maj. D. G. REED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, General Wheeler's Staff:

Your dispatch of 9.30 p. m. of yesterday is received. The general directs me to say his brigade will move to-morrow toward Beech Grove, as ordered, and that the inspection of his command not concluded here can be continued there. The general would like to hear something in regard to Colonel Cox.

By command of Brigadier-General Wharton:

B. F. WEEMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, February 23, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. On the return of Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson to the command of the District of the Tennessee, Brig. Gen. William B. Bate, now in temporary command, will proceed to Shelbyville, Tenn., and report to Lieutenant-General Polk, commanding corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 12, 1863.

Major [T. M.] Jack, adjutant-general, will order Brigadier-General Bate to report to Brigadier-General Stewart for assignment to the command of Rains' brigade.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 24, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding, &c., Tullahoma:

GENERAL: I have just received a letter from Major-General Van Dorn, informing me of his arrival at Columbia. He wants horseshoes and horseshoe nails. Can you have them sent to Lewisburg for him? He wants to take Franklin, of the feasibility of which you are the judge.

Are the enemy's communications too strongly protected for you to break them with your present force of cavalry? Expecting to be at your headquarters when Major-General Van Dorn arrived, I gave him no other order than to move to them, intending to place him under your command on the spot. He will be with you until it may appear that he can render more service elsewhere.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 24, 1863.

Major-General VAN DORN:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 22d instant is just received. My first object in bringing you into Middle Tennessee was to enable you to take part in a battle, in the event of the advance of the Federal army; the second, that you might operate upon his lines of communication, previous to his moving from Murfreesborough, and up to the time of engagement, or, if it should appear to be expedient, battle being unlikely, that you might move into Kentucky or farther.

The movements in General Bragg's theater of operations will be, necessarily, under his control; those from it and beyond it I will at least inaugurate.

There should be no attack upon Franklin until full information is obtained of the enemy's strength. If expedient, it will require a considerable addition to your force.

I hope to be able to visit you very soon.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 25, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

General Bragg reports re-enforcements continue to reach Nashville. Major-General Cox arrived last week with a division from West Vir-

ginia, and Major-General Sigel is just in with more troops. Should not our troops in West Virginia follow the movements of the Federals? It seems to me urgent.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 25, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

The Commissary Department continues to salt beef here. I again suggest that the cattle for this purpose be transferred to General Bragg's army, which needs it. Hogs may be salted. The cattle were driven from the country which feeds General Bragg's army. Beef salted after this will not be saved.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 25, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In transmitting to you the accompanying papers, just received from General Bragg, my object is to procure provision to be made for his army, and not to bring before you the general condition of the commissariat, being confident that the department is in competent hands.

Fifteen days ago General Bragg's chief commissary was of opinion that the portion of Middle Tennessee upon which he depended could not furnish more than a month's supply of meat (cattle and hogs) for the army. A few have been driven out of Kentucky by General Morgan's brigade, and General Pegram, ordered to the edge of Kentucky, is instructed to secure as many as he can. I have sent an officer into Middle Alabama, but he has not reported.

I am told by the commissary of this post that an agent of the Subsistence Department is having cattle slaughtered here and in Georgia, to be salted. Meat salted now cannot be saved. Our troops have not the means of boiling meat, and therefore throw away the greater part of this, except when pressed by hunger. The commissary of the post reports, on the authority of the agent referred to above, that more than 3,000 of the cattle for salting are still on foot. They were driven from Middle Tennessee. I respectfully urge that these cattle be kept for issue as fresh beef, and turned over to General Bragg's chief commissary.

I transmitted to you by telegraph to-day a report just received from General Bragg, to the effect that "Major-General Cox, with his division, reached Nashville last week, and Major-General Sigel has just arrived with more troops."

I suggested that this movement from the valley of the Kanawha by the Federals should be followed by a corresponding one on our part. It seems to me all-important that we at least hold our ground in Middle Tennessee, to return to Kentucky in the spring.

On the 20th and 24th I asked, by telegraph, if arms can be furnished for General Bragg's troops. He hopes to require 10,000 muskets within a month.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, February 24, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

I inclose, for the information of the commanding general, a letter from Maj. J. J. Walker, chief commissary of this army, a prudent, discreet, and able officer in his department. The result to which he looks is really alarming, and I see but one remedy—to re-enforce the armies in this region and wrest from the enemy a portion of our provision-producing country. But for my much-abused campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, we should all now be in a starving condition.

For fear of the consequence of imprudent publication, I make no record of this, and suggest it is better to regard it confidential.

Yours, very respectfully and truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, &c.

[Sub-Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, February 23, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I desire to call your attention to a matter of the gravest import:

Since the commencement of our revolution I have never entertained but a single doubt of its successful issue, and that doubt rested on the question of subsistence. On this subject I confess that I have been continually haunted with the terrifying thought of a noble and conquering army demoralized, and possibly disbanded, for want of food. This danger, I have now to announce to you, is imminent, fearfully near, and apparently unavoidable.

Within the last few days I have received certain information that the entire stock of salt meats held by the Government does not exceed 10,000,000 pounds, nearly the whole of which has been collected out of Middle and Northern Tennessee since those portions of the State were reclaimed by you from the enemy. Consider then: Lee's army in Virginia, Beauregard's on the Atlantic, the forces on the Gulf, and Pemberton's army in Mississippi are at the present moment entirely dependent on this Government reserve stock for their supply of salt meat. Your own army here is compelled already to draw in part from the same source, owing to the exhaustion of the country by the withdrawal of the supplies which constitute the reserve stock, and in thirty days more, supposing our position remains unchanged, the last remnant of both salt and fresh meat within our lines will have been gathered and consumed; and in that time, too, the limited supply of cattle for fresh meat to be found elsewhere will most probably have disappeared. So that by the 15th of March it may be safely assumed that the entire Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River will be wholly dependent for meat rations on the Government reserve stock in Georgia, and that stock, at the highest estimate before it was touched, did not exceed 10,000,000 pounds, less than sixty days' supply for 350,000 men at a half pound to the ration.

By the 1st of June, then, at farthest, the catastrophe may be upon us and the terrible truth made public: "No meat for the armies of the

Confederacy." What then? Is not that a fearful question? Has the Government made any preparation to meet it? Is the President, think you, fully advised of the real condition of his commissariat? May it not be that official timidity has withheld from him the full extent of the impending calamity? I trust not; but seeing no indications, and having no information of any movements to meet such a contingency, I have thought it my duty to bring the subject to your attention, and to suggest that your relations to the Government, and to the President personally, should induce you to address a private and confidential communication to him on this most vital question. I say private, because the information herein contained is of too dangerous a character to be transmitted by any channel through which it might reach the public prints.

For my part, if our condition is such as I have stated it, and I fear it is but too true, I can see but two remedies for the evil (setting aside the hope of intermediate peace, which may God in his mercy vouchsafe to us)—the Government must either make certain and definite arrangements to procure supplies from the Northern cities, through West India ports, or from the Western States, by river transportation, in exchange for cotton, or, which would be far more desirable and probably more practicable, make this army large enough by re-enforcements to drive out Rosecrans, and to take Kentucky and hold it. That would settle both the question of food and independence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. WALKER,
Major and Chief of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
February 25, 1863.

General JOSEPH [E.] JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga:*

GENERAL: We have as yet no determining movements of the enemy. I heard last week he had received up to that time re-enforcements amounting to four divisions, say, 24,000. If this were so, it would make his force, up to that time, from 60,000 to 70,000. This last estimate is that of a highly intelligent person, who has been residing in Murfreesborough, and who had excellent opportunities of knowing. I have this morning seen a letter from General Van Dorn, stating that his scouts, through citizens from the banks of the Cumberland, inform him that Sigel's division came up a few days since on forty-five transports. This force, I had heard by a person from Nashville, had arrived in that city before the receipt of General Van Dorn's letter. Rosecrans' former force is supposed to be increased by that of Sigel, whatever it may be. We hear also that there seems to be a large force on the Franklin pike, leading from Nashville. This is estimated by Van Dorn's scouts at 20,000, most probably the force that was left there by Rosecrans, under Jefferson C. Davis, increased by that of Sigel. The force at Murfreesborough is supplied with pontoon bridges, and that on the Franklin pike also. I now begin to believe it is the plan of Rosecrans to move in two columns. He will move from Murfreesborough to the Cumberland Mountains, direct to McMinnville, with one column to seize the mountain passes from Sparta to Decherd or the tunnel, then bring up his other column to protect his line of communications, while he throws a force of, say, 10,000 across the mountains and seizes the East Tennessee Railroad via Kingston or to Chattanooga, or he may be able to

spare a force to proceed via Columbia to Huntsville, thence to Stevenson and Bridgeport, turning us on that flank also, especially as he may obtain re-enforcements on that line from Grant's army, in the western district. This idea, too, is favored by the fact that the force which has been distributed over that district are now being called in, and the works at Jackson being dismantled, and the artillery and stores removed to Memphis. This idea is supported also by the further fact that it seems pretty well agreed their expedition against Vicksburg is a failure, and they will want employment for those troops. Whether the speculations I offer will be supported by events or not, such is the situation.

February 27.—I think it plain that it is the purpose of the enemy to operate with a large force, and, as far as possible, to make a sure thing of this campaign, the object of which seems to be to get full possession of Tennessee, Middle and East, with its railroad connections, as they now have the West. That it is of great importance that those charged with the responsibility of its defense should be fully posted, and well in advance of events, I need not say.

I have had access to a Yankee paper, which gives the divisions and brigades engaged in the battle of Murfreesborough. From this we learn that they had on that field 24 batteries—in all, 144 field guns. The four additional divisions received since that battle, and prior to the arrival of Sigel, should add at least 12 batteries more, and these, at 6 guns to the battery, would give them 72+144=216 guns, against 16 batteries, at 4 guns each, equal 64, now belonging to the two corps of this army, plus 16 more to be added in 4 reserved batteries now being got ready, equal in all, 80. Besides this, we must add to the enemy's force of guns whatever Sigel may have brought with him. In these figures I think there is no mistake, and they are significant, at least.

I have just heard a report that the enemy has appeared below Florence, on the Tennessee River, with gunboats and transports. This would seem to favor the idea of a movement along that river via Decatur, &c., as already indicated.

I remain, general, very truly, yours,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, February* 25, 1863.

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IV. The cavalry command of Major-General Van Dorn, re-enforced by Forrest's brigade, will constitute a separate division of this army, to be known as Van Dorn's cavalry division. The brigades of Wharton, Morgan, and Hagan (late Wheeler's) will constitute a separate division, under Major-General Wheeler.

V. The assignment of cavalry brigades to the army corps is rescinded, and the divisions will report direct to these headquarters; but cavalry outposts will always report to the nearest commanders in their rear all important information obtained, and all movements of the enemy.

VI. The two regiments of Alabama cavalry under Colonel Roddey, and Captain [J. W.] Griffith's First Kentucky Cavalry, will report to Major-General Wheeler for assignment. The skeleton regiments reported as Buford's brigade (he having been transferred from this department) are assigned to Brigadier-General Morgan's command.

VII. Much irregularity having existed recently at our outposts in sending and receiving correspondence, it is ordered that rigid rules be enforced on this subject.

1st. Nothing can be forwarded to the enemy's lines but what is sent under "flag," indorsed from army headquarters; so nothing should be received, except from the commander of the opposing forces.

2d. Commanders of outposts will receive no communication without examining its contents, and will return, with proper indorsements, any document not respectful in its language and tone to our Government and its officers.

3d. "Flags" only cover and protect the parties which bear them, and by no means imply a general suspension of hostilities.

4th. None but persons authorized at army headquarters can be allowed to accompany parties bearing "flags," and no others can be admitted to our lines or sent from them. This rule will not apply to persons sent out by cavalry commanders on special service.

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By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February* 26, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

Your dispatch* respecting arms received. Between 4,000 and 5,000 ordered, and the balance, it is hoped, will be sent in time to meet the demand.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. DONELSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I regret much to learn from your letter of the 15th instant, addressed to Col. B. S. Ewell, assistant adjutant-general, the extent and obduracy of the disloyalty which still prevails in East Tennessee, and your conviction that the course of leniency and forbearance heretofore exhibited by the Confederate Government toward the disaffected, instead of winning to juster sentiments, has only encouraged and strengthened their traitorous hostility. Your letter has been submitted to the consideration of the President, and he concurs with me in approving generally the measures of precaution and repression you suggest. The military court of General Smith's corps is regarded as attached rather to his late command than to his staff; and, indeed, was framed, in selection, with reference to the troops in East Tennessee. It has, therefore, been ordered back to report to you, and to discharge its appropriate duties within your command.

The large collection of disaffected workmen at the iron and niter works may, it is thought, in accordance with your views, be judiciously brought within the operation of the conscript law, and all who are deemed obstinate in disloyalty or unworthy of trust within your State should be sent to the Tennessee regiments serving at distant points.

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* See of February 20, p. 642.

as in this State. At the same time, as the iron and niter works are of prime importance to the operations of this department and the general interests of the service, the present workmen should not be taken away without supplying their places with more faithful men, conscripts or even detailed soldiers, if necessary.

Brigadier-General [A. E.] Jackson, of your command, with whom, on his recent visit to this city, I had free conference on the whole subject of the condition of disaffection in East Tennessee, will be enabled to explain to you more fully the views of the department in relation to these workmen, as well as the kindred subjects of your letter. Concurring in your general views, the President and myself repose full confidence in your energy, judgment, and discretion in executing them; and I do not, therefore, feel it necessary to give further or more minute instructions on the subject. I would only suggest the policy of having, in all measures of severity against leading Unionists, the countenance and approval of the Governor of your State, as it will strengthen you in public support and prevent some causeless clamors.

With high esteem, very respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 27, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma:*

In reply to my dispatch in relation to arms, General Cooper replies:

Between 4,000 and 5,000 ordered. The balance, it is hoped, will be sent in time for the demand.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, February 27, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Chattanooga:*

MY DEAR COLONEL: You have placed me under new obligations by your note of the 24th, received last night. Nothing is more important to a commander than to know the disposition of those upon whom he must depend, and especially is this the case with us, where success is in a measure only to be achieved through influences which ought ordinarily to be excluded from an army. One-half our officers, and many of our men, are looking to the future out of the army, and must shape their course accordingly.

I am very happy to say that all seems to be subsiding into quiet satisfaction, and the only dissatisfaction that ever existed was fomented by a few disappointed generals, who supposed they could cover their own tracks and rise on my downfall. They have failed, mainly owing to the discrimination and just conception of your noble chief, who saw at a glance the whole bearing. An expression of regret now almost universal reaches me constantly, but I pay no heed, and pursue the even tenor of my way.

I have been much to blame for dividing too much the responsibilities of my command with juniors, senior to me in years, however. This is all corrected. They know I am now their "commanding general," as I told them, and the result is not only more harmony, but the large increase of the army. Abuses I never conceived are thus coming to light.

Because I do not always promptly answer your notes, do not suppose

they are unappreciated. They are as cherished as any letters ever received from you, and are gratefully preserved.

The floods suspend nearly all duties on both sides, but as soon as they subside we shall have a great activity in our front. Reports come again of Sigel's arrival.

Very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 27, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

SIR: I inclose a copy of charge and specifications against Maj. Gen. J. P. McCown, and of the order of arrest issued. Under the law, the case, I believe, has to be acted on by the President. I shall be much pleased to learn he is not to return to my command, as his influence is most pernicious.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

Charge and specifications against Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

CHARGE.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1st.—In this, that Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, being in command of a division serving with the Army of Tennessee, did, without authority, through his staff officer, Major [H. S.] Bradford, assistant adjutant-general, order Captain [C. M.] Ohlson, acting commissary of subsistence, Fourth Arkansas Regiment, to go to Charleston, S. C., and such other points as may be necessary, when the said Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, knew that such details were not authorized. All this at Shelbyville, Tenn., on or about the 3d day of February, 1863.

Specification 2d.—In this, that Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, commanding division, did, through his assistant adjutant-general, Major Bradford, issue the said order to Captain Ohlson, acting commissary of subsistence, Fourth Arkansas Regiment, to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and other points, when he, the said Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, had but a short time previous received and acknowledged the receipt of an official communication from the commanding general of Department No 2, requiring an explanation in regard to his detailing officers and enlisted men to go from his (McCown's) division out of the lines of the army. All this at Shelbyville, Tenn., on or about the 3d day of February, 1863.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General C. S. Army, Commanding Army of Tennessee.

Witnesses: Maj. H. S. Bradford, assistant adjutant-general, McCown's division; Maj. H. B. Smith, assistant commissary of subsistence, McCown's division; Captain Ohlson, assistant commissary of subsistence, Fourth Arkansas Regiment; Capt. J. H. Trezevant, First Louisiana Infantry [Regulars]; orders, letters, &c.; Col. J. P. Jones, acting inspector-general.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, February 27, 1863.*

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IV. Maj. Gen. J. P. McCown, Provisional Army, is placed in arrest and charges preferred against him, and will proceed to Chattanooga and await further orders.

V. Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart, Provisional Army, is assigned to the command of the division of which Major-General McCown is relieved. It will constitute a part of Lieutenant-General Polk's corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, for February 28, 1863; headquarters Tullahoma.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Polk's corps	1,225	16,817	14	217	35	1,018	17,761	23,451	36,815	35,461
Hardee's corps	1,024	12,643	6	63	33	667	13,164	17,221	27,674	26,869
Jackson's brigade	104	706	20	210	7	104	999	1,928	2,700	2,584
Post Tullahoma	22	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	392	607	628
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	222	211	268	339	341
Wheeler's cavalry command.	.....	.....	582	7,519	.....	.....	7,466	9,818	15,481	21,707
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	6	140	.....	.....	139	168	185	180
Total	2,375	30,437	628	8,149	92	2,011	39,997	53,246	83,801	87,770

NOTE ON RETURN.—Major-General Van Dorn, commanding cavalry division, makes no return; merely reports total present, 5,376; aggregate present, 5,807. The addition of Forrest's brigade to General Van Dorn's command accounts for the reduction of cavalry force of Wheeler's division.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Second Division, Smith's corps, Army of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. John P. McCown commanding, for February 28, 1863; headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
First (M. D. Ector's) Brigade	108	1,044	1,044	1,517	2,278
Second (R. B. Vance's) Brigade	75	1,145	1,145	1,516	2,218
Third (R. W. Harper's) Brigade	149	1,262	1,267	1,712	2,639
Douglas' battery	4	84	84	95	103
Eufaula Battery	2	132	132	139	169
Humphreys' battery	4	103	103	123	130
Squadron of cavalry	5	76	76	119	247
Total	347	3,846	3,841	5,221	7,784

Composition of McCown's division, Smith's corps, Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, C. S. Army, commanding, February 28, 1863.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

9th Texas, Col. W. H. Young.
10th Texas Cavalry,* Col. M. F. Locke.
14th Texas Cavalry,* Col. J. L. Camp.
15th [32d] Texas Cavalry,* Col. Julius A. Andrews.
Texas Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT B. VANCE.

3d Georgia Battalion, Maj. A. F. Rudler.
9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. Joseph T. Smith.
29th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. T. F. Gardner.
39th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. F. A. Reynolds.
Eufaula Artillery, Lieut. W. A. McDuffie.

Third Brigade.

Col. R. W. HARPER.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles,* Lieut. Col. D. H. Reynolds.
2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles,* Col. James A. Williamson.
4th Arkansas, Col. Henry G. Bunn.
25th Arkansas, Col. Charles J. Turnbull.
31st Arkansas, Col. T. H. McCray.
4th Arkansas Battalion, Maj. J. A. Ross.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

Cavalry.

L. T. Hardy's squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 1, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a copy of a letter just received from General Jones † and my reply, which are respectfully submitted for your information and consideration.

General Pegram has not yet set out on his expedition, having been detained by high water. Since issuing my orders to General Marshall to prepare so much of his cavalry force as he could spare for the joint expedition from General Jones' command and mine into Kentucky, I have not heard one word from him upon the subject. What degree of readiness his part of the combined force is in, I am therefore unable to inform you.

I am, general, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,
D. S. DONELSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 1, 1863.

Major-General [SAMUEL] JONES:

GENERAL: Inasmuch as the expedition contemplated in my last letter to you was to be entirely composed of cavalry, I supposed the ranking cavalry officer from your command would take charge of it.

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* Dismounted. † Not found.

An infantry expedition with artillery, in my judgment, would prove impracticable. The roads are almost impassable. No subsistence can be had in the country through which it would have to pass, and it is extremely difficult to accumulate a sufficient supply anywhere in this department to sustain such an expedition from its base of operations. Besides, I can spare no infantry from this department. It is not, therefore, my intention to send General Marshall into Kentucky for the present. General Pegram will start in a few days on an expedition from Fentress County, this State, through Wayne County, into Kentucky, as far into that State as practicable, and if a cavalry expedition from your command, with what cavalry force General Marshall could spare, were to make a simultaneous advance into Kentucky, the two movements might result in brilliant success to one or both expeditions, and corresponding beneficial results to our cause. If anything is to be done, no time should be lost in doing it.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. S. DONELSON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 2, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

It is reported that the enemy has received five divisions since the battle; the last two, Cox's and Sigel's. Can the troops which faced them in Western and Northern Virginia be sent to oppose them here? Rosecrans has more than double our force.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 2, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

DEAR GENERAL: Van Dorn has moved against Franklin before this, I hope. He has over 7,000 effective men, if he will keep them together. The enemy only about 4,000. Wheeler has gone to McMinnville to operate on the other flank. I fear Morgan is overcome by too large a command; with a regiment or small brigade he did more and better service than with a division. Wheeler will correct this. A force of 3,000 of the enemy reported at Carthage. Will be attacked by Wheeler if they remain long enough.

The report of our people being in Lexington may be true. The enemy, considering Kentucky safe, drew off nearly all their forces. I sent 700 of Morgan's best men, under a good colonel, to look for beef, and he may have gone that far. If I had faith enough in Pegram, it would be more natural to believe it him.

I write to Colonel [B. S.] Ewell in full about [Abraham] Buford. We should be saved much trouble if the headquarters at Richmond would let us command in matters of detail.

The case of "Col. G. W. Lee, commanding at Atlanta," is a very prominent one. A man without education or character—you will observe he never signs his own name—who was so well known that his Governor would not accept a company under his command. The War Department accepted it, and sent him to me at Pensacola, in the spring of 1861. When under arrest on serious charges, he resigned and left, and is accused of stealing the clothing-money of his men, then in his hands. By misrepresentation and downright falsehood, and by evad-

ing and misconstruing orders, he has raised a force of nearly 500 men at Atlanta, more than half conscripts, "home guards." I am compelled to leave this man in command of 2,000 sick men of my army, and intrust their lives, funds, and safety to him. Of course, I cannot keep an old soldier of rank and character under him, and to deprive so large a number of my army of proper control is destructive of discipline and efficiency. Lee has no appointment but captain and provost-marshal—an office unknown to the law. The state of affairs at Atlanta is disgraceful: prisoners confined for months, even without charges; employés by the dozen, able-bodied and without occupation; and expenditures most lavish. If not sustained at Richmond, I will remove my hospitals this way and give up the place.

Very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, March 2, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

COLONEL: The charges against Brigadier-General Buford are serious, and a part of them would probably be sustained if prosecuted by an able judge-advocate; but, being retaliatory, I think would be best disposed of by the general's declining to try them, on the grounds—

1st. Buford's removal rendering it exceedingly inconvenient, if not impossible, and at all events interfering with more important duty.

2d. The acquittal of Colonel [J. R.] Butler on all of Buford's charges, except an unimportant one, and my remission of the entire sentence awarded for that, was a virtual vindication of the colonel and condemnation of the general.

The assignment which I have made of Buford's brigade, so called, to Morgan's command has harmonized all difficulties. His original appointment was unfortunate, and in an official letter from Murfreesborough I deprecated the assignment at Richmond of brigade commanders, and especially predicted the very evil which has resulted.

With the present good feeling which is reported to exist in the command, I think the refusal to investigate the matter further, on the grounds indicated, would be perfectly satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 3, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 25th ultimo, covering a letter from General Bragg and a communication from his chief commissary, which have been duly delivered to me by Capt. G. C. Brown.

The probable deficiency of supplies for our armies has certainly not escaped my own notice, and has been more than once brought fully to the consideration of the President. It has constituted, since I entered on the duties of the Department, the subject of much anxious solicitude

and of unceasing efforts to remedy. The Commissary-General, too, has been fully alive to the importance of the subject, and, I believe, has been strenuously exerting all the means of his bureau to obtain adequate supplies. We are ransacking every portion of the Confederacy, and, in addition, I have authorized enterprises and contracts of even an extraordinary character to procure supplies from abroad, even from the United States. I do not despair of these means proving successful, but it is not to be disguised that painful uncertainty rests upon the matter, and that the utmost prudence and economy in the use of the supplies we have are exacted by our circumstance.

In a recent letter to you, sent by Major [J. F.] Cummings, one of the most efficient commissaries of the bureau, I so fully dwelt upon the importance of husbanding, as far as practicable, the reserve supplies we have, that it is unnecessary to press that point further. Major Cummings thought, from his peculiar knowledge of the resources of Middle Tennessee, that he could, with your co-operation, mainly, if not entirely, support your army in that quarter from the resources of the adjacent country. I ventured to bespeak for him a fair trial and all the countenance and aid in your power to give. I have, on the receipt of your letter, conferred with the Commissary-General on the suggestions made in it. He still thinks, as long as the experienced packers engaged in the work think they can safely cure the beeves to which you allude, that it will be better policy to make that use of them, and so swell the stock of provisions capable of being kept, than to consume them fresh. He has, however, communicated, by my direction, with his packers, to warn them not to incur any risk of the meat spoiling, but, as soon as there is doubt, even, on that point, to have the animals driven to the army, and used fresh.

I have only, in conclusion, to recommend that all means that may be practicable should be used to force or tempt cattle and other provisions from Kentucky, and that even illicit trade should not be abstained from to obtain subsistence from that quarter.

With the highest esteem, most truly,

J. A. SEDDON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 3, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

I was much gratified and flattered by your kind reception of my late unofficial letter, and avail myself of the opportunity afforded by Captain Brown's return to address you again.

I appreciate the nobility of spirit which constrained you to be less explicit than I would have wished on the subject of what would be most agreeable to you in respect to the command in the West, but have, at the same time, not been able to escape some embarrassment and uncertainty, in deciding, in consequence, on what line of action I should direct my counsels and actions here. You think the armies in the West too remote and distinct in aims to be united, and yet, if I divine aright, your feeling—your generosity—will not allow you to assume command of either, to the temporary or permanent displacement of either of the generals commanding there. This would seem to leave no place for the employment there, on the most important field of our approaching struggles, of your high repute and distinguished ability. Now, such

a conclusion I can, neither from personal estimation nor public considerations, for a moment admit.

My own judgment, but for scruples on your part, the delicacy of which I appreciate while I must question their justice, would be clear, that you should at once take command of the largest army (that of General Bragg), most likely soon to be engaged in momentous contest in the field, most congenial to your military tastes (for I take it, like the Black Douglas, you would "prefer to hear the lark sing to the mouse squeak"), and then, if you have delicacy about displacing General Bragg, avail yourself of his efficient capacities as an organizer and disciplinarian. I am sure this is what both the country and the Executive desire from you, and really in this vital struggle all considerations of scrupulous delicacy and generosity should, in my humble opinion, be disregarded to assume the position of greatest usefulness and effort.

If General Bragg, as, frankly, I would prefer, were recalled altogether, your embarrassment in assuming his place would be greater than in merely assuming what all acknowledge so cheerfully to be your due, the supreme command. Let me urge you, my dear general, to think well, in view of all the great interests to our beloved South involved in the decision, on this line of action, and, if possible, make the sacrifice of your honorable delicacy to the importance of the occasion and the greatness of our cause. I will endeavor to do meantime what I can to lessen any sense of embarrassment on your part, by trying to collect re-enforcements from East Tennessee and West Virginia to be thrown to your aid, and thus measurably give the character of a combined army to your command. Let me, however, entreat you not to await such result, which I may not be able to accomplish in time, but at once to assume the command. In your generous appreciation of a brother officer, who very possibly may have been harshly judged, you certainly do not realize the popular dissatisfaction at Bragg's commanding, nor the distrust and discontent unfortunately pervading all ranks of the army toward him. Neither officers nor men can be relied on to do their full duty, I fear, under him, while your mere presence, apart from the superior ability you bring to bear, will inspire redoubled hope and valor.

Excuse me for being thus urgent, and attribute it to my own deep convictions of the crisis, and my confidence in the pilot who, I believe, can "weather the storm."

With high esteem, most cordially yours,

J. A. SEDDON.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

DEAR GENERAL: I thank you much for your letter of the 25th and 27th, which was received yesterday and read with great attention. The information you give and the suggestions you make are very important and valuable.

I have suggested to the Secretary of War, by telegraph, that our troops who were opposed in Virginia to those of Cox and Sigel should follow their movement and join General Bragg's army. It is to be apprehended, however, that the Government does not appreciate the importance to us of holding Tennessee, and does not understand that to abandon the country beyond the Cumberland Mountains is to give up East Tennessee.

Should Rosecrans make the movement you suggest, we must choose between falling back, which, I think, would be next to ruin, and taking advantage of the best opportunity his division of forces might give to assume the offensive. It would be a very difficult matter to sustain our army on this side of the mountains; our cavalry horses could not be fed. Indeed, it would be very difficult to find forage for those of the artillery and trains. After getting here, we should be of very little use. To defend a long valley from an enemy approaching from the side, seems to me impracticable. The difficulty of subsisting our army in it would, fortunately, be felt by the enemy, too. It would not be practicable, I think, for him to move into Virginia; he could not transport food. He could hold East Tennessee, however, after getting possession of the country. What use, then, would he make of the large army now in Middle Tennessee—move into Georgia, or cross the Tennessee and co-operate with Grant in Mississippi? The Tennessee would enable him to feed his troops in Mississippi, but he could not depend upon the long line of railroad between Nashville and Atlanta. The immediate matter, however, is to prevent his advance. Is there any route by which he can strike the river between Chattanooga and Kingston? Can he reach Jasper from McMinnville, while we occupy Tullahoma? Can he, without the help of the railroad, reach Huntsville and Stevenson? Ought not Van Dorn to be able to prevent him? Will it not require some time, for good weather even, to make the country practicable for moving armies? How long shall we be able to find forage within reach of Shelbyville?

We hear of no change in the enemy's course in Mississippi of late. He is reported to be still at work opposite Vicksburg, as well as in the Yazoo Pass. He has evidently relinquished the idea of crossing the Rappahannock. This probably diminishes his active force in Virginia. When their army is removed from Northern Virginia, a larger force will be thought necessary for the protection of Washington.

Very truly, yours,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, March 3, 1863.

Hereafter no recruits or conscripts will be allowed to attach themselves to a cavalry command.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 3, 1863.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Abingdon, Va. (To be forwarded.)

I sent two days ago a telegram, asking if you could organize a force, and what, to re-enforce General Bragg, and if you would like to lead it? Please reply.*

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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* Reply not found, but see Cooper to Donelson, March 17, p. 705.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 4, 1863.
(Received, Richmond, March 4.)

General S. COOPER:

General Pemberton telegraphs to-day scouts report 15,000 troops at Corinth; supposed to be a flank movement against Bragg. Might not the exchanged Arkansas prisoners be sent to General Bragg?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo, with the Commissary-General's indorsement of the 24th, has just been delivered to me by Major Cummings. That officer had Colonel Northrop's orders to endeavor to supply General Bragg's troops by purchasing in Middle Tennessee, but is very far from being confident of success. He is about to obey his orders, however, with the promise from me of all the aid that General Bragg's army can properly give him. He says that in expressing to Colonel Northrop the opinion that Middle Tennessee contained supplies, and sufficient, for General Bragg's army, he referred to the state of things then existing, our army being at Murfreesborough. The most productive portion of the district to which he referred is no longer within our reach, so that he is uncertain if he can procure any valuable quantity of subsistence stores. I write this to the Commissary-General.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 4, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

You will please say to the general commanding that, with a view to a correct understanding of the cavalry expedition on foot, I send General Pegram as the bearer of this. He is ready to start at once. Brig. Gen. H. Marshall is here, and says that he can start in three days with a cavalry force of from 1,500 to 2,000 men, and begs to be permitted to go in person with it. Shall such permission be given? Though General Jones has intimated to me in a letter that he could not furnish a force to co-operate, yet General Marshall has read to me a letter in which he states he will do so, and thinks much good will result from it, but can name no officer to take command.

D. S. DONELSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Memorandum.]

RICHMOND, *March* 3, 1863.

General D. S. DONELSON:

I have just sent direct to General Marshall the following dispatch. I did so for expedition. Can you arrange in your command a force, and what, to re-enforce General Bragg? Would you like to lead it?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

It was telegraphed back to the Secretary that his dispatch, as transmitted, was unintelligible; that General Marshall was then in this city, and that it was in contemplation to give him orders for an expedition into Kentucky. In reply to that, the Secretary of War sent the following dispatch:

RICHMOND, *March* 4, 1863.

Major-General DONELSON:

I have telegraphed to General H. Marshall to ascertain if he can furnish a force to re-enforce General Bragg, and if he would like to lead it. I do not intend to interfere with any movement you have ordered.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[D. S. DONELSON.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 4, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I send you a report of the command, together with the original report of General Marshall. You will see from these reports the condition and location of the different detachments, which, imperfect as it is, with most extraordinary exertion to have it made out for one month correctly, shows for itself. Further comment is unnecessary.

In this connection, I would say that I have no confidence in an expedition headed by Brigadier-General Marshall. My inspector-general has just returned from a thorough inspection and examination of my troops. He reports that Marshall's command is in a most deplorable condition, undisciplined and scattered, as will be guessed at from the fact that no report can be had from him; and I give it as my opinion that it would be better, if it can be effected, that, as it has been intimated in a dispatch from the War Department, General Marshall and his command be ordered to report to General Bragg, provided an equal or even less number of forces be given me to supply his place. Owing to the very nature of the department, with an extended line to defend, the command must necessarily be so divided as to prevent that vigilance so necessary to proper military discipline and management; otherwise I would not ask that he be transferred, nor do I admit, if I was so favored, but that I could manage him and his command properly.

I would state further that General [W. G. M.] Davis is still absent at Richmond. His command, as you must know, is necessarily in a scattered and bad condition, and his brigade suffering for the want of a commander.

There are three legions in the department, and I would respectfully ask that they be organized into regiments and brigaded. In their present condition they are inefficient, and scattered in various parts of the department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. DONELSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, March 6, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: Your inspector-general of the army, under your instructions, inspected the condition of the cavalry and established them at

such points as you directed in my front. And General Wheeler, when here, also visited and inspected them. With the reports of these officers I had no reason to be dissatisfied. I regret, however, to find from the report made me by my inspector-general, sent to the front yesterday, that Colonel [A. A.] Russell's whole morning report showed 700 men for duty; states that of this number 400 are without arms. This is unpardonable, and demands explanation from some one. As I have no such relations to the cavalry as would warrant my taking measures to have this want supplied, may I call your attention to it. I find I cannot work my corps as it should be without the use of a cavalry regiment or good battalion. That which was ordered to report to me has been relieved and is employed elsewhere. May I ask respectfully to have this want supplied? Is General Chalmers to return to this command or not?

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

[L. POLK,]
Lieutenant-General, Commanding Corps.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 6, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma:*

What was your engineer's estimate of the cost of repairing the Columbia and Decatur Railroad? Had not the work better be done? The Engineer's Department offers $10,000 toward defraying expenses. Have you the law in regard to the authority ordering courts where commander of department prefers charges?

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 6, 1863.

Col. J. F. GILMER, *Chief of Engineers, Richmond:*

Your letter of the 19th of February just received. General Bragg's engineer examined the road two months ago. Says the bridges will require at least two months. General Bragg ordered timber to be prepared. I telegraphed on the subject to him.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, March 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General [PATTON] ANDERSON:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to issue to you the following orders, to wit:

You will prepare two of your brigades to be put in motion as soon as practicable. Have them provided with two days' rations. One of them you will move, as soon as ready, out on the Shelbyville and Unionville turnpike, to the support of Colonel [W. F.] Tucker's brigade, now there. The other you will hold in readiness for further orders. The general desires to see you at his headquarters as soon as convenient.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, March 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General [PATTON] ANDERSON:

GENERAL: By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, I inclose herewith a dispatch of General [Z. C.] Deas',* giving an account of his position, that of Roddey, and the enemy. If the force is not greater than reported, and Van Dorn co-operates with you, you may succeed in your enterprise, if the roads will permit. Of this, however, you must be the judge. In case you should move upon the enemy's position on the Chapel Hill pike, you must keep an eye upon any force which may come upon you from the direction of Rover, Eagleville, &c., for it might be that the moving of this force to Chapel Hill was a lure to draw a force upon that point, to be assailed in flank and rear from another quarter. Your knowledge of the roads, crossings of the river, &c., must be your guide.

The general has not yet heard from General Van Dorn. He has instructed him to communicate directly with you. He sends you this dispatch by Deas' courier, that you may send him across the river, by way of Warner's Bridge, to the general's camp. You will order General Deas to occupy such a position as you think best.

The general has ordered Roddey to establish a line of couriers to these headquarters, via your camp, from his (Roddey's) field of operations. Of these you will avail yourself, and report to the general every six hours, and oftener, if necessary.

Inclosed, for your information, you will find a dispatch from Col. [J.] Hagan.*

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

_____ _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you that he desires you to order out one of your brigades at once to the support of the brigade now on the Murfreesborough pike. You will have two days' rations prepared and sent out in wagons after them. Let this order be executed promptly, and, when issued, the general will be glad to see you at his headquarters.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Colonel [JAMES] HAGAN:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you that the general commanding directs that you distribute the guns of your six-gun battery as follows: You will retain three of the pieces under your immediate command; assign one to Colonel Russell, and the other two to Colonel Roddey. You will execute this order as

* Not found.

soon as practicable. I am also instructed by the lieutenant-general to say that he has ordered an additional brigade to move to the front on the Murfreesborough pike to support the brigade already there.

I am also directed to inclose to you, for information, the accompanying copy of a letter to Major-General Van Dorn on the subject of a movement which he has ordered.

General [George] Maney will be in command of the two brigades of infantry near you. You will keep the general constantly advised of every movement in your front.

Your instructions are, that if the enemy advance, you will fall back slowly, keeping line in check until you reach Shelbyville, when you will cross the river unless otherwise ordered.

I remain, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____, _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Major-General VAN DORN:

GENERAL: Your gratifying dispatch, giving account of your brilliant affair of yesterday (the capture of five regiments of the enemy's infantry, in a fight on the Franklin road), has just been received, and will be immediately forwarded to army headquarters.

I dispatched you at 11 p. m. last night, to say the enemy had moved out and had pressed in my cavalry outposts under Colonel Roddey, and proceeded as far as Chapel Hill. I informed you that I would send a strong force out on the Shelbyville and Triune roads, under General Anderson, infantry and artillery to be thrown between the enemy and Murfreesborough, and that, if you could unite with that force by a rapid movement from Franklin pike over on to the Triune and Farmington turnpikes, we might cut off that expedition. It numbers, I am informed, about 600 cavalry and about 2,000 infantry.

I hope my messenger has reached you. Please communicate directly with General Anderson, who will be on the Shelbyville and Triune pikes, and who will forward to me.

I remain, general, respectfully, yours,

[L. POLK,]
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, March 7, 1863.

Hereafter all the salt received in mess-beef issues by the troops of this army, will be turned over to the artillery and quartermasters of their respective commands, for the use of their horses.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that your note of this morning has been received, and he refers you

to his dispatch to you of this morning. The general supposes that General Van Dorn will communicate with you to-day, and will inform you as to the feasibility of the projected movement. Its success must depend upon the detached position of the force upon which you propose to act. If it has fallen back, as reported by Russell's scouts, upon Holt's Corners, it may be beyond your reach. Of this, however, you will be the judge. You must be sure of the intelligence that the enemy has fallen back, and that he is beyond your reach, before you retire from the front. The general suggests, therefore, that if you do come in this evening, that you make it late.

Very respectfully, &c.,

_____ _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. WITHERS' DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Six and a half miles from Shelbyville, March 7, 1863.

Major [THOMAS M.] JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Polk's Corps:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of to-day at 1.30 is received. The former dispatch of the lieutenant-general, to which you refer me, has not come to hand. There is no enemy in front to-day this side of Eagleville, where Russell's scouts report about 3,000 cavalry and infantry. Colonel [J. S.] Prather reports that he reoccupied Middleton to-day, which the enemy burned yesterday.

Have not heard positively from Roddey to-day, but Russell's scouts continue to report Chapel Hill evacuated by the enemy.

I have had nothing from General Van Dorn as yet. Indeed, it would be out of my power to move my artillery across, in the direction of Chapel Hill or Holt's Corners, in the present condition of the roads.

I shall remain here to-night, in hopes to hear from General Van Dorn.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. WITHERS' DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Six and a half miles from Shelbyville, March 7, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Up to sundown this evening all was quiet in our front. I have yet been unable to discover any indications of a general advance on the part of the enemy. Our lines (except Roddey's link) are in their former positions. I have not been able to hear directly from Roddey. A courier was dispatched to him at dark, to learn the position of affairs in his region. Russell's scouts report the enemy to have fallen back in his (Roddey's) front. I expect to hear from him by or before daylight.

Your first dispatch, to which allusion was made in your second, was only received at sundown to-day. It had gone to General Deas, and was sent by him to me. No enemy in front of me this side of Eagleville. Will keep you advised.

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Nothing from General Van Dorn yet.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS WITHERS' DIVISION, &C.,
In the Field, March 7, 1863—9.10 p. m.

The troops will be in line and ready to move forward at 5 in the morning. The brigades will move in order of number.

By command of General Anderson:

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 7, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 9 p. m. of this date, and to say that he presumes from his knowledge of the forces of Generals Forrest and Van Dorn respectively, that the latter should have with him 4,000 effectives, and the former 2,000. Roddey should have 1,000. These, with your three brigades, should make a force of 12,000, as he presumes the three brigades with you will amount to 5,000. To make things easy in your rear and flank, he has ordered a brigade of General Cheatham's to move at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning out upon the pike, following you. This brigade will consist of 2,000, and will be held in observation in supporting distance. It will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Preston Smith.

The general is informed by Colonel Hagan that the enemy has fallen back from his front at Fosterville, on the Murfreesborough pike, and also Middleton. It is presumed they have gone back to their encampments. You will, of course, keep your right flank well scouted nevertheless. You will, of course, also order Roddey with his whole force to move forward to your support. It might be well to throw him on your right flank, and perhaps give him one or two field guns. Brigadier-General Deas will be ordered to move to White's Bridge.

The general has only to add that, supposing your plans well devised, your success will mainly depend on the vigorous and energetic action with which they are executed.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

———— ————,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 7, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that General Maney's brigade was ordered in this evening, and he presumes they are in their camp. He desires you to order General Preston Smith's brigade to move out on the Shelbyville and Unionville roads at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, as a support for General Anderson, who moves forward in the morning, and a protection for his right flank. He (General Smith) will occupy Anderson's camp at Hooker's, 7 miles from town. Let his rations for two days follow him, and order him to move promptly at the hour. He will report to General Anderson his presence for orders.

Very respectfully, general,

———— ————,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 7, 1863—Midnight.

Brigadier-General DEAS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move to-morrow morning at daybreak to White's Bridge, on Duck River, and take up a position there, and hold yourself subject to the orders of General Anderson, who moves forward in the morning to unite with General Van Dorn in a combined attack on the enemy's forces, posted on the Chapel Hill and Triune roads. He directs you to move by that road you deem to be the best. If you require additional rations, have them sent after you, and provide for two days. Make yourself familiar with the roads leading from White's Bridge toward Unionville, Hooker's, Eagleville, Triune, and College Grove.

Yours, respectfully, &c.,

———— ————,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General MANEY:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch. The lieutenant-general desires that you keep the enemy along your line of front closely under observation, ascertaining, as far as practicable, his strength and movements, and keeping these headquarters fully advised by telegraphic dispatches. You should also establish a line of couriers to this point, using them when you cannot use telegraphic line. The lieutenant-general also suggests that you keep yourself in communication, by couriers, with Brigadier-General Anderson, who is on the turnpike, in command of three brigades.

I remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

———— ————,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Colonel [J.] Hagan will furnish couriers for the above-named purposes.

HEADQUARTERS WHEELER'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
McMinnville, March 7, 1863.

Capt. K. FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The enemy at Carthage came out to Rome yesterday, arresting citizens and foraging. Our troops at Liberty were too far off to know of the movement until it was too late to trouble them. Until Stone's River falls a little, we can only menace the enemy by sending out small parties. If we learn from Ellsworth's operations that General Rosecrans is not ready to advance, we might make a successful raid in Kentucky. By preparing some boats, we could leave Gainesborough and be in Louisville in five days, and, if necessary, be back to this point in ten days more. We could bring out a great quantity of provisions and other stores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, March 8, 1863.

Respectfully returned. Until satisfied that the enemy will not advance, detachments cannot be made, but as soon as the force can be spared, it will be placed at your disposal.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
College Grove, March 7, 1863—9 p. m.

General ANDERSON, *Commanding C. S. [Forces]:*

GENERAL: I am now in bivouac at this place. I inclose you all I know as yet of the enemy. Send me a reply as to your whereabouts and intentions to-night. I am ready to attack with you in the morning, if you are near enough. My pickets are at Eagleville and on all the approaches. Let your couriers be cautious and use the countersign. If you have any cavalry, better throw out scouts well toward Murfreesborough as you advance, and keep them there until your return. If you have no cavalry, I will send out for your to cover your right rear.

Let me know your strength, if you please.

Respectfully, &c.,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

WEBB'S, *March 7, 1863.*

Major-General VAN DORN, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: I am at Dr. Webb's, half mile from the river, and half mile from College Grove. My forces are encamped at College Grove.

General Sheridan (Federal), with force from Murfreesborough (not known). They joined General Steedman, who has four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and both forces are said to be encamped about 3 miles from the river. I have sent out men to-night to ascertain where they are encamped, and to get any other possible information as to numbers and position.

They are encamped on the north side of the river, between this place and Nolensville, about 3 miles from the river. Will advise you, and give any information I may get.

I have sent men on all roads in this direction, and especially on the pike toward Shelbyville. Will establish my headquarters here to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

CHAPEL HILL, *March 7, 1863.*

My command is now posted here, picketing at Holt's Corners and vicinity. There is a large force of the enemy reported by scouts camped between Triune and Little Harpeth. A regiment of cavalry and two of infantry were seen this morning moving toward Eagleville with a wagon train.

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS PICKET,
Rover, March 7, 1863.

[Col. P. D. RODDEY:]

My scouts report that two regiments of cavalry, with artillery, moved out in sight of my pickets, supported by infantry, but made no attack, and returned.

The cavalry encamped to-night 2 miles beyond Eagleville, the infantry (five regiments) moving in the direction of Triune. Scouts were 2 miles beyond Versailles; no enemy there. Citizens report that three brigades of infantry, with wagon train, have moved in the direction of Triune from Murfreesborough.

[A. A.] RUSSELL,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS WITHERS' DIVISION, POLK'S CORPS,
Six and a half miles from Shelbyville, March 8, [1863]—4 a. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I send dispatch from General Van Dorn, by which it will be seen that he has reached a position near Eagleville, but that the enemy has retired beyond that place. This puts him beyond my reach; at least I do not deem it prudent to go beyond Eagleville, and may return before going so far. Indeed, had I known certainly that the Abolition forces which had driven back Roddey on the left and Prather on the right, on Thursday, had retired beyond Eagleville, I should have returned to Shelbyville yesterday evening, in place of ordering a move to the front. As it is, I shall go down toward Eagleville, keeping my flanks well scouted, and return here to-night. I shall dispatch General Preston Smith to halt at this place till he hears from me again. When I start back, he can return to Shelbyville.

I have not been able to gain definite information of Colonel Roddey until two hours ago. He occupies Chapel Hill. No enemy in his front. Indeed, the enemy left Chapel Hill on Thursday night. Robinson's mill was not burned. Indeed, the force which drove in Roddey's pickets on that day and burned Russell's camp had retired before I left Shelbyville.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 8, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, and to say that he approves of your decision, and shall hold Colonel Roddey responsible for the manner in which he has managed affairs in his front and for failing to furnish the information necessary to guide your movements properly.

Very respectfully,

_____,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. WITHERS' DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Six and a half miles from Shelbyville, March 8, 1863—8 p. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Polk's Corps:

MAJOR: After remaining for hours to-day at Rover, the command has returned to the camp of last night. While at Rover, reconnaissances to the front, 2 miles beyond Eagleville, to the left, on the Chapel Hill and Triune road, and to the right, up in the direction of Salem, were made without encountering the enemy. He had moved on yesterday morning (Sheridan's and Steedman's brigades) to the north side of Harpeth River, near Triune.

A dispatch from General Van Dorn (which I sent you) was received, confirming my determination not to move the infantry farther to the front; therefore the return to this place. One brigade will be left here in the morning, and the other two will return to their camps. Will you order General Deas to return also; that is, if it meets the approval of the lieutenant-general commanding? Although the prime object of this move has not been achieved, for the reason that the enemy had left the vicinity of Chapel Hill before we left Shelbyville, yet I hope it has not been entirely fruitless. Having been early apprised of the move, the enemy retired beyond reach to a line farther in his rear than any he has occupied for more than a month. This evening he is not in Middleton, Versailles, or Eagleville. He will doubtless, however, reoccupy those places to-morrow. The inadequacy of the cavalry force in this front will enable him to do this without hinderance from us.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 8, 1863—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General DEAS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that, the object of your movement to White's Bridge having been accomplished, you will return to your division encampment near Shelbyville.

Very respectfully, &c.,

_____ _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 8, 1863.

Colonel [P. D.] RODDEY:

COLONEL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he regrets to find that the manner in which you have managed affairs in your front is not satisfactory, in this, that you have failed to keep him constantly advised of the actual condition of things immediately around you, in consequence of which his plans of operation have been somewhat disconcerted.

It is the highest duty of an officer commanding an outpost to keep his commanding general constantly and thoroughly advised of everything that transpires in his front, noting carefully and accurately every movement of the enemy. To enable you to do this, in the future you will communicate with these headquarters direct, as well as with your bri-

gade commander, Colonel Hagan; to accomplish which you will, as heretofore directed, establish a line of couriers from your outpost to the headquarters, and send the general a dispatch every six hours, and oftener, if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

———— ————,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* [8], 1863.

General POLK, *Shelbyville:*

GENERAL: Yours, containing copy of dispatch from Columbia, just received. I will endeavor to keep you, and all others interested, advised if they should move in my vicinity. I have nothing since 11 o'clock last night, except a report, obtained from citizens by my scouts near Caney Springs, that Federal cavalry, 1,500 strong, left Raleigh Hill yesterday morning, going toward Franklin.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 8, 1863—7.30 a. m.

General EARL VAN DORN:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that he has just received a dispatch from General Anderson, giving information that the enemy had retired from Chapel Hill, and gone up the pike so far from his base as to make it imprudent to follow him, especially with the feeble cavalry force disposable for the protection of his right flank. The object to be effected by the proposed combination of your and his forces cannot be accomplished, and General Anderson will return to Shelbyville, leaving, as before, a brigade in observation on the Unionville pike. Colonel Roddey, the general apprehends, is to be blamed for not having kept him sufficiently advised of the movements of the enemy in his front. The effects of this joint movement will, nevertheless, be productive of good results.

As to operations proper for your own division, in view of this state of things, you will know how to be guided by the facts before you and your general instructions from army headquarters. The general takes occasion to suggest, however, that the cavalry force in his front, from Middleton to Eagleville, is inadequate to the duty assigned it, a fact which has been brought to the attention of the general commanding, and until this is remedied it may be expedient for you to hold a portion of your force at a point where you can give his front the necessary support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

———— ————,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Shelbyville, March 8, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date received. It is a pleasant thing to hear from you, as your statements are always so directly to

the point. The forward movement reported by Colonel Smith is so like that made all along my front on Wednesday and Thursday that it reminds me of the young bird trying his wings before he finally leaves the nest. He seems to be feeling us all along our front, and I suppose we shall know before many days what his purposes are.

I thank you for the reports of the enemy's corps commanders; they tell the whole story as satisfactorily as we could desire, considering it comes from the other side.

Yours, truly,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 8, 1863.

The PRESIDENT:

Beg leave to urge most respectfully, but earnestly, the early assemblage of a court-martial for the trial of a fellow-citizen, Major-General McCown, who, we understand, is now under arrest upon certain charges recently preferred against him. There is no doubt, we apprehend, that this meritorious officer desires the earliest possible examination of his case, and we venture to give assurance that no expedients of any kind will be resorted to by General McCown for the postponement of proceedings in his case or for any needless delay in bringing on the scrutiny of his official conduct which has been challenged. We understand that General Joseph E. Johnston has recommended an early examination of this case, and we cordially concur in his action on this subject.

H. S. FOOTE.
G. A. HENRY.

P. S.—Since signing the above, I have received a letter from General McCown, at Chattanooga, who is exceedingly anxious to be brought to trial on the charges against him. He authorizes me to say he waives any exception to the rank of officers who may be ordered on the court for his trial. He seems to be very much the favorite of his division, if I may judge from the paper I had the honor to send you on yesterday, in which the general and field officers of his division united in his recommendation for promotion.

With great respect, I remain, as ever, your friend and obedient servant,
G. A. HENRY.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 8, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

SIR: I have the honor to receive [letter], by which you inform me that I have authority to order a general court-martial in the case of Major-General McCown. General Bragg, who is the accuser in this case, commands the department to which the accused belongs. By law, when a general commanding an army or separate department shall be the accuser of any officer under his command, the general court-martial for the trial of such officer shall be appointed by the President. This law seeming to me too plain and positive to admit of doubt, I forwarded the papers in the case to your office as soon as they were received.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 9, 1863.
(Received Richmond, March 9.)

General S. COOPER:

Pemberton telegraphs:

My scouts report on the 4th 12,000 to 15,000 troops left Corinth by land for Florence, and one iron-clad and six transports had landed troops. Other reports say they will go to Bridgeport with 25,000 men, two transports [gunboats?], and several transports in Tennessee River.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, March 9, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Order General Bragg to report to the War Department here for conference. Assume yourself direct charge of the army in Middle Tennessee.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, March 9, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Chattanooga:

Do you consider General Pemberton's dispatch of the advance of the enemy from Corinth in such force reliable? If so, have you any resources in your department to meet the advance? Can troops be called from Mobile or Mississippi, or can you spare any from Middle Tennessee? Might not Van Dorn's cavalry, at least, return?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

OXFORD, ALA., *March* 9, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL:
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

COLONEL: In pursuance of Special Orders, Tullahoma, February 10, 1863, from General Johnston, I have established a depot of subsistence at this place, it being the nearest point on the Tennessee and Alabama River Railroad at which storage could be obtained to navigation on the Coosa River to Rome, Ga. As yet I have been able to make but little progress in the collection of stores, owing to the fact that nearly all the leading articles are rating above the schedule of prices fixed by the Secretary of War. I find, however, a considerable surplus of corn in this vicinity and in the vicinity of Uniontown and Demopolis, and hope to be able to buy several thousand bushels. I also hear of several lots of bacon, some in the hands of speculators and some in the hands of wealthy planters, who, like the speculators, are holding it up for prices much above the maximum established by the Secretary of War in his schedule; and perceiving from orders which I have seen coming from Richmond that impressments in this kind of cases are being authorized and urged, I have addressed an application to the Commissary-General for authority to make them. Should it be conferred, as I have

no doubt it will, I think I will be able to secure many thousand pounds of bacon and as much corn as transportation to the river can be provided for.

I have purchased above 60 head of good beef-cattle, and will be able to start a drove of from 80 to 100 to the army by the middle of the present week, and I think I will be able to secure from 400 to 600 before the grass beef comes in, after which a great many may be bought. The breadth of land sown in wheat in this region is very large, and the prospect is flattering of an abundant yield, and, should the seasons favor it, this will perhaps prove one of the best depots in the South for the collection of that important cereal.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. W. GUY,
Major and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

[CHAPEL HILL], *March* 9, 1863—4 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Shelbyville:*

I have nothing since my last dispatch from the enemy. I have a scouting party in the vicinity of their lines, and think if anything new they would have returned.

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 9, 1863.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Inclosed please find report from a reliable scouting party from my old company. Maj. [W. A.] Johnson returned from his scout toward College Grove. He reports a scouting party of the Federals out this evening; a small advance came in sight of our pickets; they returned immediately. A Mr. Ritchie, belonging to General Morgan's cavalry, has returned from a scout back of College Grove, and reports a large force of cavalry between Jordan's Store and Mrs. Wilson's house, a distance of 1 mile, the road filled all the way, advancing this way late this evening. Mrs. Wilson's is about 8 miles from Chapel Hill, on the Nashville pike. If this be true, we will very likely mix to-morrow morning.

Very truly,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

[Inclosure.]

MARCH 9, 1863—7 a. m.

Colonel [RODDEY]:

SIR: Yesterday we passed up the Murfreesborough pike, 8 miles from Murfreesborough; then we went north through the woods until we were northwest from Salem 3 or 4 miles. This morning we observed an encampment on Overall Creek, about 2 miles north of Salem. We saw Rosecrans' army, encamped in front of Murfreesborough. We came west from there, until we touched the Triune pike, in the rear of their pickets, too strong for us. Their outpost is 3 miles from Eagleville, their camp a mile or two back from the picket. From the best information we can gain, the camp nearest us consists of two regiments of

infantry and one of cavalry. The citizens in their lines all speak of a general stir in the Federal camps.

Very respectfully,

JAS. MHOON.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 9, 1863.

General LEONIDAS POLK,
Headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The only item of news since my last, at 10 this a. m., is contained in inclosed note* from my picket outpost at Riggs' cross-roads; it is corroborated by some citizens coming in since. Maj. [W. A.] Johnson, of my regiment, has gone out to investigate the matter, and engage the enemy if they advance on us. I send this via Unionville, that Colonel [A. A.] Russell may know all that I do of the enemy's movements.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* [9], 1863—10 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I send you all the information I have obtained since my last, at 4 o'clock. When my scouts left College Grove, at 4 p. m., they saw the enemy's pickets standing on the hill at Dr. Webb's place, south side of Harpeth Creek. When I left the vicinity of Eagleville this evening, two of my guides promised to remain in the vicinity all night, but they came in at 7 o'clock, and stated that the enemy were in Eagleville one hour after we left; but as they did not see them, I don't consider it reliable. I have a reliable scout in the vicinity of the enemy, who have not yet returned.

I wish to make this explanation: I was ordered by General Bragg to report to you, and by you to report to General Wheeler. Afterward General Wheeler ordered me to report to Colonel Hagan, and by Colonel [J.] Hagan to keep up constant communication with Colonel Russell, at Unionville, of everything in my vicinity. I understood from that order that Colonel Russell would keep him advised, and that it was unnecessary for me to make any other report. I hope the above explanation will be satisfactory. Not having been instructed to report to you, I thought it might be a breach of etiquette to report otherwise than through my brigade commander. I would like very much to know what is considered to be [the duty] of an officer occupying my position [in front]. I have heretofore, for want of a knowledge of the [country], been unable to ascertain the object or strength [illegible†] of the enemy, except by skirmishing with and fighting [illegible†], which I have done every chance, but so far [illegible†] no party of theirs I could cope with, and have to give back. Yet I am fully satisfied. We have punished them much worse than they have us, notwithstanding Colonel [J. M.] Warren ran into a party at College Grove and lost some thirty-odd of his men. (It was done by my order.)

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* Not found.

† The places marked illegible have been torn off the original paper.

HEADQUARTERS,
Middleton, March 10, 1863.

Col. JAMES HAGAN,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: I have the honor, as well as pleasure, of sending you another Federal deserter (Private George Addis, Second Kentucky Cavalry). I have retained his arms and send you his horse. He was brought in by the First Alabama, and I would request that his horse be turned over to the quartermaster of said regiment, that it may have the benefit of the horse.

He states that three divisions, viz, Davis', Rousseau's, and Sheridan's, left Murfreesborough yesterday and came out on the pike leading to Eagleville. Davis went in the direction of Eagleville, and Rousseau's and Sheridan's divisions he thinks are now at Versailles; they were there this morning. He does not know the object of the expedition. They left camp with three days' rations; no cooking utensils. There are two small regiments of cavalry at Versailles also. He states that there is a prevailing dissatisfaction among the Federal soldiers in consequence of Lincoln's negro proclamation, and that many desertions will occur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. PRATHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

COLUMBIA, *March* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

General Van Dorn's forces have crossed Rutherford Creek, and have possession of the hill this side of the creek. The Federal forces are about a mile the other side the creek (not fordable). Duck River very high. Their infantry and artillery advancing this way to co-operate with their cavalry. The Federal forces estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000.

L. J. POLK.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 10, 1863—4 a. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Nothing new since my last dispatch.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

MARCH 10, 1863—10 o'clock.

General LEONIDAS POLK,
Headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Nothing new since my last, at 4 o'clock this morning. Will send intermediate courier if anything happens worth notice.

Very truly,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Triune Road, March 10, 1863.

[Maj. THOMAS M. JACK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*]

MAJOR: I send you a dispatch from Colonel Roddey, just received. I have my command ready to move forward at a moment's notice, but will await the receipt of further intelligence from the front.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 10, 1863.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: There are at this hour (11 o'clock) several citizens and some soldiers who have come in from the vicinity of Caney Spring and Raleigh Hill, giving the information that the enemy camped last night in strong force at the latter place. (Colonel Battle and Major Winn amongst the citizens, one of Van Dorn's soldiers and one of mine that was with him in his last fight amongst the soldiers.) All report the enemy pressing Van Dorn very hard, and advancing on this place from the north and west of us. The force at Raleigh Hill supposed to be going to Lewisburg. I am instructed by General Van Dorn to hold my position as long as possible, and shall do so to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 10, 1863—4 p. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville:*

GENERAL: My scouts have returned from Caney Spring, and report no enemy at that place, and only so far citizen reports as to their being at Raleigh Hill, my scouts to that point not having returned. My return scout from Eagleville report, upon authority of Dr. Webb, on north side of Harpeth River, the enemy re-enforced at the forks of the pike, 4 miles south of Triune; enemy represented their re-enforcements at two brigades. Another report from a citizen (a Mr. Floyd), who was captured last Thursday and taken to Murfreesborough, and returned last night, says that three divisions of the Federal army had left, and were leaving that vicinity, marching toward Triune and Franklin. He mentioned Davis', Sheridan's, and one other name not recollected, as generals commanding divisions. A few artillery shots were heard this evening toward Spring Hill.

My pickets are stationed at Holt's Corners, on a road leading from Rover to Caney Spring, and are extended on the right to Colonel Russell's, and on the left near Caney Spring.

Very truly,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—The company you [illegible] guns at Shelbyville, as intended, have never reported to me, and, I am informed, have been sent back to

Northern Alabama. I will, however, have them put in order, and use them with some drilled men in my command. I have never heard anything from Colonel Hagan upon the subject of artillery. Hope he may send them to me promptly.

I give reports on the other side as I get them, not vouching for the correctness of anything I hear from citizens.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 10, 1863—10 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Nothing since my last dispatch at 4 this p. m. My paper will soon be all gone, and I don't know where I can get supplied in this country.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, March 10, 1863.

Colonel RODDEY:

COLONEL: General Van Dorn directs me to inform you that he is in position on the south side of Rutherford Creek. The enemy are in force at Spring Hill.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. SCHAUMBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *March* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Enemy forming line of battle in front of my position, in Rutherford County.

I am afraid my pontoon bridges are not finished; will not destroy them. I will have to move out toward Lewisburg pike.

EARL VAN DORN.

COLUMBIA, *March* 10, 1863.

General BRAGG and
Lieutenant-General POLK:

I shall fail in getting my pontoon bridge over the river, and shall ferry my artillery over, and cut out toward the Lewisburg pike, cross near Chapel Hill, and return to Columbia. Can you send troops that can reach Columbia before I can? I am confident it is the design of the enemy to take the place, if possible. Three brigades were in sight to-day, besides cavalry. River very high and rising rapidly. All streams past fording, and still rising.

Can you answer to-night?

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

(Delayed by obstructions on line.—OPERATOR.)

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg commanding, March 10, 1863; headquarters Tullahoma, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last report.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Polk's corps	1,185	17,302	14	259	38	1,016	18,279	24,046	36,963	36,815
Hardee's corps	996	12,621	4	63	34	673	13,153	17,263	27,301	27,674
Jackson's brigade	102	1,360	.....	.....	6	109	1,451	2,319	3,029	2,232
Post Tullahoma	28	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	403	596	607
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	236	227	271	336	339
Wheeler's cavalry corps	.....	.....	753	8,908	.....	.....	8,848	11,999	18,130	15,481
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	5	135	.....	.....	134	163	189	185
Total	2,311	31,558	776	9,365	95	2,034	42,353	56,464	86,544	83,333

NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—Major-General Van Dorn, commanding cavalry division, on March 1, 1863, reported as follows: Total present, 5,376; aggregate present, 5,807, and has since made no return, although repeatedly urged to do so, and though blanks for that purpose were promptly furnished.

ATLANTA, *March* 11, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I spent the most of to-day with Major Cummings, the depot commissary at this post, and found him an intelligent and efficient officer. His report as to supplies and general prospects is rather gloomy, and suggestive of immediate and energetic steps as necessary to avoid the fast approaching scarcity threatening the army. He has on hand an aggregate of salt meat of all sorts of 8,000,000 pounds, with about 4,000 head of cattle in pasture. Of the former, he supplies the eastern armies with about 500,000 pounds weekly. He tells me that he is the exclusive source of supply for the Virginia army in the matter of salt provisions. Truly a remarkable state of things. At my instance, he has re-enforced his agents in Northern Alabama, and in the counties immediately adjacent to General Bragg's army in Tennessee, by sending 8 or 10 efficient men, with instructions to scour every district in each of the counties. In one of these counties (Lincoln), Col. V. K. Stevenson informs me there are at least 1,000,000 pounds of salt meat which can be had. In the county of Giles, adjoining, he is of opinion that half as much can be obtained. Stevenson is a reliable man, and familiar with the country. The difficulty is, and has been, with the agents and officers, want of energy and industry in looking up supplies. Cummings sends State bank money and a supply of molasses and sugar as adjuncts in procuring supplies. I think matters are now in a fair way to have the army supplied from the immediate locality, so as to protect the reserves for an emergency and (the eastern army [?]). Stevenson thinks there are three months' supplies in the country contiguous to Bragg's army. I have pointed out to Major Cummings two or three localities in which I am informed there are beef-cattle, and he has ordered agents to go there and purchase.

I am, faithfully, yours,

A. D. BANKS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 11, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

General Pemberton reports, 9th instant, all gunboats and transports gone from Florence to Harrisburg, probably Hamburg. Land forces returned to Corinth, making about 10,000 there. General Bragg says on 10th movement evidently being made in this direction from Corinth. Nothing yet east of Bear Creek, on Tennessee River. Boats at Savannah and Pittsburg Landing. The enemy heavily re-enforced at Franklin.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 11, 1863.

General POLK:

Support Van Dorn as far as possible. All available cavalry will move to our left immediately to support him. Should enemy cross river to Columbia, we must strike his front and rear.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

COLUMBIA, *March* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

No enemy in sight. Last accounts he was 4 miles beyond the river. Batteries in position to rake the roads in front.

J. W. SIMS,
Captain, Commanding Post.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 11, 1863—4 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have not even had a rumor during the night. The officer of the day reports all quiet at picket outposts. When everything looks quiet, and it is likely to remain so long enough, I desire to visit your headquarters.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 11, 1863—4 a. m.

Col. JAMES HAGAN,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: I am, by order of General Polk, reporting to him by line of couriers every six hours, and when there is anything to report, I always direct the courier to show the dispatch to Colonel Russell, on the way, that he may be informed, and, if he deems it necessary, inform you of its contents.

I want some pack-saddles for my command. Please inform me how many you issue to a company, or how many men are entitled to one saddle? Can I get the long-range guns, in lieu of indifferent guns

now on hand, spoken of by Lieutenant [R. R.] Gaines? General Polk informs me that you will send me two pieces of artillery. Please inform me upon these points.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, &c.

MARCH 11, 1863—10 a. m.

General POLK, *Headquarters Shelbyville:*

Yours of yesterday 6 p. m. is at hand. I send another courier to put on the line with this dispatch. I have one post between here and Unionville, one at Unionville, and will now have two between that point and Shelbyville, with instructions to divide the distance equally. I have nothing new to send from any direction. I hear some cannonading, said to be in the direction of Spring Hill. It has continued, at intervals, since sunrise this morning to within the last fifteen minutes. I have scouting parties gone in the direction of Eagleville, College Grove, and Raleigh Hill.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 11, 1863—11 o'clock.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Scouts report enemy in strong force at Eagleville, coming from Murfreesborough via Versailles; also advancing on the Chapel Hill pike, via College Grove. Jefferson C. Davis' command at Eagleville. Cannonading still going on toward Spring Hill.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

EAGLEVILLE, *March* 11, 1863—1 p. m.

Col. P. D. RODDEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: The enemy are not advancing. There are none on the pike between Eagleville and Rover. General Davis' division passed here yesterday evening from Murfreesborough, going in the direction of Franklin. I learn from a lieutenant of General Bragg's staff they are encamped between Versailles and Rover (half-way between the two places). About a half hour ago they burned Floyd's store, in Eagleville. Their pickets, the citizens tell us, are 2 miles from this place.

Very respectfully,

JAS. MHOON.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 11, 1863—4 p. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Thanks for your roll of paper, which is exactly in time. I started a courier through to General Van Dorn, with intelligence of the enemy's movement. I have been unable to find anything further

of their movements since my last dispatch, this p. m. One scout has returned from College Grove. They report the Federal pickets on north side of Harpeth River, 1 mile from the village. Citizens think the force is very strong on the forks of the pike, and that they intend moving in this direction. I shall have other scouting parties coming in during the night. If any force of ours should move against the enemy, I hope you will advise me, that we may participate.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 11, 1863—10 p. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Nothing from the front since my last, at 4 o'clock this evening. My scouts are still out in their vicinity, to report any move they make. General [George B.] Cosby's brigade is in bivouac, 1 mile from here, and report General Van Dorn with his command just behind. I learned at General Cosby's headquarters that they would move at 11 o'clock to-night, via White's Bridge. I have sent a courier to report to General Van Dorn all the facts in my possession about the enemy.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S BRIGADE,
On Triune Pike, March 11, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I send you a dispatch from Colonel Roddey. I was at Colonel Russell's quarters last night just before dark, and learned from him that he had been advised by Lieutenant-Colonel Prather (at Middleton) that Federal General Jefferson C. Davis, with his command, was moving from Murfreesborough toward Eagleville, supposed to be moving to the neighborhood of Franklin. Davis' cavalry, one regiment, were said to be between Salem and Versailles. Colonel Russell said the information came to Lieut. Col. [J. S.] Prather from citizens and scouts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Brigadier-General Stewart, commanding McCown's division, will at once place his command in readiness, and move with it to Hooker's, on the Triune road, the position recently occupied by Brigadier-General Anderson's command. He will leave details in camp, with orders to prepare three days' rations, to be sent on after him.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 11, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *McMinnville:*

Move to Van Dorn's support on our left with all the cavalry you can spare from the line. Enemy is pressing him heavily, but are far from support. We ought to cut him off.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The general commanding is gratified at the efforts you have taken to discipline and regulate your command. The chief of ordnance can furnish several thousand sabers.

I am, general, with high respect,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 11, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *McMinnville:*

Brigadier-General [W. T.] Martin, of the cavalry, is here to report to you for assignment. He is a fine soldier and excellent disciplinarian.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MOBILE, *March* 12, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive here, being on my way to Lieutenant-General Pemberton's headquarters, two dispatches (telegraphic) from you, by way of Chattanooga, to which I have briefly replied by telegraph.

The first directs me to order General Bragg to Richmond for conference. I shall obey the order as soon as I can. I hope that that most meritorious officer's removal is but temporary, and that the Government will adopt no course which might be regarded by the public as evidence of want of confidence in his generalship.

The second asks if I have any resources under my control to meet the advance from Corinth, reported by Lieutenant-General Pemberton; if troops can be spared from Mobile or Mississippi, or from Middle Tennessee for the purpose; if Van Dorn's cavalry, at least, might not return.

The infantry for defense on the land side of Mobile amounts to but 2,500.

I reported to the President in December that nearly 20,000 additional troops were required in Mississippi. Since then Grant's army has been heavily re-enforced. Allow me to remind you also of what I have said of the length of time necessary for the transfer of troops in any considerable number from Mississippi to Tennessee. Those two departments are more distant from each other in time than Eastern Virginia and Middle Tennessee.

In relation to detaching from General Bragg's army, permit me to remind you that I have been for the last two months asking the Department to strengthen it, and representing it as too weak to oppose the

powerful army in front of it with confidence. On that account Major-General Van Dorn's cavalry was added. Dividing that army might be fatal to it. Major-General [Samuel] Jones reported some time ago that the enemy was sending troops from the Kanawha Valley. Soon after, our friends about Nashville informed General Bragg that Major-General Cox had arrived with his division from Western Virginia, and, a little later, that Major-General Sigel's division had also joined Rosecrans. I therefore suggested that the troops which had been opposed to those divisions in Virginia should be sent to General Bragg without delay. Allow me to repeat that suggestion.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

MOBILE, *March* 12, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

There are no resources under my control to meet the advance you refer to. On the contrary, I have repeatedly asked for re-enforcements for all the departments you mention. As the enemy has certainly sent troops from Virginia to Middle Tennessee, we ought to do the same without delay. Troops will not be likely to move from Corinth until Rosecrans advances.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

MOBILE, *March* 12, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

General Bragg reports the enemy 10,000 strong, pressing Van Dorn back.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

MOBILE, *March* 12, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma:*

I hope that we may have troops to prevent the enemy's crossing at Columbia.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

MOBILE, *March* 12, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

GENERAL: The supplies of sugar and molasses for the troops here and in Tennessee come through Vicksburg. I need not tell you how important those supplies are to the troops in these times of scarcity of meat. The returning trains from Vicksburg can bring valuable quantities without delaying the transportation of subsistence stores to this place. Please direct that this be done. Other departments have greater difficulty in obtaining food than yours.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lewisburg, March 12, 1863

General LEONIDAS POLK, *Shelbyville:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to send to you the news received from a very reliable scout of General Van Dorn's. The scout left Franklin yesterday morning. He states that the Federal force, consisting of sixteen regiments of infantry, eighteen pieces of artillery, and 1,000 cavalry, left Franklin on Monday morning, and advanced on the Columbia and Franklin turnpike against our position at Spring Hill. At the same time, about the same number of cavalry and one piece of artillery advanced on the Carter Creek pike, and 800 Federal cavalry on the Lewisburg pike the evening of the previous day (Sunday). On Sunday evening Generals Sheridan and Steedman left Triune with a force estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, and marched on Franklin. They have united their forces with the first mentioned, and the whole force is now north of Rutherford Creek, 4 miles from Columbia. I think this news and the estimate of force can be relied on. General Van Dorn will reach Columbia, with Cosby's brigade, to-night. The artillery (ten pieces) in position there. Our whole force of cavalry will be there by daylight in the morning.

Please send the contents of this, by telegraph, to General Bragg.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARCH 12, 1863.

Colonel HAGAN, *Fosterville, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: Lieutenant [Belton O.] Nabors reports that the enemy have received additional rations and ammunition at Versailles or Eagleville. About 40 wagons, loaded with said articles, passed down the pike, in the direction of these two places, late last evening. He is immediately on the pike, 3½ miles south of Salem, and will remain there until late this evening. He will get the position, strength, &c., of the enemy, and let me know of it this morning, if possible.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. PRATHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 12, 1863—5 a. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville:*

GENERAL: Nothing new from the enemy since my last. My scouts report everything quiet at 9 o'clock last night. Other scouts will go out on all the roads this morning.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Near Unionville, March 12, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Shelbyville:*

GENERAL: I send a dispatch just received from Colonel Hagan in reference to the enemy's having received additional supplies; also one

from Colonel Roddey in reference to Van Dorn, from which it will be seen he is safe.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* [12], 1863—10 a. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville:*

No additional news from the enemy. General Van Dorn's command passed during the night, the last regiment about sunrise. He left no intimation that I know of his future movements. I am now picketing all the roads between this and Columbia, Caney Spring, and Raleigh Hill. We have 200 pickets on duty at this time, besides four scouting parties in front of the pickets on the leading roads.

Colonel [J.] Hagan and Lieutenant-Colonel [A. J.] Hays, of General Bragg's [staff], staid here last night, and left this morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 12, 1863.

General LEONIDAS POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: My scouts are some of them in from College Grove. All they gather from that vicinity indicates that the force encamped at the forks of the pike amounts to one brigade; that Jefferson C. Davis' division went forward toward Franklin. Some rumors to the effect that they are fortifying at Triune are circulating, but they did not ascertain anything which was deemed reliable upon that subject.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 12, 1863.

General LEONIDAS POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

DEAR SIR: I have no report from the enemy in any direction. Everything seems quiet to-day. Their pickets stand at the same [points] to-day they did yesterday evening, on the Triune pike.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HOOKER'S, *Thursday*, [*March*] 12, 1863—12 m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: Not hearing from the front during last night nor early this morning, I thought it best to ride on to Unionville myself, and have just returned from Colonel Russell's command. A courier was met on the way from Van Dorn to you, reporting that Van Dorn was at the bridge last night. He is, of course, now across Duck River.

Russell had not heard from Roddey this morning, and we take it for granted the latter is undisturbed at Chapel Hill. Russell's pickets exchanged shots this morning with a small body of the enemy's cavalry, the latter soon retiring. Russell thinks they have retired to Versailles, which is said to be 8 miles from Unionville. There is probably a brigade

(of Davis' division) about Versailles, or Eagleville. Davis' division are said to have moved on from Eagleville, perhaps about 10 o'clock night before last, toward Spring Hill. The brigade about Versailles or Eagleville is either a part of Davis' division or an additional brigade which followed him.

Colonel Walthall has just informed me that a courier from Roddey passed here about 9 o'clock, reporting all quiet there last night, and that scouts would be sent out this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. STEWART,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., March* 12, 1863.

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XIII. Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, will proceed without delay to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding, for assignment to duty with the brigade lately commanded by General Cleburne.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN., *Shelbyville, Tenn., March* 12, 1863.

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VI. Brig. Gen. W. B. Bate will report to Brigadier-General Stewart, commanding McCown's division, for assignment to the command of Rains' brigade.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *March* 13, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: Under instructions from General Johnston, I have been for some days past prosecuting an inquiry into the probable prospect of supplying the army of General Bragg with salt meat from the country adjacent to that command, the object of this being mainly, as I understand, to protect the reserve supplies at Atlanta and elsewhere, in the event of a contingency. I hasten to communicate the result of this investigation, so far as I have been able to make it.

Taking the testimony of gentlemen of character and credibility, who are familiar with the resources of the country, I should say that in the tier of counties lying to the right and left of the railroad to Shelbyville, from Stevenson, there were supplies sufficient, if energetically collected, to subsist General Bragg's command for certainly two months. The counties of Lincoln, Giles, and Maury are particularly mentioned, Maj. V. K. Stevenson, president of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, venturing the opinion that the former county alone has a surplus of 800,000 pounds of salt meat. It is suggested that Capt. Moses Cruse,

a quartermaster, formerly a sheriff of Lincoln County, would be the most efficient person to send to that immediate locality. He is said to be a person of high character and great industry, and to enjoy a large share of popular confidence. I would respectfully recommend that he be ordered to report to Major [J. J.] Walker, General Bragg's chief commissary, for special commissary duty in that section.

It is proper to add that Major Cummings, in charge of the subsistence depot at Atlanta, presents rather a gloomy view of his resources. Among other discouraging items, he informed me that he was compelled to make a weekly shipment of 500,000 pounds of meat for the eastern army. Hence it becomes a matter of most serious concern to gather assiduously all the supplies in the immediate front and on the flanks of General Bragg's army. I shall leave to-morrow to prosecute a further inquiry into the prospects of beef-cattle in Central Alabama.

Very respectfully,

A. D. BANKS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY OUTPOST,
Murfreesborough Pike, March 13, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps:*

MAJOR: Lieutenant [William G.] Logan, with a small scouting party from Middleton, captured to-day three of the enemy's couriers, on the road leading from Versailles to Salem. The inclosed dispatch* was found on them. Lieutenant Logan reports the enemy to be in force at Versailles; also that a large commissary train went up the pike this morning, in the direction of Murfreesborough. My scouts on this pike report but one brigade of the enemy this side of Stone's River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HAGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS, *Middleton, March* 13, 1863.

[Col. JAMES HAGAN:]

COLONEL: This is a copy of an intercepted dispatch. You will see from it that the Yankees perhaps contemplate an attack on Unionville to-morrow. Lieutenant Logan, with 5 men, captured 3 prisoners bearing dispatches—all on Salem and Versailles pike. Still in large force at that place. Have all other scouts on the pike to-night.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. PRATHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

P. S.—Sent the original to brigade headquarters.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Stone's River, March 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Commanding Forces at Versailles:

GENERAL: Your letter of March 12 is received, stating that there is perhaps a force of 3,000 of the enemy at Unionville. General Davis

* See inclosure below.

has been ordered to communicate with you, and perhaps he will decide to attack the force at Unionville, in which case General McCook directs that you act under General Davis' orders, and support him in all his movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

A true copy of intercepted dispatch found on the person of a Federal courier, between Versailles and Salem.

JOHN S. PRATHER,
Commanding at Middleton, Tenn.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 13, 1863—Noon.

General POLK, *Shelbyville:*

GENERAL: My scouts in from the front report everything quiet. I still keep scouting parties in every direction from which the enemy are likely to advance. I think if a sufficient number of good, intelligent guides were furnished, I might annoy the enemy considerably at all times, whether they be going or coming, and to that end have written General Wheeler to get a company that was organized in the country between here and Murfreesborough.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

NEAR EAGLEVILLE, *March* 13, 1863—2 a. m.

Col. P. D. RODDEY, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: This morning at 11 o'clock four companies of Federal cavalry passed from Eagleville to our old camp, and took the dirt road by Oglesby's to the Chapel Hill and Nashville pike, and advanced in the direction of Chapel Hill. A scout of about the same size went down toward Rover.

The citizens say large numbers of infantry are in Eagleville (I will let you know to-night whether it is so or not). It may be that they are going to White's Bridge, and send the scout on the Nashville pike to draw attention.

Very respectfully,

JAS. MHOON.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 13, 1863.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: On my arrival from Unionville, I learn there has been skirmishing between the enemy's cavalry and my outpost, on the Triune pike, at Holt's Corners. Three companies of the enemy present. Major [W. A.] Johnson had gone out with four companies to investigate. My scouts report an advance on that pike 2 miles this side of Eagleville at 3 p. m. Nothing from pickets on that road yet. My scouts in from the direction of Spring Hill report everything quiet 10 miles from here, and no report of any on the Lewisburg and Franklin pike.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 13, 1863—11 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: My scouts are in, having left a point commanding a view of the enemy at Eagleville. They report the encampment large, extending toward Rover some distance beyond the junction of the pikes, and reaching considerably north of the junction. Appearance of an extensive camp near Versailles. They returned from my outpost picket stand, on Triune road, to Eagleville. Major Johnson followed them beyond the forks of the road at Riggs'. I rather look for them to advance on this place and Rover to-morrow simultaneously.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 13, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you copy of captured dispatch* that will explain itself. There never was a better opportunity for giving the enemy a good whipping. If General Stewart is ordered to take position at Unionville by daylight, and a supporting force, say General Cheatham's, was ordered to start to-night, it would arrive in ample time; with my cavalry in the rear, we could accomplish much; indeed, I think it worth your presence. Of course, without infantry support, I can do nothing. I visit General Stewart to-night. I await your reply with great impatience.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 13, 1863—9 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Immediately upon my arrival here yesterday, I sent a scout in the direction of Eagleville. They returned late last night; reported no enemy at Eagleville, but the forces of Davis, Rousseau, and Sheridan encamped from the forks of the pike (3 miles beyond Eagleville) to Triune. I have read dispatches to you that announced the safety of Van Dorn. The enemy may attempt another raid on this place on their return to Murfreesborough, which I think will take place to-day or to-morrow. I send you two Northern papers.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

UNIONVILLE, *March* [13], 1863—8 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK:

GENERAL: Captain [W. C.] Bacot has just returned from his scout. The enemy retired in direction of Murfreesborough. They have large wagon trains with them, and they avowed the object of their trip to have

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* See inclosure, p. 689.

been the interception of Van Dorn. I send a scout to Versailles early in the morning, and will be in Shelbyville in the morning on business. I think this outpost will soon be all right. Colonel [J. C.] Malone, jr., went to Shelbyville to-day. I send you a Louisville Journal of the 12th, the latest.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

EAGLEVILLE, *March* 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHARTON,
Commanding Outpost, Rover, Tenn.:

SIR: The enemy have just left, and are in line of battle about 1 mile distant. Two divisions of infantry and one brigade of cavalry have just evacuated the town as we entered. I have some prisoners. They have gone in the direction of Murfreesborough.

In haste, your obedient servant,

W. C. BACOT,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

[Indorsement.]

WHARTON'S HEADQUARTERS, *Unionville, March* 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: I sent out this morning Captain Bacot with his company and squadron of Texas Rangers to develop the enemy at Eagleville. *The dispatch on the reverse ——— show with what success he accomplished his mission. Will dispatch you again to ——— and will visit you, or ——— to-morrow, the enemy be ——— willing.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON.

OXFORD, ALA., *March* 14, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

COLONEL: In the order assigning me to duty, General Johnston—

Directs that [I] will proceed, without delay, to Middle Alabama, for the purpose of purchasing subsistence stores, and of establishing in the eastern part of that district depots of the same.

From the mere reading of the order, I should have been in some doubt as to the precise geographical boundary of my field of service, but in a previous conversation at General Polk's headquarters, in Shelbyville, I understood General Johnston as saying that I could operate in Middle Alabama, anywhere north of the railroad leading from Selma to Meridian, and hence, on arriving here and learning that but little could be done at present in the purchase of grain on the line of railway leading from Selma in the direction of Rome, Ga., and believing, from the conversations alluded to, that the valleys of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior Rivers, north of the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad, were comprehended in my district, I accordingly sent agents into that section of country to purchase, and thus far have succeeded in buying a small lot of pickled pork, a few hundred bushels of peas, and about

* The original of this is so mutilated that it cannot be deciphered.

20,000 of corn; but I apprehend, from facts which have been brought to my notice, that there is some misunderstanding as to the departmental jurisdiction of the territory in question, General Buckner's quartermaster and agents claiming that it belongs exclusively to their district; and from the inclosed papers you will perceive that steps have been taken by them to prevent my removal of the stores purchased. I therefore crave your further direction in the matter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. W. GUY,
Major and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DIST. OF THE GULF,
Mobile, February 20, 1863.

Capt. W. H. JEMISON, *Assistant Quartermaster, Demopolis, Ala.:*

You will not allow any corn or forage of any kind to be taken from this district. The supply in the district is not sufficient for the demand. If any has been purchased by agents from other districts, you will receive the forage from them, or hold it until they are satisfied that it will not be allowed to leave the district. In the mean time you will contract with any persons who can deliver at this or any future time all the forage you possibly can. Mr. Foote, the agent of this department (quartermaster's) at this place, will be in Demopolis in a few days, and give you full information on the subject.

I am, your obedient servant,

SAM. K. HAYS,
Major and Chief Quartermaster of the District.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MOBILE, *March* 11.

Capt. J. C. CURRY, *Assistant Quartermaster:*

Permit no corn or provisions to leave this department.

SAM. K. HAYS,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Mobile, February 27, 1863.

Without special permission from this district office, no provisions, forage, or supplies will be allowed to leave this district. All provisions, forage, or supplies now in the hands of Government agents, purchased in this district, will be seized for the use of the district. Purchases made by Government agents in other districts, and in the course of transit, will not be interfered with.

By command of Major-General Buckner:

[SAM. K. HAYS,
Major and Chief Quartermaster of the District.]

[Inclosure No. 4.]

MARCH 12, [1863.]

Capt. J. C. CURRY, *Assistant Quartermaster:*

Allow no freight to leave this district for any army.

By order of General Buckner:

SAM. K. HAYS,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 14, 1863—2.30 a. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Nothing additional since my last from the enemy in my front. A scout leaving their vicinity at 9 o'clock had failed to discover any move or change after dark, up to that time.

General Wharton's dispatch containing orders read.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

NEAR WIDOW BROWN'S HOUSE,
March 14, 1863—11 a. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: We are at this point, 1 mile from Rover, waiting signal. There has been a few guns fired near Eagleville toward a scouting party of ours. A scout from Holt's Corners reports twenty to thirty guns fired west of that point; don't know anything of the cause, as I have no scout in that direction.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

UNIONVILLE—1 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK:

GENERAL: The enemy have not yet advanced; I am expecting them. Please keep the prisoner sent by Colonel Hagan, who claims to be Rosecrans' orderly, until Colonel Malone arrives, which will be to-night or early in the morning. If Davis comes, we will give them the best fight there is in us. I am satisfied if the courier's things, saddle, &c., were thoroughly examined, dispatches would be found. I am entirely out of paper and envelopes. The enemy are now at Eagleville.

Respectfully, general,

JNO. A. WHARTON.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* [14], 1863—11 p. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Nothing additional from the enemy's line. I have scouts in my front, none of whom have reported since my last, at 5 o'clock; they will, however, if anything comes within their observation worth sending in.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

P. S.—Before starting this inclosure, inclosed dispatch is received from my scout, which is perfectly reliable.

[Inclosure.]

[MARCH 14], 1863.

Colonel RODDEY:

According to your instructions, I have scouted the country between Chapel Hill and the enemy's lines, which we discovered by receiving

the fire of the pickets. Their nearest picket is at College Grove. To-night we perceive large fires in the direction of Versailles.

Yours, respectfully,

ZENAS MOODY.

[Indorsement.]

This information is perfectly reliable.

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

MARCH 14, 1863—4.30 p. m.

General LEONIDAS POLK:

GENERAL: I destroyed the order, a copy of which you call for. I remember the substance. I had no adjutant with me, and was fearful it might fall into the hands of the enemy by carelessness. The enemy have not yet advanced. If everything is quiet in the morning, I will call upon you, with Colonel Malone.

Respectfully, general,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, March* 14, 1863.

I. Brigadier-General Martin, Provisional Army, is hereby ordered to report, with his staff, to Major-General Wheeler, commanding cavalry division, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, *March* 15, 1863.

[General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:]

GENERAL: I inclose you copies of communication sent to Colonel Ewell in your absence, touching the matter of my present errand. I send these copies, as the colonel suggested that the reports had better be referred to General Bragg.

Major Cummings to-day informs me that the agents sent by him last week into Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama report a most encouraging prospect. They are much embarrassed for transportation to collect the supplies at depots on the railroad, the country having been stripped completely of every description of wagons and carts. Would it not be well to call General Bragg's attention to this matter, and get him to order his chief quartermaster to furnish a certain amount of transportation to be employed for this purpose? Cummings reports encouragingly as to the probable success of Pegram and Williams in Kentucky. He expects confidently from 6,000 to 7,000 head of stock from this source alone. I think my conversations and suggestions have had the effect of stimulating him to renewed exertions. The truth is, the supplies are in the country; all that is wanted is energy and industry in collecting them. I leave this evening with the intention of

visiting Middle Alabama, to still further prosecute my inquiry. Should you need me, a telegram will reach me at Selma, Ala.

Very faithfully,

A. D. BANKS,
[*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

[Inclosure.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *March* 15, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Under instructions from General Johnston, I have recently visited the range of counties contiguous to Montgomery, Ala., to ascertain the probable amount of surplus supplies that might be obtained for the use of the army. Though gleaned in some localities of all except barely enough to sustain the local population, I find in others considerable quantities of subsistence that might be collected with proper exertions. In conversing with the planters, I found the class of persons employed by commissaries and quartermasters as agents in great disrepute, and presenting a serious obstacle to the successful accomplishment of the work of procuring supplies. The planters allege that it is a habit with these people to buy from them for the use of the army at one price and then in turn themselves become the sellers at a high advanced figure on the actual cost, sharing, it is charged, the profit with the purchasing officer. Whether these allegations be true or false, they have the effect of preventing the army from obtaining provisions that might be otherwise procured. The planters allege that to such an extent has this fraudulent speculation been carried, they have determined to make no sales except to a regularly commissioned officer of the Government.

I would recommend that a commissioned commissary, of active and industrious habits, be assigned to duty in the vicinity of Montgomery, with instructions to canvass the counties of Lowndes, Macon, and Montgomery in person. If this is done, and the large planters of that section are personally conferred with, I am satisfied that a very considerable amount of supplies can be obtained.

I have the honor to be, colonel, yours, most respectfully,

A. D. BANKS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 15, 1863—5 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding at Shelbyville:

GENERAL: Nothing more from the front. My scouts continue to send in news of the enemy falling back to Murfreesborough, &c. I report everything in front in same position as last night.

Yours of 8 p. m. yesterday just received; came in nine hours. My couriers have been relieved, and sent in by General Wharton, or Colonel Hagan, from Unionville to Shelbyville. Between here and Unionville the roads are in very bad condition, making it very difficult to do fast riding. I will, however, do my best to have them go through promptly.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 15, 1863—7 p. m.

General POLK,
Shelbyville, Tenn.:

I have delayed sending dispatch to hear from the front, and now report everything quiet. Inclosed is a note from a scout, who will go toward Murfreesborough as far as he deems prudent.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

[Inclosure.]

EAGLEVILLE, *March* 15, [1863.]

Colonel RODDEY:

SIR: In compliance with your order, I have scouted the country between Chapel Hill and Eagleville, and have met no enemy. There was a brigade in the town yesterday, but they left for Murfreesborough the same evening. Report says that a few have been to the Harper Church this morning. It is also reported that Horton's [Wharton's] scouts passed through Versailles this a. m., and found no enemy. Nothing more can I discover, either by report or sight.

Yours, very respectfully,

ZENAS MOODY.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 15, 1863—Midnight.

General POLK,
Headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: All quiet in front; no arrival since my last. My couriers account for the length of time getting to Shelbyville as follows: First, from here to Unionville the roads are very bad, making it dangerous to ride rapidly, which I know to be true, having been over it myself several times lately, and, secondly, they say they are frequently stopped on the road by infantry pickets, and detained until an officer is called to let them pass.

I assure you that I now have on the line as good men and horses as belong to the regiment, and they are instructed to carry all communications through as quickly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Middleton, Tenn., March 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHARTON,
Commanding at Unionville:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my scouts entered Versailles at 2 p. m. to-day, and found that the enemy had left about one hour previous, going in the direction of Murfreesborough. My scouts are now on the pike between Versailles and Salem. I will report any further discoveries on their return.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. PRATHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 15, 1863—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: All quiet in our front to-day. The scout under Major Bacot has returned. They drove in the enemy's pickets at Versailles, which were stationed 1½ miles from the town, and consisted of one company of cavalry. Citizens report that General Granger's command arrived at Versailles at 3 o'clock yesterday evening; also that General Jefferson [C.] Davis' command arrived there about dark. The scout captured two stragglers from General Davis' command, who reported that their command had gone on to Versailles. A force of the enemy are yet at the cross-roads, 2 miles from Eagleville. Citizens report that they are building a bridge across Harpeth River, and that they intend to go on to College Grove.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. ROYSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Tullahoma, March 15, 1863.

By direction of General Bragg, negro teamsters will not be substituted for white drivers in ordnance and ambulance trains.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, *March* 16, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: General McCown, who is under arrest by order of General Bragg, is very anxious to have his conduct investigated, and, through the Senators from that State, respectfully asks that a court-martial be ordered to sit on his case. He authorizes us to say he waives all exceptions to the rank of the officers ordered to try him. All he asks is a speedy trial, and we respectfully ask it in his name.

Yours, respectfully,

G. A. HENRY.
LANDON C. HAYNES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, March 16, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

By request of General Johnston, I send you the following copy of a dispatch addressed to him on the 9th instant:

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Order General Bragg to report to the War Department here for conference. Assume yourself direct charge of the army in Middle Tennessee.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 16, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

It is reported by General Bragg that there is no probability in the supposed Federal advance up the Tennessee River.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: Mr. [W. S.] Allen, General Wheeler's operator at Fosterville, tells me this morning that two ladies arrived there from Murfreesborough yesterday evening, who report that a large portion of Rosecrans' army had started in the direction of Nashville, for what purpose was not known.

Respectfully,

W. P. JOHNSON,
Operator.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 16, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: All quiet in front of this position.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 16, 1863—Noon.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Everything quiet on my line. A rumor from College Grove says the enemy have built a bridge across Harpeth and are expected at College Grove. Nothing reliable to confirm the rumor has come within my knowledge.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 16, 1863—11 p. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: All quiet in front this evening. Scout just in from the vicinity of Versailles at 4 o'clock this evening. Coming back of their pickets, at Major Winn's house, on to the pike at Eagleville, half hour to sunset, they report everything clear at that time. Enemy's pickets at Winn's house. A scout from College Grove, at 3 p. m., report citizens excited; expecting Federals this evening or early to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, March 16, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that his chief commissary informs him that he has made a requisition on Major Cummings for meat at Atlanta. The reply received is that none would be sent except on a special order from the Secretary of War. One hundred and ninety thousand pounds that happened to be on the cars he has allowed to be forwarded. The terrible condition of the roads and the increasing scarcity of supplies have retarded our agents, and we have only been able to obtain 60,000 pounds of meat from them to help us feed our army, on this requisition.

We require, to complete our requisition, 400,000 rations meat to carry us to the 31st of March, and the only place we can look to at present is Atlanta.

The general commanding directs me to urge upon you the importance of having this meat ordered here at once. Major Cummings was ordered by General Johnston to come up here at once and take charge of the purchasing of supplies. He has not come up, nor have any of the agents he sent up furnished this command with any supplies.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

DAVID URQUHART,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, March 16, 1863.

Misapprehensions seem to exist in many corps of this army in regard to the recent orders of union on duty, or consolidation, as it is erroneously called, of certain companies and regiments for temporary convenience and service in the field. To remove all doubts and produce uniformity in all such organizations, it is ordered that where companies, battalions, and regiments are reduced so low in rank and file as to render the commissioned officers largely in excess, temporary union for field service will be made, and the supernumerary officers will be detached on recruiting, conscript, or other special duty. In this arrangement it must be specially understood and provided, however, that no legal organization is to be changed, and no officer or soldier displaced or discharged from his official and legal position. Company, battalion, and regimental organizations will be preserved in all records, reports, and musters, the union being only intended for drills, parades, marches, and battles, and standards will all be preserved and carried as heretofore. Whenever the rank and file shall justify it, these temporary unions will be dissolved, and officers will be ordered back to their duties in the field. In the mean time, a sense of duty and patriotism should incite all to the utmost exertion in filling the ranks of our regiments. The officer or soldier who furnishes a man to our ranks is doing as good service, and deserves as much credit, as he who slays an enemy in battle.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, March* 16, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The cavalry divisions of this command having become so large, will be hereafter designated as corps, and will be known by the name of their respective commanders, viz, Van Dorn's and Wheeler's. The corps will be organized into divisions and brigades by their respective commanders.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Shelbyville, March* 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JAMES C. MALONE, Jr.,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: You have consulted me as to the lawfulness or expediency (supposing it to be practicable) of capturing and bringing out the general commanding the forces of the enemy, whose headquarters are now at Murfreesborough. It is a very grave enterprise, but if it could be accomplished, it would be attended with important results, especially if you could add to the capture the papers of his adjutant-general's office. As to its lawfulness there can be no doubt, for it is as lawful to capture one man in arms against us as another, nor can there be any doubt as to its expediency, for obvious reasons.

There is but a single point you have to guard against, and that is, that you do not allow his life to be taken, nor, as far as possible, any violence to be done to his person; for, while neither he nor those with whom he is associated in the campaign of extermination in which they are now engaged have a right to claim any forbearance at our hands, still, we owe it to ourselves to be true to our own civilization and to deprive the most critical of all occasions of censuring our mode of maintaining resistance. From the work of assassination we would recoil with just abhorrence. Bold and daring enterprises are in our line, and become those who are struggling against the bitterest persecution and the most merciless warfare. Take him, therefore, and his adjutant-general's papers with him, if you can, and I believe you can.

This will be handed you by my aide-de-camp, Lieut. W. B. Richmond, who volunteers to accompany you on the expedition.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE, *March* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of March 16, relative to the matter of which I had the honor to speak to you in person on the 14th instant, and I beg leave to say that I approve, most heartily, the sentiments you have expressed therein. As to the point of which you speak, relative to taking the life or doing other violence

to the person of General Rosecrans, I approve most fully your views. Far be it from my mind, general, to give this undertaking any appearance of a murderous character. My whole nature recoils from anything in this matter that looks toward assassination or murder. You may rest assured that, should the alternative of taking his life or abandoning the entire project be at any time presented me, I shall most assuredly choose the latter. Nothing short of an active effort upon his part to put my own life, or that of my command, in jeopardy would or could, in my opinion, authorize the taking of his life or injury to his person. This, I take it, we have no reasonable ground to apprehend.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. MALONE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourteenth Alabama Cavalry.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 17, 1863.

Maj. A. D. BANKS, *Montgomery:*

Find Major [W. W.] Guy. General Buckner's department extends to latitude thirty-three degrees, across the State. I wish you to examine north of it to the mountains, wherever supplies can be transported this way. Can you ascertain what number of damaged arms there are for repair at Montgomery, and at what rate they are repaired?

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Bragg:

We require 400,000 rations of meat to subsist this army up to the 31st of March, besides the 190,000 pounds already sent by Major Cummings. He declines sending any more, unless the Secretary of War gives the order. The meat must be sent, or we cannot subsist this army. General Johnston ordered Major Cummings up here. He has not come up, nor has he furnished us any supplies since he took charge of subsisting this army.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

I hope that orders may be given in the case. Major Cummings did not obey the commanding general's order to collect supplies in Tennessee for General Bragg, but sent a substitute.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 17, 1863.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond:

The 5,000 arms which you informed me you had ordered to General Bragg have not been received. The ordnance officer here reports the receipt of only 1,450. I am informed that the State of Virginia has 10,000 muskets at Lynchburg. Can you not borrow them? Send 1,600 to General [James] Cantey, at Pollard, Ala., and supply General Bragg's army from the rest.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S BRIGADE,*
Dr. Frazier's, March 17, 1863—12 m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Shelbyville:

MAJOR: The enemy have retired since yesterday morning from the Salem pike, so that there is no force on that road 2 miles south of Murfreesborough. My scouts report large bodies of the enemy (no definite number), supposed to be 10,000, gone in the direction of Triune. Union citizens are leaving the country above Middleton and Versailles, going to Nashville. I have scouts near Murfreesborough, from whom I will get reports before night, I hope. A wagon train from near Salem went on last evening toward Nashville, by dirt road.

The above information is from Colonel [J. S.] Prather's command.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 17, 1863—9 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Yours, directing greater vigilance and activity, is at hand this moment. A messenger from my scouts near Versailles says the pickets on the Triune and Eagleville pike fell back from the position they held yesterday. My scouts are bold, energetic men, and have been scouting with me for sixteen months, and I know them to be reliable in everything. They come in thoroughly disgusted with the guides furnished them. They represent that they are led backways and by-roads, such as are never traveled by the enemy, and they think the guides seek only for safe places, &c. You will at once perceive the difficulty under which we labor. I have represented all this to Generals Van Dorn, Wheeler, and Hagan; still, no efficient guides come. I shall use every means in my power, with the greatest industry, to keep you posted in regard to the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 17, 1863—9 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of the accompanying dispatch from Colonel Prather. I will be able to ascertain the truth of the report today. All quiet. No enemy at Eagleville.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

MIDDLETON, TENN., *March* 16, 1863

General WHARTON, *Commanding at Unionville:*

GENERAL: My scout has just returned, and reports that the enemy have evacuated Salem. The citizens also report that the enemy are

* Formerly Wheeler's cavalry brigade.

leaving Murfreesborough. The enemy's wagon train took the Nashville road from Salem, and the infantry took the pike from Murfreesborough. I have another scout out, with instructions to follow up the enemy and get all possible information in regard to their movements. I will communicate with you as soon as I can hear from my scout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. PRATHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., March 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHARTON:

GENERAL: Information has reached the lieutenant-general commanding indicating a movement of the enemy from Murfreesborough, on the Nashville pike. He desires to ascertain the truth of the matter, and instructs me to request you to send out strong scouting parties in that direction, charged with the duty of watching this movement and reporting the facts.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
March 17, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Your dispatch received. I had previously sent out a scouting party to ascertain the truth of the reported movement of the enemy. Shall continue to send out scouts until the truth is ascertained, and will report promptly any information received.

Most respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General of Cavalry.

UNIONVILLE, *March* 17, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding at Shelbyville:

GENERAL: A scout has just returned from College Grove. They report the bridge over Harpeth, near that place, as almost completed; that the enemy have desisted from work on it, saying that it will be finished when they desire to use it. They are yet camped at the junction of this and the College Grove pike.

I am as yet unable to give you certain intelligence as to whether the enemy are retiring from Murfreesborough. Exertions are being made to ascertain this to a certainty, and during the morrow you will be advised.

I send you a late paper with a speech in it from Brady, of New York,

a quondam friend of ours. I believe we will have to win our independence by our own valor and patient endurance, without aid from foreign powers or domestic broils among our enemies. Any late papers will be most acceptable.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., March 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. DONELSON,
Comdg. Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: General Marshall, in a letter dated March 3, proposes to make an expedition into Kentucky with his command, by Pound Gap. He states that he will have 1,500 mounted men ready for the movement in a week, and when he enters the State will be joined by 300 more, waiting his arrival.

[H. A.] Edmundson's battalion has been ordered from Petersburg to join him, which he proposes to organize into a regiment by the addition of companies now with him. These troops, with those he now has, when organized and mounted, as he contemplates, will, as he thinks, amount to 6,000 mounted men. The Ninth Georgia Battalion of Artillery, with their twelve pieces, he proposes to convert into horse artillery, and thus form a mounted brigade.

The above proposition of General Marshall has been favorably considered by the Department, with a view of making a diversion in favor of our operations in Middle Tennessee, and especially for collecting supplies of all kinds which may be found in that region of Kentucky through which the command moves, for the use of our armies; horses, mules, cattle, &c., thus collected, may be driven on the hoof, and the other articles transported, as occasion may be found practicable, in wagons. This will require that position shall be taken covering a line of communication by which these supplies may from time to time be sent to the rear.

Should this plan be executed, it is contemplated to advance a part of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones' command, in Southwestern Virginia, toward the Big Sandy, to support General Marshall, and facilitate the delivery of such stock as may be collected, and its distribution for use, to be fattened on the grass lands of Western Virginia. It is hoped that favorable political results may follow this movement, if successfully conducted, and that General Marshall will be able to draw important accessions to our military force. To this end he is authorized to receive, either as individuals or as organized bodies, such men who may tender themselves for service in the Confederate armies.

The line of operations and the duration of General Marshall's absence on this expedition must depend, of course, upon the contingency of the war and the general interests of the service. To secure co-intelligence and unity of action, it will be necessary to establish a line of communication, so that he may report to you regularly, and receive such information, orders, and instructions as may from time to time be sent to him.

You will give him the necessary orders for this movement according

to the above views, so that he may commence the expedition with the least practicable delay.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON, *Commanding, &c., Atlanta:*

GENERAL: I regret that a blunder of the operator at Montgomery gave you useless trouble. My dispatch was written on Saturday evening, and so dated; it must have been transmitted on the following morning without the corresponding change in the expression of my time of arrival at Atlanta. The train which left Montgomery on Sunday morning ran off the track, however, and was in that way delayed twelve hours, so that you could not have found me, even had the telegraph operator made no mistake.

Will you oblige me by ascertaining if the rate at which arms can be furnished to General Bragg's army might be increased by sending some of those to be repaired to Montgomery? What number of arms for repair has Major [M. H.] Wright? Is he receiving damaged muskets or rifles; if so, at what rate?

We require some 1,600 rifles for cavalry near Pollard; but muskets will serve if no rifles are to be had.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CONFEDERATE STATES ARSENAL,
Atlanta, Ga., March 18, 1863.

Lieut. S. A. MORENO,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In answer to the inquiries made in General Johnston's letter of 17th instant, to the brigadier-general commanding district, I would respectfully state, for his information, that I have on hand here about 2,071 flint muskets, 2,086 per[cussion] muskets, 123 rifle muskets, assorted, and 1,217 assorted arms, shot-guns, sporting rifles, old muskets, &c., in bad condition.

I received yesterday 168 damaged arms from army in Tennessee, muskets chiefly. I am prepared to put in order from 500 to 600 per week. I forwarded yesterday 720 to General Bragg, with equipments complete.

I know nothing of the facilities of the arsenal at Montgomery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Winchester, Tenn., March 18, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

SIR: I have just received a copy of a communication to you from Major Banks, assistant adjutant-general, on the subject of subsisting

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* See Donelson to Johnston, April 1, 1863, p. 735

this army in the country adjacent to it. He exhibits such profound ignorance on the subject, and has allowed his mind to become impressed with the statements of men so exaggerated as to satisfy any reasonable man they are either knaves or fools, that I can only answer by simply disclosing my inability to meet his expectations.

After the most patient investigation and laborious exertions, I know this army cannot be half subsisted here. Major Cummings and his agents assert the contrary. I can only say they will have my utmost assistance in the attempt. A full reply will be made by my chief of subsistence.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

DECHERD, *March* 18, 1863.

General LEONIDAS POLK:

Instruct General Martin to feel the enemy closely and pursue vigorously if he finds him in retreat. Van Dorn and Wheeler have same orders. Let us be ready, as it may be a ruse to [cover an] advance.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SHELBYVILLE, *March* 18, 1863.

General MARTIN, *Fosterville:*

You will feel the enemy closely, and pursue vigorously if you find him in retreat. Van Dorn and Wheeler have same orders; but take care it is not a ruse to cover an advance.

L. POLK.

(A copy of the above instructions was sent to General Wharton by courier, and having learned through the operator at this station that he had been unable to raise the operator at Fosterville, a copy was sent to General Martin by special courier.)

FRAZIER'S FARM, *March* 18, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Shelbyville:

MAJOR: I have just received General Polk's telegram, and the courier has this minute handed me the duplicate. Steps will be taken to enforce proper attention at the office at Fosterville. My orders yesterday were to keep close upon the enemy's pickets, and report any giving way. I will at once order out a stronger force to feel the enemy's line, and ascertain, if possible, any movement on foot. No news to-day from the front of any movement.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 18, 1863—5 p. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: So far have heard nothing from the party who left last night. Their instructions were to procure guides whenever they could,

and to ascertain the whereabouts and movements of the enemy about Murfreesborough; to report everything deemed important as soon as ascertained.

I learn to-day that some Federals are on this side of Harpeth River, about 3 miles below College Grove, foraging, but have not learned their strength or position. Citizens say they were foraging for camps at Triune. Will endeavor to learn more about them.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 18, 1863—11.30 p. m.

General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: No news from my scouts toward Versailles and Murfreesborough. Colonel [J.] Patterson, with four companies from his regiment, and Major Johnson, with five companies from mine, have gone to College Grove to-night to support a party sent out by General Wharton. Will send another courier if any news from the front comes in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 18, 1863—7 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding at Shelbyville:

GENERAL: Your dispatch just received.* I have no guides who know the country. Colonel Roddey has been in his present position six weeks, and ought to know the country now. My scouts are just in. The enemy are still encamped at the junction of this and the College Grove pike. Another scout met a regiment of Federal cavalry to-day about 12 m., 1 mile this side of Salem. As yet I can see nothing which induces me to believe the enemy are evacuating Murfreesborough. Scouts are ordered for to-morrow, and, should they discover a retrograde meeting [movement?], the enemy will be pressed. Please let me [know] to-night why you think the enemy are leaving Murfreesborough. A dispatch from Colonel [J. R.] Butler, stationed at Beech Grove, advises me that the enemy attacked his pickets 3 miles out on the Bradyville road to-day. He would dispatch me again as soon as the movement was developed. I send you two late papers.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 19, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond:*

On account of Mrs. Bragg's critical condition, I shall not now give the order for which I came. The country is becoming practicable. Should the enemy advance, General Bragg will be indispensable here.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

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*See Polk to Martin, p. 707.

SHELBYVILLE, *March* 19, 1863.

Colonel [G. W.] BRENT, *Tullahoma:*

The enemy's lines are being searched at all points closely by the cavalry in my front and other scouts. Nothing decisive has yet been developed, but all that is received indicates a movement of some sort. He has taken in all his troops and pickets on this side Stone's River. I hope to have something definite to-day. My command is kept well posted as to the state of things in my front.

L. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
March 19, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: The parties I sent out to feel the enemy's lines have found that Salem is reoccupied, and the enemy is disposed to push his pickets to the points occupied by them four days since. I had these pickets driven in from 1 mile this side of Salem, on that turnpike, but they were re enforced to such an extent as to stop the advance of my party. I expect to hear soon from two other parties. The camp-fires last night do not indicate a very heavy force to the left of Murfreesborough.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier General.

FOSTERVILLE, *March* 19, 1863.
(Received Shelbyville, March 19.)

Major JACK:

My scouts report a strong body of the enemy moving toward Eagleville.

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy of above sent to General Wharton, March 19, 1863—8 p. m.)

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 19, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

Major Johnson has just returned from his scout. He reports finding the Federal pickets, 1 mile this side of College Grove, at daylight. At about sun-up he advanced upon and drove the party from the bridge (the bridge only a skeleton, not complete), and skirmished with him until he burned it. Some time afterward the enemy re-enforced with two regiments of infantry. He fell back, and continued the fight until about 10 or 11 o'clock; then fell back, no one of the enemy pursuing. A Yankee colonel stated to Dr. Webb, yesterday, that their falling back was made to meet a change General Bragg had made, by which move he was likely to get in their rear and cut off their communication with General Grant's army.

Very respectfully,

P D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

[P. S.]—Rumor says the enemy are fortifying at or near Triune and at or near Dr. Webb's.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 19, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding at Shelbyville:

GENERAL: I have several small and strong parties out, from whom I will gain information. All quiet. Mr. House has arrived and gone. I am much obliged to you for him.

Please have the letters to Colonel [H.] Oladowski forwarded. You were advised, at 7 p. m. of yesterday, of the positions of the enemy on yesterday.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 19, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding at Shelbyville:

GENERAL: Yours of 1.30 p. m. of this date has just been received. My scout has just returned. They went within 1 mile of Salem. They learned that the enemy moved out infantry (the number not known) to Salem last night. The officer could learn nothing of the evacuation, save that he was told that they were moving their wounded from Murfreesborough, and that the negroes are running to the Yankees, both of which might indicate a retrograde movement. The enemy are at the same position on this pike. I sent 250 picked men yesterday to attack the enemy near College Grove, and ordered Roddey to support them. They engaged the enemy 1½ miles south of College Grove, drove them before them, and burned the bridge which they have just built over the Harpeth, near College Grove. Please advise General Bragg that I have destroyed this bridge. I learn that the enemy sent thirteen transports, laden with troops, to Carthage last Thursday. It may be General Rosecrans is about to adopt *my* campaign, via Carthage to Kingston, E. Tenn.

I have sent a lieutenant, with three good men, with Mr. House as a guide, to the enemy's rear, passing around to the Wilkinson pike. I will hear from them by 12 m. to-morrow. I have four men now near Triune; will report when they return. The fight at College Grove and its results are very creditable. I have a scout now at Lebanon. I will use every exertion to advise you of the movements of the enemy, and will attack them upon every opportunity. Please give me your suggestions from time to time.

I send you Cincinnati Enquirer of the 9th and 14th instant. One contains the recent elections in New York; the other a speech from Hon Mr. [George H.] Pendleton, of Ohio.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.]—Please return the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 14th, as it does not belong to me.

Troops in the Department of East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. Daniel S. Donelson, C. S. Army, commanding, March 19, 1863.

Gracie's Brigade (Cumberland Gap).

Brig. Gen. A. GRACIE, Jr.

43d Alabama, Col. Y. M. Moody.
Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, 2d Battalion, Lieut. Col. B. Hall, jr.
16th Georgia Cavalry Battalion (one company), Capt. J. D. Simms.
55th Georgia, Col. C. B. Harkie.
63d Tennessee, Col. R. G. Fain.
Mabry (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. W. C. Kain.
Rhett (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. William H. Burroughs.
Tennessee battery, Capt. E. D. Baxter.

Palmer's Brigade (Big Creek Gap).

Col. JOHN B. PALMER.

Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, 1st Battalion,* Col. J. Thorington.
Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, 4th Battalion, Maj. W. N. Reeves.
5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion,† Maj. A. H. Baird.
58th North Carolina, Col. John B. Palmer.
64th North Carolina,‡ Col. L. M. Allen.
5th Tennessee Cavalry, Col. G. W. McKenzie.
Barbour (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

Jackson's Brigade (Strawberry Plains).§

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON.

1st Florida Cavalry Battalion, Col. G. T. Maxwell.
6th Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
7th Florida, Col. M. S. Perry.
7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion, Col. G. N. Folk.
62d North Carolina, Col. R. G. A. Love.
Thomas' (North Carolina) Legion,‖ Col. W. H. Thomas.
12th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Maj. F. L. Phipps.
Sappers and Miners, Capt. E. Winston.
Marion Light Artillery, Capt. John M. Martin.

Pegram's Brigade (en route to Kentucky).

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Florida Cavalry (three companies), Capt. W. M. Footman.
1st Georgia Cavalry, Col. J. J. Morrison.
1st Louisiana Cavalry, Col. J. S. Scott.
1st Tennessee Cavalry, Col. J. E. Carter.
2d Tennessee Cavalry, Col. H. M. Ashby.
16th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion,† Lieut. Col. J. R. Neal.
Tennessee battery, Capt. G. A. Huwald.

Loudon, Tenn.

6th Georgia Cavalry, Col. John R. Hart.
Smith's (Georgia) Legion, Lieut. Col. John S. Fain.
Tennessee battery, Capt. H. L. W. McClung.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, 3d Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. W. A. Sanford.
Thomas' Legion (one company), Capt. J. A. McKamy.
Partisan Rangers (one company), Capt. T. M. Nelson.
16th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion (one company), Capt. M. Staley.
Tennessee battery, Capt. W. R. Marshall.

Kingston, Tenn.

10th Confederate Cavalry, Col. C. T. Goode.

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* Two companies at Clinton and one at Bristol.
† Two companies at Clinton.
‡ Three companies, under Maj. W. N. Garrett, at Shelton Laurel.
§ Detachments at Bristol, Greeneville, Haynesville, and Wautauga Bridge.
‖ One company at Knoxville.

MARSHALL'S COMMAND.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

9th Georgia Artillery Battalion, Maj. A. Leyden.
One company Kentucky Cavalry,* Capt. E. Trimble.
1st Kentucky Mounted Rifles* (battalion), Lieut. Col. E. F. Clay.
2d Kentucky Mounted Rifles* (battalion), Maj. T. Johnson.
4th Kentucky Cavalry,* Col. H. L. Giltner.
5th Kentucky, Col. H. Hawkins.
10th Kentucky Mounted Rifles,† Col. B. E. Caudill.
Kentucky Mounted Rifles* (two companies), Capt. G. M. Jessee.
Kentucky Partisan Rangers* (one company), Capt. W. J. Fields.
Louisiana Mounted Rifles‡ (one company), Capt. O. P. Miller.
27th Virginia Battalion* (Partisan Rangers), Lieut. Col. H. A. Edmundson.
64th Virginia, Col. C. Slemp.
Virginia cavalry company, Capt. J. A. McFarlane.
Virginia battery, Capt. George S. Davidson.
Virginia battery, Capt. W. C. Jeffress.

RICHMOND, VA., *March* 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch in cipher of the 18th instant, and if it has been correctly deciphered, I fear mine to you of the 16th was not.

As many mistakes in the transmission by telegraph of such dispatches are made, I inclose a correct copy of mine and one of yours, as deciphered here.

You will see that I referred in my dispatch to the proposed movement of General Marshall, and not to that of the cavalry of East Tennessee, into Kentucky, as likely to create a diversion in your favor.

I did not intend to express the opinion that Generals Bragg and Pemberton might not be attacked at the same time, but that the enemy would not attack our positions in Southwestern Virginia, East Tennessee, and Mobile simultaneously with those occupied by General Bragg in Middle Tennessee and General Pemberton in Mississippi and Louisiana.

One purpose was to direct your attention and to receive your opinion mainly upon two points: First, as to the practicability of strengthening the army in Middle Tennessee by drawing to it for temporary use a portion of the troops of other commands in your department; and, secondly, to have your advice in relation to the proposition of Genera Marshall for an advance by his force into Kentucky.

Since the date of my dispatch, an unexpected activity has been exhibited by the enemy in Northern Virginia. General Lee concurred with me in an anxious desire to send you re-enforcement. Indeed, for months he has looked to and hoped for a condition of things, such as the enemy going into winter quarters or the like, which might enable him to detach a corps for service in the West. The desire continues, but the prospect, for the reason above stated, is now less promising than at the date of my telegram.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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* Reported as "*En route* to Kentucky."
† Or 11th Mounted Infantry; afterward 13th Kentucky Cavalry.
‡ Organized at Lynchburg, Va.

[Inclosures.]

RICHMOND, *March* 16, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Your suggestion for re-enforcements from Western Virginia led to inquiry. Reports show less force than was supposed. General Marshall proposes to go into Kentucky. Would that create a diversion serviceable to you? Can you so arrange the forces in the Department of East Tennessee, as lately defined, as to obtain any valuable aid? I realize the importance of prompt re-enforcements in Middle Tennessee, and wish you to look over your whole department, to see whether changes can be made which will increase the strength where most needed.

An attack cannot be simultaneous on every point. Pemberton asks for heavy guns, from which I hope he may, with that want supplied, be able to maintain himself. Here there is no surplus of force, but I will endeavor to send a few troops from this section.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *March* 18, 1863.

The PRESIDENT, *Richmond, Va.:*

The cavalry of East Tennessee ordered to Kentucky, not for diversion, but to observe the enemy, subsist, and drive out cattle. That department is too weak to do more than control the disloyal (about 7,000 [*sic*]). I suggested to General Donelson to form a strong reserve, with central position. While Bragg and Pemberton are both pressed, neither can aid the other; they are too distant. They may be attacked simultaneously; if not, we cannot tell which first.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *March* 20, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Chief of Staff, Tullahoma, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I am informed that the President says that General Johnston has authority to order a court for my trial. Be that as it may, I shall not object to his ordering the court, but request that he may do so. Should General Johnston not desire to order a court, I request a court of inquiry, or any other mode of inquiry that will expedite action.

I may here state that I believe one day will be sufficient to investigate the matter.

Respectfully submitted.

Yours, &c.,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

SHELBYVILLE, *March* 20, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma:*

I send the following, received during the night:

General Martin says:

Last accounts from front show enemy's pickets 3½ miles this side of Murfreesborough. I will drive them in the morning.

Colonel Roddey, at 7 p. m., says:

The following dispatch from my scout sent out to ascertain if enemy are moving from Murfreesborough. My scouts will report nothing but the truth.

Dispatch is from Winnow's Camp Ground, dated 10 a. m., as follows:

A brigade of Federal cavalry reported to have come to Harpeth River on 17th. On 15th, 6,000 infantry reported passing from Murfreesborough to Triune. Salem evacuated. No reliable information of enemy moving toward Nashville. Corn is being hauled this side of Stone's River by the enemy and thrown in piles.

General Wharton, at 8.30 p. m., says:*

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L. POLK.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 20, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK:

The following dispatch received this morning from Columbia:

General BRAGG:

I am watching enemy. I have just received report this moment that the enemy are advancing upon me on the three pikes—Lewisburg, Carter Creek, and Columbia. I had made every preparation to march in the morning, in obedience to your orders. Am ready to fight, and will do so.

EARL VAN DORN.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MARCH 20, 1863.]

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The scouts sent in the direction of Murfreesborough have returned. They got near Murfreesborough, and still got no information, except from citizens, all of whom seem to think the enemy meditate a backward movement. But so far no actual movement has been made, except that spoken of toward Triune or Franklin. The soldiers are kept strictly within their guard lines. None have been out, except scouting parties on duty since last Friday. My scouts were compelled to return, after getting in sight of Murfreesborough from hills adjacent, for want of guides. The man guiding them took sick and was compelled to return, and they could procure none other in the country; otherwise they would have gone on the roads from Murfreesborough to Nashville, as directed. I wish you would interest yourself in procuring some good company made up in this country to assist us in this vicinity. I am sure I could make it pay well.

Very respectfully and truly,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

SHELBYVILLE, *March* 20, [1863]—6 p. m.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma:*

I send you the following, received from Colonel Roddey:

Nothing further from my scouts. The only excitement to-day is occasioned by the news that the enemy are out with several scouting parties. One party said to be on the Eagleville road, one on the Nashville road, and another out northwest of this place, and we are trying to find out what they are after.

L. POLK.

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* See Wharton to Polk, p. 710.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., March 20, 1863.

Maj. K. FALCONER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Tullahoma:

SIR: The dispatches of General Bragg, in regard to the information that the enemy were probably falling back from Murfreesborough, and ordering that I should follow them if true, have been received. I have constantly had scouts in every direction, in front and on both flanks, and although rumors have reached me that such a movement was contemplated, no report of any actual movement of the kind has been made. I have been shoeing my horses and resting them after the very trying forced marches I have recently made. I had intended moving back across Duck River as soon as possible. I had ordered the corps over this morning, but owing to reports that the enemy were advancing this way again, I crossed part of the command last night; the balance are going over this morning. I will get in their rear, if possible, and strike at Franklin, Brentwood, and other points in that vicinity. I can only take, however, about 5,000 men. If no movement is made from Franklin, and none against General Bragg's main position, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of allowing my horses rest for a short time, to gain sufficient flesh and strength for the final contest. I am sorry that I must report that they are not in very good condition now; that is, there are many that are not.

Very respectfully, major, I am, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

P. S.—Scout just in from College Grove and Eagleville reports Steedman's brigade and two regiments of cavalry at Triune, fortifying hill in vicinity. Some troops came from Nolensville to Triune last Tuesday. The impression among citizens near Murfreesborough is that the enemy intend moving back; part of their army has gone across Stone's River.

A deserter from Franklin yesterday states that he heard officers discussing plans for taking Columbia; they had maps, &c., and that preparations were being made for the movement. The enemy had, he says, 9,000 men.

SPRING HILL, *March* 20, 1863—9 p. m.
(Received March 21, 1863.)

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Enemy have gone to Franklin. All quiet. The following information just received:

Federals were passing through Nashville all day Wednesday in the direction of Kentucky.

I shall move up nearer to-morrow, and will strike if the opportunity affords.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 20, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Commanding at Shelbyville:*

GENERAL: Lieutenant [William L.] Smith, of Company G, and three men from same company, Texas Rangers, with Mr. Lycurgus House, of

[W.] Ledbetter's company, First Tennessee Infantry, as a guide, started yesterday at 11 a. m. to the rear of the enemy, to ascertain whether the enemy were leaving or preparing to leave Murfreesborough. They have just returned. They went to General William H. Smith's, who lives 3½ miles from Murfreesborough, on the Wilkinson pike.

The enemy are still at Murfreesborough, encamped on the same ground occupied by our troops while there, although the encampments are larger. The sick were moved yesterday, and for several days previous, to Murfreesborough. No evidence that they were taken farther. There was a Federal surgeon at General Smith's whilst the lieutenant was there, and could have been captured if he had been a legal prize, or if his capture would not have invited aggression on General Smith.

Lieutenant Smith saw or heard nothing to induce him to believe the evacuation of Murfreesborough was contemplated by the enemy. Yesterday a small brigade arrived at Murfreesborough, from direction of Nashville. Saturday last three brigades and fourteen pieces artillery went on the dirt road in direction of Triune, and have not yet returned.

Night before last a small body of infantry was sent to Salem (no farther), to prevent my cavalry from raids in that vicinity. No troops passed south of Salem yesterday, as you were improperly advised.

A cotton buyer tells the citizens around Murfreesborough that Rosecrans cannot advance, owing to the preponderance of Southern cavalry and the consequent drain upon him to protect his rear.

I have out now four scouts; they will return to-morrow and this evening, and you shall be advised promptly of the result, and I wish you would compliment Lieutenant Smith, Mr. House, and party, as they have passed to the enemy's rear at great risk and gained reliable and accurate information.

Fifty men could have ridden as they did to General Smith's, and from there, directly on the pike, as Federal cavalry, into Murfreesborough, and I will have it done yet.

I shall have the enemy's picket at Widow Zane's (your headquarters during the battle), on the Wilkinson pike, captured.

This evening I will send you late papers.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—General Smith was in Murfreesborough all day yesterday.

FOSTERVILLE, *March* 20, 1863.

Major JACK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

We drove in pickets and made a reconnaissance of the enemy's camps at Readyville yesterday at 12 m. I could count about two hundred tents standing. No positive indications in this immediate front of a retrograde movement on the part of the enemy.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 20, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Commanding at Shelbyville:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch, inclosing dispatch from General Van Dorn, just received. It goes to show that the enemy deem themselves in suf-

ficient force, from Triune to Franklin, to drive Van Dorn from his present position. A movement to re-enforce him on this side of the river is impracticable. I could move my command promptly to Columbia, but the pike would be left unprotected.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR SALEM, TENN., *March* 20, 1863.

[Brigadier-General WHARTON:]

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions, I have scouted the Middleton and Salem road, and found the enemy's pickets at Mr. Butler's, about 1 mile from Salem. My advance guard, under Lieutenant [C. M.] Pearre, drove in their cavalry pickets back upon their infantry line. Their pickets are only half mile from their encampment. There is a brigade of infantry here, with some cavalry. After driving in their pickets on this road, I made an attack on their pickets on the Murfreesborough and Columbia dirt road, at Stone's River, about 4 miles from Murfreesborough. I was charged by 200 or 300 cavalry, and forced to fall or retire back, but not until after charging the head of their column and driving them back upon the main body. Their lines are very well guarded. It was impossible to ascertain whether they are evacuating Murfreesborough or not. Citizens report that they are. The Union people are leaving. I will probably not return to camp to-night.

Respectfully,

M. L. GORDON,
Captain Wharton Scouts.

HEADQUARTERS WHEELER'S CAVALRY,
Via Fosterville, March 20, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: I intend driving in the pickets on our entire front early to-morrow, unless otherwise directed.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Murfreesborough Pike, March 20, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: On Wednesday I received numerous reports from reliable persons who came from the enemy's lines, to the effect that the enemy were moving troops from Murfreesborough to Nashville; also that they were sending trains loaded with troops from Nashville to Gallatin; also that they had for some time been sending stores of all kinds north from Nashville, and also that the general impression prevailed that the enemy were falling back, at least as far as the Cumberland, and were to garrison more strongly various points in Kentucky. At the same time I received official reports from General Martin that the same opinion prevailed in his front.

On first hearing these reports, I directed General Morgan to prepare

to move his command, and gave him orders to cross Stone's River and attack their flank. I also ordered Generals Wharton and Martin to attack their pickets, and develop any change they might be making. These arrangements occupied nearly all Wednesday night.

At daylight Thursday morning I started to reconnoiter the front in person. A portion of Colonel [Baxter] Smith's regiment drove in the enemy's pickets at Readyville. I got a fine view of their camps, and could count distinctly some two hundred tents. No doubt many more were there, as they seemed to extend in a wood near Stone's River. I could not see any fires, men, wagons, or horses. I therefore notified Lieutenant-Colonel [P. F.] Anderson, commanding Smith's regiment, and directed him to press in the pickets again, and report the result. When I hear from him, I will report again. I then rode along our line to Bradyville, and from thence, between our line and that of the enemy, to Fosterville, at which place I arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. After resting about three hours, I went to the front with General Martin, whose brigade had driven in the pickets yesterday, and found the enemy strongly posted.

We have out scouts this morning, and if I find any change, I will press out with the entire force at my disposal.

Some prisoners taken near Bradyville state that they were at the depot at Murfreesborough day before yesterday, and they thought but few troops were moving toward Nashville, but they thought some troops were moving toward Triune or Franklin.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER.
Major-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, for March 20, 1863; headquarters Tullahoma, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Polk's corps	1,208	17,403	15	229	35	1,018	18,352	24,386	37,234	36,963
Hardee's corps	1,026	13,276	6	63	32	690	13,813	17,962	26,760	27,301
Jackson's brigade	102	1,360	.....	.....	6	109	1,451	2,319	3,029	3,029
Post Tullahoma	23	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	414	604	596
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	246	236	332	332	336
Van Dorn's cavalry corps.	.....	.....	504	6,364	.....	.....	6,323	7,532	11,507	.....
Wheeler's cavalry corps.	.....	.....	679	8,931	.....	.....	8,869	11,871	17,422	18,130
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	5	135	.....	.....	134	163	189	189
Total	2,359	32,321	1,209	15,722	91	2,063	49,447	64,929	97,077	86,544

TULLAHOMA, *March* 21, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 4th instant I reported to you that Major Cummings, assistant commissary of subsistence, had the orders of Colonel Northrop to assume the direction of the purchase in Middle Tennessee of provisions for General Bragg's troops, and was about to obey those orders.

I learn here that he has not given this important subject his personal attention, further than by sending agents into some of the neighboring counties, without reporting the fact to the chief commissary of the department.

These agents have a list of maximum prices, authorized by you, which have been published, announced rather, as ordinary. These are about double those given by the quartermaster's and commissary departments of this army—prices which satisfied the people of the country. These agents are furnished with State money also. In the single article of corn, our expenditures will be increased by at least $18,000 a day, on account of these changes.

I have just suggested to you, by telegraph, to annul the list of prices, and forbid the use of any but Confederate money within the country we hold.

The persons who still hold provisions are, of course, less friendly to us than those who have been supplying the army, so that the disloyal and least loyal will receive about twice as much for the same articles as we have paid our true friends. Allow me to say, most respectfully, that fair prices of the products of this district can be better ascertained here than in Richmond.

I hope that Major Cummings may be punished for disobedience of the orders of Colonel Northrop.

The feeding of this army seems to me a matter important enough for the services of some of the most efficient officers of the Subsistence Department. If they cannot be spared for such duty, I hope that the agents of Major Cummings may be recalled. They have furnished nothing as yet.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

SHELBYVILLE,
March 21, 1863—8.30 a. m.

The following dispatch from General Wheeler has just been received, dated Fosterville, March 20:

GENERAL: I intend driving in the pickets on our entire front early to-morrow, unless otherwise directed.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

L. POLK.

MARCH 21, 1863—8 p. m.

General LEONIDAS POLK,
Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: My scouts run the pickets in from Jordan's Store, and followed near College Grove. Citizens told the captain that there were two regiments (infantry) on this side of the river, besides one cavalry [regiment].

I am off to that place immediately, to try and find out all about and attack them, if practicable.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. WITHERS' DIV., PIONEER CORPS, *Shelbyville, March* 21, 1863.

I. Major-General Withers resumes command of the division.

II. Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers having been transferred by Paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 43, dated Chattanooga, March 17, 1863, Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson is assigned to the command of that brigade, and it will be designated as Anderson's brigade.

III. The Fourth Brigade, heretofore Anderson's brigade, will be designated as Manigault's brigade, and will be commanded by Col. A. M. Manigault.

By command of Major-General Withers:

[D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

TULLAHOMA, *March* 22, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In obedience to my orders from the Commissary-General, I report myself for the duty to which I have been assigned, as general purchasing commissary for your army.

In order to make my operations successful, it appears to me to be necessary that all purchasing officers and agents now purchasing should, as soon as convenient, report to me for further instructions. This is necessary in order to prevent conflict.

But for that fact, I would prefer that those now making purchases should continue under the orders of their chief, and whatever I might be able to do, let it be auxiliary to the arrangements already made. I propose, as far as practicable, to conform to the orders of the Secretary of War in regard to prices, &c., and will try in all things to exercise sound discretion.

To me it appears necessary that you issue an order requiring all purchasing officers and agents to report to me, and an order that, when necessary, I shall have the use of transportation and the assistance of the military.

With this aid from you, I promise to feed your army as long as it is possible for it to be done.

If these views meet your approval, please make the necessary orders, and I will continue my organization, and will visit the different depots of your army, and will do my best to supply your wants. If these views do not meet your approval, please indicate your wishes, and I will obey them as far as consistent with my other duties.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. CUMMINGS,
Major and General Purchasing Commissary.

UNIONVILLE, *March* 22, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find dispatch from General Van Dorn. I sent 200 men to cross Harpeth below College Grove, and attack tomorrow the enemy between Franklin and Triune. I likewise ordered Roddey to advance a portion of his regiment to College Grove. This was done before I heard from General Van Dorn, and I am glad of it,

as it will be a diversion in his favor. I have two scouting parties now in rear of Murfreesborough; will hear from them to-morrow. The enemy followed Roddey to College Grove last evening. Has General Bragg been transferred?

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 22, 1863—3 p. m.

GENERAL: Inclosed dispatch has just reached me within the last five minutes. I shall not fail to keep General Van Dorn notified of any movement of the enemy within my knowledge. All quiet in my front to-day.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

[Sub-Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY CORPS,
Spring Hill, Tenn., March 21, 1863.

Colonel RODDEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: I send a brigade and section of artillery around the pos' of Franklin to Brentwood to-night, and will make a demonstration in front of that place (Franklin) to-morrow morning. Communicate this please, to General Polk at Shelbyville.

Let me know your movements. I shall remain in this vicinity some time unless driven back again.

Please inform me of any movement this way by the enemy.

Yours, &c.,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

COLLEGE GROVE,
Sunday Evening, [*March* 22, 1863]—3 o'clock.

Colonel RODDEY:

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from you this morning, we proceeded down the pike leading from College Hill to College Grove until we discovered the outposts of the enemy. We met with no obstruction between College Hill and the bank of Harpeth River. Dr Webb informed us that a man whom we perceived standing on the pike, about a quarter of a mile on the farther side of the river, was the Yankee picket. We received information from a lady in the Grove that on Friday morning the Yankees ambushed for your command, in the lower part of town. We also heard (and give it as a report to be investigated) that the enemy camped on this side of Harpeth, below Eagleville, last night.

We learned that the force of the enemy who followed you across the river yesterday consisted of 400 cavalry and 300 infantry. They gave our boys credit for good fighting, and were badly scared.

Yours, respectfully,

[ZENAS] MOODY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. HEADQUARTERS, *Tullahoma, Tenn., March 22, 1863*

* * * * * * *

II. A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 26th day of March, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

Detail for the court: Maj. Gen. J. M. Withers, Maj. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, Brig. Gen. P. Anderson, Brig. Gen. P. Smith, Brig. Gen. M. J. Wright, Brig. Gen. Z. C. Deas, Brig. Gen. E. C. Walthall, and Capt. J. B. Sale, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, judge-advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Should the whole detail not be present, the court will nevertheless proceed to business, provided the number present be not less than the minimum required by the Articles of War.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 23, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, Tullahoma, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 21st instant was referred to the Commissary-General, who returned it, with the inclosed report, which will inform you of the orders given to Major Cummings. He has been instructed to conform his action to your wishes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MARCH 23, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General POLK,
Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I report everything quiet in our front. Our demonstration in front of the enemy on Harpeth was not productive of any results

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 23, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding at Shelbyville:

GENERAL: Captain [M. L.] Gordon, of my scout, with 15 men from his company and 6 men from Company B, Texas Rangers (my escort), passed to the rear of the enemy last night.

He visited the houses of George Smith, 4 miles from Murfreesborough, Wilkinson pike, and Mr. Hardin, 1½ miles of Triune, on the same pike.

He learned that Rosecrans' army was still at Murfreesborough; that he has received no re-enforcement lately; that he has fortified all around the town; fortifications from Mr. James' to Stone's River, toward Breckinridge's line, extending on both sides of the river. They have torn down the Murphy house (General Cheatham's headquarters), and erected fortifications in its stead. Fortifications on Little's plantation.

McCook's corps is near Salem; his headquarters at Tom Turner's, 2 miles from Salem, toward Murfreesborough. They were under arms all Wednesday night, occasioned by Captain Gordon's attack upon them that evening. They pretend to expect an attack from General Bragg, who, they say, has received large re-enforcements. Yankee officers say, if we want a fight, we will have to come to them.

No truth in reports about demoralization. Officers say conscript law will be enforced.

Couriers to Triune and Franklin do not travel the Wilkinson pike, but go out several miles on the Nashville road, and then turn off. Captain Gordon was within one-half mile of their main camp on Wilkinson pike. He would have attacked it, but thought his presence ought not to be made known, as he might be called upon to go again, in which, I think, he acted wisely.

I have several scouts out, the result of which I will report promptly. I will be in town to-morrow, to see you, if nothing occurs to prevent.

Twenty-three Federal cavalry who would approach the rear of Shelbyville, within 1½ miles of Triune, would be considered bold and daring scouts.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—I send you a report of General Morgan's fight at Auburn on the 20th, which you have doubtless had the particulars of.

LEBANON, *March* 23, 1863.

General WHARTON,
Unionville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, we sent a scout night before last in direction of Murfreesborough. They could not proceed farther than Black's Shop, 7 miles from Murfreesborough, where they found a brigade of the enemy encamped. All the crossings of Stone's River were guarded by a chain of pickets, and they could not effect a crossing.

Last week (the latter part) the enemy sent three brigades up the Shelbyville pike.

Lieutenant [Charles T.] Burgess, who was sent on the scout, reports that he saw a Mrs. Ware, just from Murfreesborough, who reported to him that she was told by Mr. [William] Spence, a Union merchant of the town, that he intended moving all of his goods north this week; and all the citizens report an unusual number of cars at Murfreesborough, and it is their impression that it is for an advance movement.

General Morgan had a sharp skirmish near Liberty on Friday last; suffered some loss, and had to fall back.

I think we will get the number of artillery horses you wished, although they are scarce. We will start back to-morrow morning.

It was the impression of Lieutenant Burgess that the Federals were not falling back.

I have the honor to remain, yours, truly,

M. H. ROYSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., March 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: In reply to a letter from the War Department, March 16, 1863, requesting information as to the number of guns and number and grade of artillery field officers in my command, in connection with an application for the appointment of Second Lieut. L. Hoxton as major of artillery, I have the honor to report that there are thirty-four pieces of field artillery, and no field officers of artillery in this corps. Each division of my corps has an officer of artillery, acting as its chief, one of whom has been recommended for a majority; the other is a captain, acting temporarily until the vacancy (occasioned by the assignment of the former chief to duty elsewhere) is filled.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

MARCH 24, 1863.

*Memorandum made by Col. W. Preston Johnston of his conversation with General J. E. Johnston at Tullahoma.**

General Johnston informs me that if the enemy attacks him in his present position, and moves by the Murfreesborough and Shelbyville turnpike and by the railroad, that they will have to move with a very extended column, and will be exposed to serious injury from our cavalry on their flanks. If they move by the Murfreesborough and Manchester road also (Manchester and Shelbyville being 20 miles apart), they expose themselves to be attacked in detail. He thinks it possible that the enemy will make a movement in sufficient force in the direction of Columbia, from which section we draw our main supplies for the commissary department, to compel us to fall back there. He does not think the enemy will or can advantageously mass a force sufficient in that quarter or south of it, toward the Tennessee, to approach from that region as a base. He thinks the most probable plan of the enemy, from all indications at present, is to attempt to go to Chattanooga by the road from Murfreesborough, through Manchester or through McMinnville. If he makes this move, and our forces fall back from Manchester to Tullahoma, he exposes his flank, and could gain nothing by it. With the annoyance of our cavalry, he would not march more than 5 miles a day, and if he attained our rear without defeat from a flank attack, we could afford to exchange bases. In regard to subsistence, he sees no way to subsist this army except by supplies brought out by cavalry expeditions from Kentucky. He says [R. S.] Cluke was sent in for that purpose, but seems to have forgotten it. Pegram has also gone in, and General Johnston thinks they ought to drive out 10,000 head at least. He does not think it necessary to strengthen the fortifications on this line. They are slight.

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* In the handwriting of Col. W. P. Johnston, and found among the "Davis papers."

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Unionville, March 24, 1863—2 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: My scouts have all returned. Twelve men, sent between Triune and Murfreesborough, ambuscaded a party of Federals on the dirt road; wounded 2, and put the party to flight. My men returned in safety.

The Eleventh Texas was sent below College Grove, on Harpeth, but could not draw the enemy into battle. They captured 1 cavalryman from Johnson's First Tennessee Cavalry. I will send him to-morrow.

No change in the enemy's position. The Second Georgia, under Major [F. M.] Ison, drove them from the forks of the pike yesterday toward Triune. I attack them every day. Steedman is still at Triune. I think he has only two brigades.

Last Wednesday a very large train of wagons, joined by two brigades of infantry, went from Murfreesborough to Nashville.

I hope in the course of a few days to send you a large Yankee mail.

Malone stays away unaccountably, and he has a guide of mine with him who would now be worth [his weight] in gold. If you know his whereabouts, please say to him I desire his return.

I would be much obliged for late papers. I have no news from Van Dorn.

Please let me know the extent of Morgan's disaster.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

WOODBURY, *March* 24, 1863—5 p. m

Brigadier-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry at Unionville:

GENERAL: Lieutenant Burgess has just handed me the inclosed dispatch.* He says that he saw Major [Richard] McCann on his way to-day, and he states that he took a scout across the river and went around Murfreesborough, and fired into a train, day before yesterday, about 9 miles from there. He reports that the enemy are being heavily re-enforced at Murfreesborough from Nashville. He saw five trains go up loaded heavily with soldiers. Nothing else new here.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

BAXTER SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth [Eighth] Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Unionville, March 25, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have but little to communicate. The enemy maintain their same position. I have several important scouts out, which will return to-morrow and next day. Will you be kind enough to request Colonel [W. B.] Richmond to send inclosed telegram, and also the letter

* Not found.

addressed to General Bragg?* We have a report here, through Colonel [G. St. Leger] Grenfell, that France has recognized our independence. Is it so?

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

SHELBYVILLE, *March* [*April*] 25, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General W. W. MACKALL, *Chief of Staff:*

Your dispatch countermanding previous order is received and acted upon.

L. POLK.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *March* 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, having been assigned by Special Orders, No. 60, Paragraph XIII, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to the brigade lately commanded by General Cleburne, will report to General Bragg for duty.

By command of General Johnston:

———— ————,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 27, 1863.
(Received March 28.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

The copy of your letter to General Donelson, dated 17th, received. A cavalry expedition into Kentucky, of which General Marshall's cavalry was part, had moved previously by my order. If the Department will give me timely notice when it intends to exercise my command, I shall be able to avoid such interference with its orders.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, March 27, 1863.

General D. S. DONELSON, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Grave complaints are made by Governor Vance and others of the presence and depredations of marauding deserters and refugees lurking in the mountains of North Carolina, near Asheville, and in the neighboring mountainous districts. Send, if you can, an efficient detachment to sweep the country of such bands, conscripting all of proper age. I will write to Governor Vance, asking him to co-operate.†

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 28, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT:

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th, and with it a copy of your telegram of the 16th. I fear that my reply to the latter did not express my meaning, from my anxiety to be brief.

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*Not found. †See Seddon to Vance, Series I, Vol. XVIII, pp. 957, 958.

At Mobile, in Mississippi, and in Middle Tennessee we cannot foresee attack long enough beforehand to be able to re-enforce the threatened army from either of the others. At the first two the enemy's appearance may, and probably would, be the first indication of his intention to attack. In Middle Tennessee, after he begins to advance, his march may be so delayed as to give us three or four days, but in that time troops could only be drawn from East Tennessee, and that department could not furnish more than a small force. The transportation of 8,000 or 10,000 infantry (without their wagons) from Jackson to Tullahoma would require more than three weeks; the wagons and horses would require five. I think, therefore, it is not practicable to strengthen this army by drawing to it, for "temporary use," a portion of the troops of Mississippi or Mobile. At the latter, besides the garrisons of the forts and batteries for water defense, General Buckner has but 3,000 infantry to hold the land side.

Before receiving your telegram, I had instructed Brigadier-General Donelson to change the arrangement of his troops—to send his cavalry into Kentucky, where they could not only be easily subsisted, but might collect cattle for the army, and be in position to learn the enemy's intentions and report them, and to collect at two or three points near the railroad the portion of his infantry not employed in guarding bridges or keeping the disloyal in subjection, the points to be selected with reference to movement into Middle Tennessee or toward the gaps in the Cumberland Mountains. General Donelson has not reported the strength of these reserves; his returns show, however, that they must be inconsiderable. They will furnish the only re-enforcements which I know how to obtain for this army from the other departments of my command for any "temporary use."

Thinking that East Tennessee could not furnish an infantry force strong enough for such an expedition, I determined to send only cavalry into Kentucky. I received yesterday a copy of a letter from General Cooper to General Donelson, dated March 17, directing him to send Brigadier-General Marshall with his whole brigade into that State.

In asking for re-enforcements for General Bragg, I ventured to suggest that the transfer of Major-General Cox with his division from Northwestern Virginia to General Rosecrans' army required a corresponding movement on our part, and that as the prisoners captured at the post of Arkansas could not return to their department, they might most advantageously be attached to regiments of this army.

Your aide-de-camp, Colonel [W. P.] Johnston, is now inspecting this army. I wish very much that his instructions included that of Mississippi also; it is to be feared that its condition is far less satisfactory than that of General Bragg's troops.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 28, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Corps d'Armée:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find dispatch from Colonel [P. D.] Roddey;* also one from Colonel Smith,† of my command, who is stationed at

* Not found.
† See Skirmish on the Woodbury Pike, March 27, 1863, Part I, p. 197.

Woodbury. Colonel Smith is one of the most gallant and efficient officers I have.

I have sent the Texas Rangers this morning on a scout near Murfreesborough, with instructions to ambuscade the enemy, if possible. Have had no report from them, but hope that it may result in something favorable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Cavalry.

P. S.—Report from Colonel Ferrill, of the Rangers, just in, which I inclose you.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS RANGERS,
March 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHARTON:

GENERAL: According to your order of yesterday, I this morning proceeded with my regiment to within 2 miles of Salem, and made my ambuscade, and sent Captain [S. P.] Christian, with Lieutenant [W. L.] Smith and 40 men, to draw them on, but to no avail. Lieutenant Smith went into Salem and saw only about 25 cavalry, with whom they exchanged a few shots; also saw the camp of the infantry; thinks about a large brigade. No cavalry camp there that I can find. I did all I could to draw them off, but to no purpose. I could find no papers or information.

Very respectfully,

S. C. FERRILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Texas Rangers.

P. S.—I also saw a gentleman who said he was from Mechanicsville, and belonged to General Polk's secret corps, who informed me that he saw a Dr. Jennings, who said that he was upon the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike on the morning of the 26th instant, and that he staid upon the pike for at least an hour, and a train of wagons and artillery passed during the time, and they had not ceased to pass when he left. The wagons had a large guard, consisting of infantry. The doctor supposed they were falling back from Murfreesborough to Nashville.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, March 28, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IX. Col. P. D. Roddey's regiment of Alabama cavalry is detached from Brigadier-General Martin's division, and will proceed to Northern Alabama.

On his arrival at the Tennessee River, Colonel Roddey will relieve Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood, in command of the district of Northern Alabama, and, on being relieved, General Wood will rejoin his brigade.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of the forces in the Department of East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. Daniel S. Donelson, C. S. Army, commanding, for March 29, 1863; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Infantry	425	5,947	5,947	8,416	12,551
Cavalry	337	5,095	5,085	6,166	9,380
Artillery	47	825	825	1,236	1,652
Total	809	11,867	11,857	15,818	23,583

PRIVATE.] HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Shelbyville, March 30, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Colonel [W. P.] Johnston has been with me since Saturday. He has made known the objects of his coming, and I have discussed the points submitted with him freely.*

My views in regard to the condition of things here are matured and clear.

He informs me he finds them to be such as are entertained in the other corps. They are those I expressed to you in a letter I addressed to you some time since, inclosing a copy of a correspondence. The grounds on which they rest I have submitted to Colonel Johnston. My idea is—my conviction rather—that if the presence and offices of General B. were entirely acceptable to this army, the highest interests—military interests—of the Confederacy would be consulted by transferring him to another field, where his peculiar talent—that of organization and discipline—could find a more ample scope. For that kind of service he has, undoubtedly, peculiar talent. His tastes and natural inclination fit him for it, and he has the advantage now of large and fresh experience. The application of that talent is not always easy or agreeable where it exists, yet there are few armies which would not be benefited by it, even if the benefit came from without. My opinion is that the general could be of service to all the armies of the Confederacy, if placed in the proper position. Such a position would be that of a place in the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, at Richmond. Assign him the duties of Inspector-General. If the duties are attended to as the imperfectly organized and disciplined condition of our troops require, they will furnish full employment for any single mind; and from my observations while in Richmond, it would be a great relief to General Cooper, whose energy and business capacity, great as they are, seemed well-nigh overtaxed.

The general could not object to the position on the score of rank, as the ranking officer of the army now holds that position. It is as competent to assign General B. as any other officer to that duty, and as his specialty is that which the office of Inspector-General covers, his resources and capacity would be felt throughout the army.

* See Johnston to Davis April 15, p. 757.

The whole family of idlers, drones, and shirks, of high or low degree, far and near, would feel his searching hand, and be made to take their places and do their duty. Besides, I think, with a proper presentation of the importance of the duties to be performed, his acknowledged ability for their performance, &c., he would accept with pleasure, at least until he had reduced things all around to order.

This done, the way is clear for assigning General Johnston to the command of this army, a measure which would give universal satisfaction to officers and men.

Colonel Johnston informed me he thinks General J. desires to keep General Bragg in his present position. I think the case would be more properly stated by saying that he does not wish to be, or seem to be, the cause of his removal. I have conversed with him on the subject, and he feels a delicacy, as I understand it, in touching the case of a man to whose command he might succeed in the event of his being removed from it. I do not think I misapprehend his feelings, though, of course, think them morbid, and, in the present relations of the parties, misplaced. I know that General J. thinks himself but half employed, and that he would be much better satisfied commanding an army in the field than doing the duties of administering a department. If it should be thought he could not take charge of operations in the field, and administer the three departments now under his care, then separate Pemberton's, and restrict him to East Tennessee and Department No. 2. They go well together, and both he and Pemberton might report to you at Richmond.

Whether General J. is the best man for the place or not is not the question. The army and the West believe so, and both would be satisfied with the appointment, and I believe it the best that could be made.

Colonel Johnston leaves in the morning.

I beg leave to call your attention to a map accompanying my report of the battles before Murfreesborough, which I have sent forward with my report, just transmitted; also to the report itself. Both have been carefully prepared, and give, as I understand it, a faithful account of those operations. I have discussed them also with Colonel Johnston.

My report of the battle of Perryville was sent to General Bragg some time since, with the accompanying subordinate reports. It has, as I am informed, not yet been forwarded.

I remain, dear sir, faithfully, your friend,

L. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Unionville, March 30, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Yours of the 29th instant has just been received. I wrote you yesterday, and from that you learn my desire. I much prefer to move around to Liberty and Lebanon. I will leave the Third Georgia at Beech Grove and [Z.] Thomason's battalion, that will be armed in a few days, with General Martin. The balance of my command, including Smith, at Woodbury, I will bring. I ask as a particular favor that [B.] Smith will be allowed to accompany me. There are many reasons for this, and I feel you will grant it. Roddey can guard this pike, and Patterson, Chapel Hill, as well as three times their number. I will have all my command except Third Georgia, Thomason's battalion, and First

Confederate. I really think that it is nothing more than fair that [John T.] Cox should be relieved. I will be ready to start Saturday, and, if desired, will move rapidly. I await your orders.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE, *Knoxville, March* 30, 1863.

I. To non-combatants and persons exempt from military duty residing within the Department of East Tennessee, desirous of removing beyond the Confederate lines, permits will be granted upon application to the department commander.

II. Applications for passports will be made through the deputy provost-marshal, within whose district the applicant resides, to Col. John E. Toole, provost-marshal for the department, and by him referred to the department commander, who will indicate the route to be traveled.

By command of Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson:

J. G. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAPEL HILL, *March* 31, 1863—8 a. m.

General LEONIDAS POLK,
Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Nothing new from the front this morning. I am ordered to North Alabama with my regiment by General Bragg, and the column is now moving. I have turned over the command at this place to Colonel [J.] Patterson.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

CHAPEL HILL, TENN.,
March 31, 1863—2 p. m.

General LEONIDAS POLK,
Shelbyville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Nothing new except that a cavalry force of the enemy followed a foraging party of mine to within 8 miles of this place last night. They came from Triune.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 31, 1863—6 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: A scout from the rear of Murfreesborough has just returned. They learned but little, save a very large number of ambulances had lately arrived at Murfreesborough. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrill, with six companies of Texas Rangers, on a scout this morning

toward Eagleville. They met a body of Yankee cavalry 1 mile this side; charged them, captured 4 and mortally wounded 2. They were all mounted infantry. I expect to move a portion of my command soon around to Lebanon. I am under obligations for late papers. I send you some late Northern ones and the message of the Governor of Indiana.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 31, 1863.

Maj. M. B. MCMICKEN:

MAJOR: I came here Saturday last to procure men, material, and provisions for my work on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. Have succeeded, and return to-day with everything I wanted, except rope. I telegraphed you last night, after talking with Captain Kerr, asking you to telegraph him, to care of Major Cunningham, and give him permission to purchase, for bridge purposes, three coils of rope, and give him the sizes wanted. I hope you will grant him permission, as we cannot get along without rope.

Have you arranged about an engine for west side of Tennessee River? I gave Colonel Cole the order as you directed, but the next morning, after informing me he could not comply, he started to see you. I have not seen him since. Colonel [Samuel] Tate is ready now for an engine. I was with him last Saturday, and the grade on the east of Tennessee River is nearly done. His cars are ready to go over. Sloan has a good, safe boat for transferring them over their roads.

On my particular road, as soon as Sulphur Branch is done, a large amount of corn can be shipped from south of Elk River, and, by the time that is carried off, I will have that bridge done. There is also two spans of bridge to build just south of Pulaski, over Richland Creek, which will complete the road, as far as I can learn. You can rely on my trestling over streams, and not waiting for permanent bridge, if can save time.

Should you write me, direct to Huntsville, care of Colonel Tate, and the letter will be forwarded. Should you telegraph, direct to Athens, Ala.

Respectfully, yours,

J. W. GOODWIN,
Major and Mail Superintendent of Railroads.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, Tenn., March* 31, 1863.

The general commanding announces with pride and gratification to the troops of his command two brilliant and successful affairs, recently achieved by the forces of the cavalry of Major-General Van Dorn.

On the 5th instant, Major-General Van Dorn made a gallant charge upon a large force of the enemy at Thompson's Station. He utterly routed them, killing and wounding a large number, capturing 1,221 prisoners, including 73 commissioned officers, and many arms.

On the 25th Brigadier-General Forrest, with the troops of his command, daringly assailed the enemy at Brentwood, who could not withstand the vigor and energy of the attack, and surrendered. The results

of his successful expedition were the capture of 750 privates and 35 commissioned officers, with all their arms, accouterments, ammunition, and 16 wagons and teams. The troops here captured constituted the remainder of the brigade so successfully attacked by Major-General Van Dorn on the 5th instant.

The skillful manner in which these generals achieved their success exhibits clearly the judgment and gallantry which animated them, and the discipline and good conduct of the brave troops of their commands. Such signal examples of duty the general commanding takes pleasure in commending. They are worthy of imitation by all commands, and deserve the applause and gratitude of their comrades in arms and their country.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly field return of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg commanding, for March 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's corps	1,244	18,041	17	266	39	1,024	19,019	24,948	36,375
Hardee's corps	1,041	13,684	6	66	31	711	14,239	18,311	26,906
Jackson's brigade	89	1,148	.....	.....	6	117	1,242	2,286	3,055
Post Tullahoma	27	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	444	619
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	241	231	278	331
Van Dorn's cavalry corps	.....	.....	513	6,003	.....	.....	5,968	7,395	12,019
Wheeler's cavalry corps	.....	.....	650	8,592	11	279	8,795	11,763	16,790
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	6	128	.....	.....	128	158	195
Total	2,401	33,179	1,192	15,055	106	2,372	49,915	65,583	96,290

Table showing effective strength of the Army of Tennessee, January 20 *and April* 1, 1863.

Command.	January 20, 1863.	April 1, 1863.	Increase.
Polk's corps	15,766	19,019	3,253
Hardee's corps	10,978	14,239	3,261
Jackson's brigade	780	1,242	462
Wheeler's cavalry	6,440	8,516	2,076
Forrest's cavalry brigade	2,173	2,535	362
Total	36,137	45,551	9,414

Wheeler's artillery	279
Reserve Artillery	231
Post Tullahoma	293
General Bragg's escort	128
	931
Re-enforcements received since January 20, 1863 (Van Dorn's cavalry)	3,433
Deduct Pegram's brigade (detached)	1,644
Actual re-enforcements	1,789

Abstract from return of regimental strength, &c., Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, April 1, 1863.

Command.	Total effective.	Total present.	Present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
Cheatham's division:				
Stewart's brigade	1,523	1,793	2,536	4
Maney's brigade	1,568	1,876	2,838	4
Smith's brigade	1,409	2,315	3,428	4
Wright's brigade	1,698	2,091	3,472	4
Total	6,198	8,075	12,274	16
Withers' division:				
Deas' brigade	2,301	2,874	3,848	6
Walthall's brigade	1,998	2,393	3,744	4
Anderson's brigade	2,081	2,374	3,881	4
Manigault's brigade	2,176	2,481	3,418	4
Total	8,556	10,122	14,891	18
McCown's division:				
Ector's brigade	1,041	1,670	2,326	4
Bate's brigade	1,370	1,776	2,433	4
Harper's brigade	1,229	1,842	2,701	4
Total	3,640	5,288	7,460	12
Grand total*	18,394	23,485	34,625	46

Organization of Polk's Army Corps, April 1, 1863.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

Stewart's Brigade.

Col. O. F. STRAHL.

4th and 5th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. A. J. Kellar.
19th Tennessee, Col. F. M. Walker.
24th Tennessee, Col. J. A. Wilson.
31st and 33d Tennessee, Col. E. E. Tansil.
Mississippi battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

Maney's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY.

1st and 27th Tennessee, Col. H. R. Feild.
4th Tennessee, Col. J. A. McMurry.
6th and 9th Tennessee, Col. G. C. Porter.
Sharpshooters, Capt. Frank Maney.
Smith's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. W. B. Turner.

Smith's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PRESTON SMITH.

11th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William Thedford.
12th and 47th Tennessee, Col. T. H. Bell.
13th and 154th Tennessee, Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr.
29th Tennessee, Col. H. Rice.
Tennessee battery, Capt. W. L. Scott.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

8th Tennessee, Col. J. H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. D. M. Donnell.
28th Tennessee, Col. S. S. Stanton.
38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. A. D. Gwynne.
51st Tennessee, Col. J. Chester.
Tennessee battery, Capt. W. W. Carnes.

* But see return for March 31, 1863, p. 733.

WITHERS' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

Deas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Z. C. DEAS.

19th Alabama, Col. S. K. McSpadden.
22d and 25th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George D. Johnston.
26th and 39th Alabama, Col. H. D. Clayton.
Alabama Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.
Robertson's battery, Lieut. S. H. Dent.

Manigault's Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama, Lieut. Col. W. B. Dennett.
28th and 34th Alabama, Col. J. C. Reid.
10th and 19th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. J. F. Pressley.
Alabama battery, Capt. D. D. Waters.

Walthall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. C. WALTHALL.

24th and 29th Mississippi, Col. W. F. Brantly.
27th and 30th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. J. I. Scales.
34th Mississippi, Col. S. Benton.
Missouri battery, Capt. O. W. Barret.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen PATTON ANDERSON.

7th and 9th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. F. E. Whitfield.
10th Mississippi and Blythe's regiment Maj. J. C. Thompson.
41st Mississippi, Col. W. F. Tucker.
Sharpshooters, Maj. W. C. Richards.
Alabama battery, Capt. James Garrity.

M'COWN'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

9th Texas, Col. W. H. Young.
10th Texas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas Cavalry, Col. J. L. Camp.
15th [32d] Texas Cavalry, Col. J. A. Andrews.
Texas battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. B. BATE.

3d Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall.
9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. Joseph T. Smith.
29th North Carolina, Col. R. B. Vance.
39th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. F. A. Reynolds.
Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Lieut. McD. Oliver.

Third Brigade.

Col. ROBERT W. HARPER.

1st and 2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles, dismounted, Col. D. H. Reynolds.
4th Arkansas Infantry and 4th Arkansas Battalion, Col. H. G. Bunn.
25th and 31st Arkansas, Col. T. H. McCray.
Arkansas battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 1, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: The inclosed communication contains all the instructions that have passed through this office, from the War Department, for Brigadier-General Marshall.* From its date it will be seen that it was not written until after he had left for Kentucky, which was on the 13th

* See Cooper to Donelson, March 17, 1863, p. 705.

ultimo. It was received by me on the 22d, and forwarded on the 23d ultimo, by courier, to Brigadier-General Marshall.

It seems to me clear that some mistake must exist as to the amount of mounted men supposed to belong to Brigadier-General Marshall's command, which it is stated that, "organized as he contemplates," will "amount to 6,000 mounted men," unless it was intended to mount all of his infantry force, including those regiments which were included in Brigadier-General Marshall's report, but not really under his control, that were in Eastern Virginia.

D. S. DONELSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 1, 1863.

General COOPER:

The following intelligence has been received from Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

General Burnside succeeded Wright in command of the Department of Ohio. His old corps left Baltimore the 23d. Steamers awaiting them at Parkersburg, on Ohio. to operate in Kentucky.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

RICHMOND, *April* 1, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

The Secretary of State has received the following from a gentleman, entirely trustworthy, just from New York:

A great crisis is expected in Kentucky. I am led to believe that the 20,000 men of Burnside's old army corps (Ninth), which was dispatched westward in night trains since Sunday, March 22, are destined for that quarter.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 2, 1863.

The PRESIDENT:

Your dispatch received. Should not Burnside's move from east to west produce a similar one by us? A part, at least, of Sigel's troops are known to be with Rosecrans.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., April 2, 1863.

General BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Your communication, suggesting that commanders be allowed to impose duties of mere routine upon an intelligent staff officer of rank, has been considered. I know of no rule which forbids such an arrangement of duties in your office, except that which requires the signatures of commanders in the ascending line. This rule the Depart-

ment has, in several instances, permitted officers commanding armies to relax, and the privilege is accorded to your office, with the remark that papers of primary importance should receive your personal consideration.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, April 2, 1863.*

The general commanding is gratified at the inspection report of Colonels Roddey and Patterson's regiments of cavalry, made by Lieutenant-Colonel Grenfell, inspector of cavalry. The officers and men of these regiments were found to be zealous in the performance of their respective duties; the discipline was excellent, and the conduct of the men toward the citizens in the neighborhood of their camp was most praiseworthy. The arms were in good condition, and the clothing of the men neat and uniform. In the entire two regiments, after a close and careful inspection, only four horses were condemned as unserviceable. The discipline on parade was excellent. The men formed quietly at the command of their officers in a quick and soldierlike manner. The outposts of both regiments were visited by Colonel Grenfell, who found the pickets well placed and the vedettes watchful. The report of the inspection speaks volumes for the efficiency, energy, and fitness of the officers of these regiments, and is worthy the emulation of the different cavalry commands of this army.

The general commanding tenders his thanks to Colonels Roddey and Patterson, and the gallant officers and men of their commands, for the interest manifested by them in perfecting their discipline and increasing their efficiency.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF GEORGIA, ADJT. AND INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Milledgeville, April 2, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Western Armies, Tullahoma:

GENERAL: By the inclosed copy of a petition for aid, addressed to the Governor of this State, you will see that a disturbance has begun in the northwestern part of this State (Walker and Dade Counties), which, if not suppressed, may be of serious evil. It has been represented to the Governor by the representatives from that region that a cavalry force, combined with infantry, will be the most effectual in restoring quiet and security. A company from the Georgia State Line (infantry) has been ordered to La Fayette, Walker County, to report to the Confederate officer you may charge with the suppression of the disturbance, and to co-operate with him. His Excellency requests you to send promptly a company of cavalry, or other mounted force, to the same place, the rendezvous, under a judicious, energetic officer to take command of the expedition, and to assert the authority of the Confederacy. As these misguided people are our own citizens, His Excellency desires that

while they may be brought to a sense of their duty, you will deal with them as gently as the heinousness of their offense will permit. It is thought that some of the insurgents are deserters from your armies.

So soon as the services of the State troops can be dispensed with, will you so instruct that they shall report at once to these headquarters for further orders? The company of the State Line will be provided for by its own quartermaster's department and commissariat. It will also take its ammunition with it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure.]

LA FAYETTE, GA., *March* 28, 1863.

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Walker County, are under the painful necessity of inviting your earliest attention to a most unfortunate state of circumstances now existing in the northwest portion of this county. Threats have been made that no Southern man shall raise a crop in that section of country. A Mr. William M. Coulter has been shot at; his house also entered and gun taken. On Wednesday night last the house of William B. Chambers was entered and his watch and arms taken. The men committing those outrages are harbored, as we are informed, by persons in the neighborhood. We make no comment upon the state of affairs alluded to other than to say, in our opinion, the peace, quiet, and safety of the persons in that region of the State demand prompt and vigorous measures to correct and put down such a condition of things. Permit us to suggest that cavalry would be the better arm to send. Your aid, as Governor of Georgia, is invoked.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. H. CALDWELL.
JOHN M. McSPADDEN.
J. H. BOWMAN.
A. H. MIZE, *Sheriff.*
JAMES PATTON.
M. E. RHODES.
T. W. COBB.
F. J. GROGAN, *C. S. C.*
S. MAYS, *I. I. C.*
GEO. W. ROWLS.
THOS. P. JOHNSTON.
JOHN CALDWELL.
T. E. PATTON.
T. M. PHIPPS, *I. I. C.*
H. L. CLARDY.
B. E. BURGESS.
JAMES T. BRYAN.

SMITHVILLE,
Saturday Morning, April 3, 1863.

Maj. D. G. REED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, McMinnville, Tenn.:

SIR: I am ordered by the general to report that the enemy occupied Lebanon yesterday, their force consisting of seven regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and two batteries. The force which drove our command from Liberty yesterday has retired to that place, and is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The enemy now occupy Liberty.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

E. D. WARDER,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, April 4, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: The Eleventh Texas and Third Confederate Regiments of my command left to-day for Liberty, via Fairfield, Pocahontas, Woodbury, and Mechanicsville, if practicable. The balance of my command move to-morrow, the same route, with orders to rendezvous near Liberty. The Eleventh Texas and Third Confederate will camp at Fairfield to-night. I was relieved this morning by Colonel Russell, and the line is established as you desired. I will leave one regiment and a battalion, with one piece of artillery, at Beech Grove. All your orders in regard to moving and picketing have been complied with.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I will leave to-morrow, and will come by McMinnville.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 5, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

General Van Dorn writes that a spy reports that in Nashville large re-enforcements are expected for Rosecrans. A gentleman just from Louisville reports that the Federals are sending all boats to bring Grant's troops to Tennessee. Lieutenant-General Pemberton telegraphed on the 3d, "Scout near Memphis reports, April 1, all boats pressed; thirty went down empty Saturday and Sunday." He adds, "Possibly intend re-enforcing Rosecrans."

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CHAPEL HILL, *April* 5, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: My scouts have just returned from College Grove. They report that Colonel [J. W.] Starnes captured a party of the enemy at Starnes' Mill yesterday evening. The enemy were in line of battle at College Grove nearly all day. Colonel Starnes, who camped there last night, retired this morning. Scouts entered the town about half an hour after the enemy left, and reported their number between 300 and 500. No infantry crossed the river.

JOSIAH PATTERSON,
Colonel Cavalry Regiment.

MRS. GLASCOCK'S,
Woodbury Road, April 5, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Maj. D. G. REED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, and

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, McMinnville, Tenn.:

I drove in the rear, about 5 p. m., of the force that came out from Woodbury this morning. It proved to be a regiment of infantry, with a small cavalry force, to draw me out into the ambuscade they had pre-

pared. At that hour (5 p. m.) they had no force on this side of Woodbury. I have information of only one regiment of infantry being at Woodbury. The cavalry force there has gone up the Short Mountain road, probably as high as Smithville. With that information, I moved to this point, with a view to prevent a force coming in my rear from Short Mountain.

I received a dispatch late this morning from Lieutenant-Colonel [J. M.] Bounds, commanding the Eleventh Texas, stating that that regiment and the Third Confederate, under Lieutenant-Colonel [W. N.] Estes, were at Jacksborough, and would encamp 3 miles nearer McMinnville than that point, and, if I needed their assistance, they would come here before proceeding to McMinnville.

I would respectfully ask of the major-general to grant me the privilege of taking my own and those two regiments, and go to-morrow morning, by way either of Smithville or by Woodbury, on the Short Mountain road, and see what can be done with the cavalry force that has gone there. I would like to have an immediate answer. I would respectfully ask the major-general to permit me to order Captain [J. W.] Nichol, Company G, of my command, to my regiment. It is at Bradyville. I would like to have the latest information that you have in reference to General Morgan's position at present. I have a scout out toward the Short Mountain road, and as soon as it comes in I will send you another dispatch. I also have one on the other flank.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

BAXTER SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Tennessee Cavalry.

P. S.—It is impossible for me to give information to the command at Smithville or Liberty of any movements of the enemy under present circumstances, unless they are sent by McMinnville.

RICHMOND, *April* 6, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

GENERAL: It appears from your letter of the 28th ultimo, recently received, that we have mutually misunderstood each other in our correspondence in reference to re-enforcing your position in Tennessee, but the matter is now cleared up. Upon investigation, I have learned that General Marshall's infantry force is very small. His strength in cavalry is comparatively greater; but as your more urgent need is not for this arm of the service, I have not wished to burden you with the cavalry of General Marshall.

I am anxious to re-enforce your army, and will do so when it is practicable. The withdrawal of Burnside's corps for the defense of Kentucky defeats the hope I had that a movement into that State might compel Rosecrans to detach a part of his command; but if Marshall pushes his force with activity, it may prevent any further re-enforcements from the East being sent to Rosecrans. Events here and at Charleston have not fully developed the plans of the enemy.

One of my aides-de-camp, Colonel [Joseph C.] Ives, is now engaged upon the duty you suggested, in Mississippi, which will obviate the necessity of Colonel [W. P.] Johnston extending his visit to that portion of your command.

Very respectfully, and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

I informed you yesterday by telegraph that General Van Dorn had just reported that a spy brought him intelligence that large re-enforcements are expected for General Rosecrans; that Lieutenant-General Pemberton telegraphed on the 3d that a scout near Memphis reported, April 1, "All boats pressed; thirty went down empty on Saturday and Sunday;" he adds, "Possibly intend re-enforcing Rosecrans;" and that a gentleman, who left Louisville on the 28th ultimo, says that the Federals were sending all the boats to be had to bring General Grant's troops into Tennessee.*

These three reports corroborate each other, and it seems to me unlikely that General Grant's troops can be intended for any other field than this. Should any large part of his army join that now opposed to General Bragg, the latter must be expelled from Middle Tennessee. Rosecrans' army is now almost double General Bragg's in number, and its position is fortified. It would be madness, therefore, to attack it.

The position of our troops is disadvantageous, because for subsistence it is compelled to take ground west of the direct route from Murfreesborough to Chattanooga. It can, therefore, be turned by our right. At present I do not regard that, because in the event of a large demonstration on that side, we could attack the enemy's main body with strong chance of success, or, if he made the attempt with his whole army, we might exchange bases with him very advantageously. It is now to be feared that the re-enforcements from the Mississippi may enable him to threaten our communications, and at the same time confront us with a force too strong to be attacked.

Should we be compelled to abandon Middle Tennessee, it will be difficult to feed this army; the cavalry (amounting to nearly 15,000) could not be kept together in East Tennessee or Georgia; it would be necessary to divide it into several bodies. If we had the means of crossing large rivers, I would, in the event of its being compelled to move, send the whole army into West Tennessee to co-operate with that of Mississippi.

Such a movement would be attended with great risk, however, as we could prepare no supplies for the troops before their passage of the river, that district being occupied by the enemy. Should the enemy be too strong to be met in the field, we must choose, it seems to me, between crossing the Tennessee near Chattanooga, to defend East Tennessee and Georgia, and, crossing the river near the Muscle Shoals, to move into Northern Mississippi and West Tennessee, where the army could probably find provisions for several months, and be in position to return if the enemy should send a large force to the east or southeast. The difficulty of the passage of the river is the objection to such a course.

I have (by telegraph) directed Lieutenant-General Pemberton to send Stevenson's division, or an equal number of troops, to this army, if he finds that Grant transfers any large force to Rosecrans. Such movements of the enemy by water can be made in a fourth of the time which we require.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

* See Seddon to Lee, April 6, 1863, Series I, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 708.

CHAPEL HILL, *April* 6, 1863—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have just returned from the front, and hear nothing from the enemy of interest. Three or four hundred of the enemy's cavalry were at Harpeth River this morning. My scouts report that they picket at the cross-roads, about half a mile beyond Harpeth. Their grand guard is near this point. Johnson's regiment of cavalry is camped about a mile still farther back, to the left of the pike as you go toward Triune, and nearly opposite a brick school-house. There is an encampment of infantry on this side of the town, about a mile from the cavalry; also an encampment beyond the town. I can give no accurate information in regard to numbers, but supposed by scouts to be a brigade of infantry.

JOSIAH PATTERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 6, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: You will please say to the general commanding, in reply to your communication of the 29th instant, I inclose for his consideration the report of the chief engineer of this department with reference to bridge defenses, and that the extent of the works at these places will be reduced as far as practicable, as they are considered by General Johnston too elaborate and extended.

The entire command, as you are aware, have been but recently brigaded, and may be said now to be *in transitu*, and necessarily many changes of position of detached companies and regiments occur; and as exact numbers at or near the railroad cannot be given, I will now merely say that the entire infantry force of this department can be thrown to the railroad in three hours' time, with the exceptions of those at Big Creek and Cumberland Gaps, and Brigadier-General Marshall's. One of his regiments, or one that he claimed, Colonel [R. C.] Trigg's Fifty-fourth Virginia, from Eastern Virginia, has been ordered to this place.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. E. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 5, 1863.

Maj. J. G. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In compliance with the suggestions of the letter from Col. B. S. Ewell, assistant adjutant-general, expressing the opinion of General Johnston that the works in progress for the defense of the bridges in this department are "too extensive," I have reduced their extent at Charleston (Hiawassee River) as much as possible. When completed, the works at this point can be fully manned by 100 men. Unless both

ends of the bridge are attacked at the same time, 75 men would be ample for the defense. Provision is made for two pieces of artillery only.

At Loudon (Tennessee River) the stockade at the east end is now nearly complete. At the west end the work, as originally designed, is as contracted as I think will afford a sufficient defense even against a raid. I would urgently recommend that the works at this point be completed as originally designed. The bridge is the longest and most costly on the whole line of road. To man the works fully, 400 men would be required, but unless the attack was made at both ends of the bridge at the same time, 200 men would be sufficient. A foot-way is to be prepared through the bridge for communication.

At Strawberry Plains (Holston River) the works at the east end are already far advanced, and the timber for the entire work is nearly all provided. Owing to the peculiar construction of this bridge, I do not think the force for its defense can, with safety, be reduced to less than 300 men. At each end there are a number of small piers, not more than 20 feet high, located on dry land, any one of which an enemy could climb and fire the bridge. To prevent this, I propose a small shelter for three or more men on each pier in the interior of the bridge-truss, with a foot-way communicating through the bridge with the block-houses at the ends. This bridge, like those at Loudon, Mossy Creek, Carter's Depot, and Zollicoffer, is one of the form known as "deck bridge," trains running upon the roof or upper chord instead of the interior or lower chord, as is the case with all others on this line.

At Flat Creek, Mossy Creek, Lick Creek, and Limestone the works are very small, and are already far advanced. The estimate of force required for these points was very full, allowing one man for each linear yard in the outline of the works. The number can undoubtedly be much reduced with safety, as it is very unlikely, and in most cases impossible, that at any point the works will be entirely surrounded, and attack made from all directions at the same time.

At Carter's Depot (Watauga River) the works are very nearly completed. For the same reasons as expressed above, the force at this point can be reduced with safety to 200 men.

At Zollicoffer (Holston River) the work will consist entirely of block-houses. The estimate of force required (300 men) was for fully manning them, and for the same reasons as given above the force may be reduced one-half. I would not, however, recommend that it be done, as it is a point much exposed to cavalry raids.

Very respectfully,

W. F. FOSTER,
Captain and Chief Engineer Department of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS,
Montgomery, Ala., April 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON,
Jackson, Miss.:

I have been ordered to establish General Johnston's headquarters at Montgomery, Ala. You are, therefore, requested to forward your papers to this place, instead of Chattanooga.

By command of General Johnston:

T. B. LAMAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Brigadier-General Donelson applies for a leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate. The surgeon recommends two months. It is important at this juncture to have a man of ability in his place. I request the Government to send one without delay.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *April* 8, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Can you not send a ranking officer to command Department of East Tennessee, say General Preston, until another can be ordered on your dispatch of yesterday? General Jackson, who has been assigned to that command by General Donelson, is junior to General Davis, who is serving in that department.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, Tenn., April* 9, 1863.

I. The following order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Richmond, January 19, 1863, is published for the information and observance of the army:

Hereafter all field artillery belonging to any separate army will be parked together, under direction of the general or other chief officer of artillery having control of the same, to be distributed, when required, according to the judgment of the commanding general of such army.

II. In the present condition of the army, a strict compliance with this order cannot be exacted. The general commanding therefore directs that the field artillery shall be parked together in the respective corps to which it belongs. The artillery for the several commands on outpost duty shall be distributed by them when required.

III. A provost-marshal-general will be assigned to duty at army headquarters, with one assistant. Corps commanders will detail a field officer, with one assistant, for duty at corps headquarters, a captain for division headquarters, and a lieutenant for brigade headquarters. These officers will be charged with the duties of provost-marshals, and will report regularly to the provost-marshal of the army. These officers will be detailed from the supernumerary officers of their commands, and their names forwarded to these headquarters.

IV. The general commanding has been informed that a free and unrestricted intercourse with prisoners of war has been allowed to the officers and soldiers of this army and the citizens. This practice is most pernicious to the well-being and discipline of the army. Such intercourse will not hereafter be allowed except upon written permission.

V. The scarcity of forage in this command renders the strictest care and economy in the issue necessary. All issues of forage to persons not holding commissions in the service or entitled to draw therefrom, is strictly prohibited.

VI. Officers and soldiers who are not entitled by law to be mounted, will not be allowed to keep horses within the limits of this army.

VII. Copies of all special and general orders of corps commanders

and detached commands will be forwarded to these headquarters at their dates, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 10, 1863.

Mr. PRESIDENT:

On the 19th of March, immediately after reaching this place, I informed the Secretary of War, by telegraph, that General Bragg could not then be sent to Richmond, as he had ordered, on account of the critical condition of Mrs. Bragg. Being unwell then, I afterward became sick, and am not now able to serve in the field. General Bragg is therefore necessary here. If conference with him is still desirable, might not a confidential officer visit him, for the purpose, in Tullahoma?

On the 6th instant I gave General Cooper the information received from Louisville, Nashville, and Mississippi, indicating that Grant is about to move, either to repeat his attempt of last fall, or, which is more probable, join Rosecrans. Should all or a large part of his troops come into Middle Tennessee, this army will be forced to leave it. We cannot attack now, with probability of success; and should strong re-enforcements arrive, we could not hold our ground against the Federal army. In leaving this district, the question of subsistence will make it difficult to put this army into a good position. It must fall back either to Chattanooga or Northern Mississippi. The latter course would be very hazardous, because it is probable that the country cannot furnish food for the troops; otherwise I should greatly prefer it. Should the army fall back to Chattanooga, to defend East Tennessee, the cavalry must be separated from it to subsist. It is even doubtful if forage for a reasonable baggage train can be found in that district. This, of course, would render the defense of East Tennessee very difficult; its form—a mere line—would increase the difficulty very much. The loss of the cavalry would, besides, weaken the army very much. If the army were in Mississippi or West Tennessee, its cavalry could keep near it; it could also be easily re-enforced strongly, and would prevent the advance of any large Federal force into East Tennessee, or be able to recross the river; but Major-General Van Dorn, who has recently been in that country, says that it contains neither provisions nor forage for an army, and the enemy has still a strong force at Corinth. Our disadvantage in this warfare is, that the enemy can transfer an army from Mississippi to Nashville before we can learn that it is in motion, while an equal body of our troops could not make the same movement (the corresponding one, rather) in less than six weeks. The infantry of Major-General Stevenson's division, ordered from here to Jackson in December, was more than three weeks on the way; its wagons and horses more than a month. The railroads are now in worse condition than they were then.

A movement into Kentucky by Major-General Jones would, I think, be very advantageous now, by preventing invasion of East Tennessee. General Jones should command in person; his command to include Brigadier-General Marshall. Brigadier-General Donelson has been compelled to relinquish his command, as his surgeon recommended leave of absence for two months. I have suggested that Major-General Ewell be assigned to the Department of East Tennessee. There is no officer

in the department at all competent. None to spare in this, and none in this so competent as General Ewell.

[J. E. JOHNSTON,]
General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 10, 1863.

L. LEWIS, *Mobile:*

I have ordered no impressment of negroes in Alabama. If impressments are made, those who have sent most of their hands to work on fortifications at Mobile should be excused. What officer is making the impressment?

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
April 10, 1863.

[Col. B. S. EWELL]:

COLONEL: In forwarding the inclosed letter* from General Pegram, I have, at his request, consented to add my own views as to the bearing which the enterprise which he suggests would have on the defense of this department from incursions by the enemy. In so expressing my opinion, I do not repeat the view of "the situation" which, after some study of the subject, when I was in command of the Cumberland range last winter, I communicated to Generals Smith and Heth, but then, as now, I desired to preface my opinions by the admission that they are only offered as the crude suggestions of a mind not trained by military study. I reluctantly advance, unasked by the general commanding, any opinion at all.

On exploring the various gaps from Big Creek to the Pound, inclusive, I found there were at least three which troops with artillery and wagons could pass. No obstructions of an artificial character had prevented General G. W. Morgan from coming through last summer. He turned the flank of General Stevenson, then occupying Cumberland Gap, and compelled our forces to fall back on the railroad. To defend all the gaps would require a force at each nearly equal to the attacking army, as the distance between is such that unless we could divine which would be the object of attack, our troops could not be concentrated at the true point before the enemy would reach it from the point of divergence, say Cumberland Ford or Barboursville. If the enemy advances as far as Barboursville, makes a feint of attempting to attack by way of the gaps, and suddenly turns to the right, advancing by way of Jamestown, he could arrive at the railroad at Loudon, and even at this point, before the infantry at Cumberland Gap could march here.

The route into Kentucky by Jamestown can be traveled in a less space of time than any other, because the elevations are less and the roads better. A line of defense on the Cumberland, from Boston to the ford, would have an advantage if it were not for the difficulty of forwarding supplies from here. There would be but two practicable passes in Pine Mountain naturally as strong as any in the Cumberland range, and there would be the river as a front. But the difficulty of supplying an army at that point, and the advance of the position from the railroad as a base, seemed to oppose its adoption.

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* Not found.

By concentrating the infantry on the railroad, they could be moved rapidly, east or west, to such quarter as the enemy's movements might determine to be necessary. With proper amount of transportation, the whole force could be thrown in a short time to such point as might be the object of attack, and all possibility of the enemy reaching the road without fighting a battle with our entire force prevented. With the infantry stationed at the gaps, we are still compelled to have strong bodies of cavalry watching the front as far as Loudon. If the infantry is collected on the railroad, and all the cavalry in the department that can be spared be kept north of the Cumberland, no invading force could be organized in Kentucky without our knowledge of its extent—its probable state of completeness; and we could, while harassing its advance, ascertain the true line of attack as nearly as possible. We could put in practice the tactics so ably enforced in General Pegram's letter—delay—and perhaps cause the entire abandonment of the enterprise. Particularly might this occur should our cavalry succeed in cutting off the trains of the enemy. Time would be afforded to draw re-enforcements from other quarters of the Confederacy.

I also desire to present to the general that with such dispositions of our forces as I have taken the liberty to suggest, as having heretofore occurred to my mind, the large body of troops we have heretofore maintained in East Tennessee might, with the aid of adequate railroad transportation, be considered part of an army operating in Middle Tennessee. In forty-eight hours our force here might, by the use of expedition and with cars sufficient at our command, be thrown into the lines at Tullahoma. This would be a safe move if we had, by means of our cavalry force, a security against raids and a guarantee that no advance in large force could be made before the troops could be returned. It seemed to me that we could always rely on having a margin of three weeks from any given day when, by our last advices from Kentucky, no expedition was being fitted out and organized.

Again renewing my reluctance in presenting to the general any remarks of a military character, and trusting that I may not seem presumptuous, or ambitious of attracting notice, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. G. M. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
April 10, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

It has been said that "hospitals are the leaks of armies," and our experience justifies the truth of the remark. In this army, ever since its organization, efforts have been made to devise a remedy for this evil, and we believe we have accomplished it as far as in the nature of things it is practicable. Our system has been in operation for several months, and works admirably. Before its introduction the wastage was enormous. It is not as perfect as we think it could be made, but it is a very great improvement on the old condition of things. It is as follows:

Each corps has its own hospitals, which are devoted exclusively to the use of its own sick. Take the hospitals assigned to my own corps,

for example. These are established at Rome and Atlanta, Ga. Every day the sick of my corps, now at Shelbyville, who require hospital treatment are sent down to one or the other of these hospitals. Rations are provided for them on the cars, and a surgeon detailed to accompany them. For better security, they are placed under the charge of an officer, with a detail as a guard, whose duty it is to accompany them to the hospital, to see that they neither escape nor are left by the way, and who turns them over to the commanding officer of the post where the hospital is established. This commanding officer has been detailed from the corps, with an adequate detachment, to take charge of the hospital post. It is his duty to receive the men sent down for treatment, to enroll them as a part of his command, and to be responsible for their safe-keeping and proper care while under his orders. So soon as they are sufficiently convalescent for light duty, they are put to squad or company drill, for the sake of the exercise, and, when competent for field service, they are sent back to their commands in the corps under an officer and a guard, as they came down. It will be perceived that, by this mode of proceeding, these men are always in hand, and in the hands of officers belonging to their own proper corps. These officers make returns of their commands to corps headquarters tri-monthly, and their number and condition are thus known to corps headquarters. It will be seen also that the loss of men through hospitals under this system is next to impossible, and that the parties most interested in their speedy recovery are those who are charged with looking after them. It will be seen also that they are much more likely to receive sympathy and special attention, because they are in the hands of their own corps and among their friends. Abuses, too, are much more likely to be corrected, for the reason that they are more likely to be known, and the power to correct them is at hand.

Such is the system we have inaugurated, and which has been for the last two months in operation in its substantial details. We have found it, as I have remarked, to work admirably and to cure the evils of the old system. If it were to be continued, I would suggest one change, which I regard as important in a high degree; it is, that the surgeons taking care of the sick in hospitals report to the medical director of the corps directly, just as the surgeons taking care of the sick in the field do. I see no good reason why this should not be done, and there are several why it should be. The authority of the officers of the corps over its men is never removed, and the responsibility of taking care of these men is where it ought to be, and those whose they are and who are most interested in their recovery. This arrangement would not abridge the authority of the army surgeon-general in the least, as the reports of the corps medical director would be made directly to him, just as the reports of the commanders of the corps are made to the general commanding the army in reference to matters purely military. If the medical director of the army is not satisfied with the management of the medical director of the corps, he can, through his medical inspector, have the evils corrected. But I regret to see that an order has been issued from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Richmond declaring that corps, army, and department commanders are excluded from having anything to do with general hospitals, and, therefore, all our plans for the benefit of the sick are overthrown at a blow. This order is No. 28, March 12, Paragraph V. I have respectfully to submit that, in my judgment, this is not expedient or wise. It goes back to the old system, which has worked badly, and lost us, by desertion or otherwise, a large number of all who have been sent to our hospitals. I

desire respectfully to place these views before the Secretary of War, and to ask that we be permitted to manage our hospitals in the manner I have above indicated.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Abstract from tri-monthly field return of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg commanding, for April 10, 1863; headquarters Tullahoma, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last report.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Polk's corps	1,260	17,859	11	201	41	1,026	18,770	24,690	36,128	36,377
Hardee's corps	1,067	13,833	5	57	32	684	14,348	18,488	26,831	26,906
Jackson's brigade	139	1,558	.....	.....	6	121	1,656	2,760	3,498	3,055
Post Tullahoma	20	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	338	621	619
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	241	231	288	327	452
Van Dorn's cavalry corps.	.....	.....	513	6,003	.....	.....	5,968	7,395	12,019	12,019
Wheeler's cavalry corps.	.....	.....	627	7,877	11	279	8,109	10,949	15,243	16,667
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	6	138	.....	.....	137	165	199	195
Total	2,486	33,445	1,162	14,276	109	2,351	49,401	65,077	94,866	96,290

NOTES ON ORIGINAL RETURN.

Since the enforcement of the conscript law by officers from this command has been suspended, this army has ceased to increase.

Army of Tennessee.

April 1, effective total	49,915
April 10, effective total	49,401
Decrease	514

Previous to the 1st of April, the recruits and stragglers returning to the army overbalanced the sick sent to the rear. Since the 1st of April, the sick sent to the rear overbalanced the recruits and stragglers returning to the army.

Abstract from field return of the Army of East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. W. G. M. Davis commanding, for April 10, 1863; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Infantry	547	7,579	7,579	10,180	14,243
Cavalry	358	5,322	5,322	6,521	9,771
Artillery	38	779	779	1,251	1,614
Total	943	13,680	13,680	17,952	25,628

SELMA ARSENAL, *April* 11, 1863.

Maj. A. D. BANKS,
A. A. G., General Johnston's Hdqrs., Tullahoma, Tenn.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 10th instant, in relation to supplies of bayonets. It is impossible to state how many can be turned out per week, or in any definite time, as the machinery for making them and the blacksmith shops for forging have not yet been completed. I have but few machines at work upon them as yet, but am striving to put additional machinery and men on that work. Situated as we now are, with but newly erected shops, limited quantity of machinery, and limited number of skillful workmen, it is impossible to keep any men and tools exclusively on any particular work, especially when the demands are so various and urgent for different kinds of work.

Application was made to both General Bragg and General Pemberton for details of men to work in this arsenal, but both peremptorily declined granting any. I beg that the necessity of these details may be fully represented to General Johnston, and that you will endeavor to procure them for me. I would like about 10 good machinists, 20 or 30 good blacksmiths, and 50 good gunsmiths, if so many can possibly be spared.

Inclosed I send you an extract of orders received from Ordnance Bureau; but whenever there are sufficient stores for the supply of both armies, I can send such as may not be required by General Pemberton's command and the army west of the Mississippi, to Major Wright at Atlanta, for the Army of Tennessee. The arms which you asked to be prepared for the latter army are now ready for issue.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 11, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER:

GENERAL: Intelligence from Louisville, Nashville, and Memphis indicates that Grant's army may join that of Rosecrans. Should Lieutenant-General Pemberton discover that such a movement is begun, he will inform you of it. On receiving such information, please send your infantry (that which I saw under General Cumming) to this point as expeditiously as possible. The Army of Mississippi will supply its place by detaching to you in case of necessity. Lieutenant-General Pemberton is instructed to send back Stevenson's division under the same circumstances. Your troops, starting first, could easily keep the lead.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., April 11, 1863.

DEAREST FRIEND: You will see by the heading of this note that I have changed my location since I last wrote. To-day has been a great day with us. There has been a grand review of the army to-day—beyond all doubt the grandest affair of the war. The troops were reviewed by General J. E. Johnston. Sixty thousand infantry marched in the

grandest order before that old chieftain. Just behold the heroes that accompanied him, such as Generals Bragg, Polk, Hardee, Breckinridge, and a host of others with unstained reputation. I think I can safely say that we have here one of the grandest armies that ever walked upon earth, and General Bragg has made it what it is. General Johnston is here; he commands the department, General Bragg the army. I am now on General Bragg's staff. He ordered me from Chattanooga to him, and I am now one of his inspectors-general. Our army is very healthy, and everything in it walks a chalk-line. Oh, if you could only have been here to-day, to hear the elegant music! It took the troops four hours to march by General Johnston. They passed in review in column by companies, with music from one end of the army to the other, and although these reviews come every week or two, yet I think it was the grandest sight I ever witnessed, with almost a thousand flags wafted in the breeze. Upon [some] you see the number of the regiment, and inscribed below on some you see Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Munfordville, Perryville, Fishing Creek, Murfreesborough, &c. Almost all the troops here are becoming veterans.

It is now 12 o'clock. I stop to listen to the beautiful music—a band serenading Generals Hardee and Breckinridge, just below, on the opposite side of the street.

We are not expecting a fight soon. General Rosecrans is badly frightened. Such cavalry as we have here never has been known. Our little Texan, General Van Dorn, is playing the wild work with the Yankees with his cavalry. Forrest, Morgan, and Wheeler are equally as good.*

J. P. BALTZELL,
Assistant Inspector-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 13, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

General Pegram writes that the indications in Kentucky point to an early invasion of East Tennessee. It might be prevented by General S. Jones invading Kentucky in connection with General Marshall.

Intelligence from Mississippi is that Grant is re-enforcing Rosecrans strongly, probably with his main force.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 13, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Captain Reed, a very intelligent officer, sent with General Marshall to procure supplies, returned last night, and confirmed what I learned from a secret agent, the substance of which I telegraphed you yesterday. He places General Marshall's force at 1,800 to 2,000; says he was, on the 5th instant, at or near Hazle Green, Ky. He spoke at one time of going to Winchester, and the secret agent, Smith, says he left General Marshall on the 6th; that he was then marching toward Winchester. Captain Reed says General Marshall had collected no

* This letter was intercepted at Simsport, La., in May, 1863, and forwarded to Headquarters U. S. Army, by General Banks, June 3, 1863.

supplies; that his men were not in a very fine state of efficiency, there being much straggling.

Captain Reed informs me that General Marshall, on his entry into Kentucky, went to Louisa, on the Big Sandy; that he there found a force of the enemy intrenched, with artillery and infantry; that the general did not think it advisable to attack them. Captain Reed learned in Kentucky that the enemy had come up to Paintville. They were reported to be 2,300 strong; their cavalry had advanced to Salyersville. When General Marshall went into Kentucky he left his infantry, of which he had but 900 effective men; 600 he ordered to follow him; they had not reached Pound Gap last Friday, and, believing as I did that the enemy would be between them and General Marshall, and that they would be liable to be overpowered if they attempted a juncture with General Marshall, I ordered them to stop at Pound Gap, as I telegraphed you.

It occurred to me that if General Marshall had gone toward Winchester, as reported, the enemy would follow and endeavor to get him inclosed between their force and such other troops as might be sent against him from Lexington or other places; that his infantry would have no certain knowledge of his position, as any couriers sent by General Marshall would scarcely get through. It also appeared probable that if General Marshall found he was followed by the force of the enemy reported as advancing from Paintville, and that his line of retreat by Pound Gap was obstructed, he would essay to cross the Kentucky River and come out by the route by which General G. W. Morgan (Federal) made his escape from the Gap, in which case there then would, I consider, be no possibility for his infantry to effect a junction with him.

The order issued by me to stop General Marshall's infantry has been revoked, and they have been ordered to proceed as the general commanding has directed. The time lost will not exceed twelve hours.

I have ordered 60 cavalry to Pound Gap, to co-operate with a small regiment of General Marshall's, which he had ordered to remain near there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. M. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 14, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Intelligence from Kentucky indicates invasion of East Tennessee by Burnside. That from Mississippi, that Grant is sending large force, probably his main body, to Rosecrans. Cannot General S. Jones cooperate with Marshall to make a diversion? A competent commander is required in East Tennessee immediately. I have recommended Major-General Ewell.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

KNOXVILLE, *April* 14, [1863.]

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

On receipt of information that enemy had landed at Paintville, and mounted 2,300 men, and that General Marshall was at Hazle Green, going to Winchester, I ordered his infantry, 600 strong, to halt at Pound

Gap, if they had not crossed. General Marshall's whole available force did not exceed 3,000 before he started. Enemy advanced at Salyersville; supposed design to cut off Marshall. I am ordered by General Johnston to make this report, and ask instructions from the War Department.

W. G. M. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

The PRESIDENT:

General Samuel Jones has been telegraphed the above, with directions to move forward to support Marshall, if he can do so, without waiting further orders.

S. COOPER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., April 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General DAVIS, *Knoxville:*

Inform General Marshall at once, by the speediest mode of communication, the facts, as far as you know them, of the enemy's movements and his position. Use all your disposable force to secure General Marshall's line of communication. General Sam. Jones is ordered to do the same.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *April* 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

Major-General Maury is ordered to take command of East Tennessee. The President does not consider General Ewell in sufficient physical strength, on account of his wound, to assume the active duties of that command at this time.

General S. Jones has been ordered to move forward to support General H. Marshall.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., April 15, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your attention is invited to the inclosed circular of the Quartermaster-General, designed to organize a system of purchase, and to prevent competition between the officers of the Government in procuring supplies. The suggestions are regarded as important, and it is hoped they will commend themselves to your approval and command your co-operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 24, 1863.

To avoid conflict and competition between the officers of this department in the purchase of army supplies, and, as far as possible, between officers of this department and those of the Ordnance Bureau or Commissary Department, in the purchase of supplies common to both, quartermasters are especially directed to observe the following regulations:

1st. The following-named States will constitute separate purchasing districts, and the officers herein designated will have, respectively, in each the exclusive control, in person or through subordinates, of all purchases of supplies needed by this department:

1. Virginia, Lieut. Col. L. Smith, Richmond.
2. North Carolina, Maj. W. W. Pierce, Raleigh.
3. South Carolina, Maj. Hutson Lee, Charleston.
4. Georgia, Maj. I. T. Winnemore, Augusta.
5. Alabama, Maj. J. L. Calhoun, Montgomery.
6. Mississippi, Maj. L. Mims, Jackson.
7. Florida, Maj. H. R. Teasdale, Lake City.
8. Louisiana, Maj. G. W. Grice, Alexandria.
9. Texas, Maj. S. Hart, San Antonio.
10. Arkansas and Missouri, Maj. J. B. Burton, Little Rock.
11. Tennessee and Kentucky, Maj. James Glover, Knoxville.

2d. It shall be the duty of these principal purchasing officers to establish, and from time to time regulate, the prices at which army supplies are to be bought, and to confer with each other so as to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity therein, making due allowances for differences of locations and other circumstances. They will require from their subordinates monthly reports, showing the quantity of supplies purchased or manufactured by them, what thereof has been issued, and the residue on hand. A summary of these, together with a similar statement of his own operations, will be forwarded monthly by the chief officer to the Quartermaster-General, and the same will be accompanied by general remarks, showing what supplies, either manufactured or in the raw material, he may have in excess beyond his future wants, so that they may be transferred elsewhere when needed. The average cost of each article of supply will also be stated.

3d. Quartermasters stationed at the various posts within either of said purchasing districts will be the subordinate purchasing officers therein, and, before buying supplies or contracting therefor, they will confer with the principal officer, and conform to such general or specific instructions as he may give respecting the price, quantity, or quality of the supplies to be bought.

4th. Main depots of supplies will be established at Richmond and Staunton, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbus, Atlanta, and Augusta, Ga., Huntsville and Montgomery, Ala., Jackson, Miss., Alexandria, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Tenn., San Antonio, Tex., or elsewhere, as may hereafter be indicated. These will not be subject to the orders of commanding generals, but will be under the exclusive control of the Quartermaster-General, and issues therefrom will be made only on requisitions approved by him. Minor depots may be established by the principal purchasing officers at such other points within their districts as the necessities of the service may require, and their locations will be reported from time to time to this office.

5th. The chief quartermaster of each separate army will draw sup-

plies as far as may be practicable from the established depots of stores, and will make purchases thereof in the military department within which the army operates only when circumstances render that course absolutely necessary. He will then, whether acting in person or through subordinates, confer, if possible, with the principal purchasing officer of the district within which he may be, and use every precaution to avoid competition.

6th. Forage and fuel purchased in the vicinity of an army are excepted from the above restriction. These can be best provided on the spot to the extent that the country affords them, and by the field quartermasters, and the chief quartermaster will be careful to see that the same are procured and paid for in accordance with the instructions issued by the War Department. Forage should always be drawn, when circumstances permit, from regions in advance of our armies, and those most exposed to the enemy. Field quartermasters may also purchase, under the direction of the commanding officer, supplies of any character issued by this department from a region of country occupied temporarily by the forces of the Confederate States, and where no system of purchase is in operation.

7th. When special agents shall be sent out by the Quartermaster-General to obtain supplies, they will be instructed to report to the principal officer of any district into which they may go, and confer with him, to avoid competition.

8th. All officers of this department will endeavor to avoid competing in prices with commissaries in the purchase of corn, or with ordnance officers in the purchase of hides, leather, harness, &c. They will report also to this office all cases of unnecessary competition brought about by the action of any officer or agent of either of the bureaus referred to.

9th. No officer of this department will send an agent to a foreign country, nor will they visit or send to a seaport town of this Confederacy to buy supplies imported from abroad. The latter purchases will be made always by the post quartermasters, on instructions received from this office or from the principal purchasing officer of the district. When such supplies are removed for speculation after being rejected by the post quartermaster on account of price, they will not be purchased elsewhere.

10th. No purchasing officer will ever go into another district to buy supplies, but will procure the same, when it may be necessary, through the local officers therein.

11th. Any officer of this department who holds an executory contract for army supplies in another purchasing district than that in which he is stationed, shall transfer the same, upon the receipt of this circular, to the principal purchasing officer of the district where such contract is to be executed. Field quartermasters, regardless of their location, will make a similar transfer of all contracts except such as come within section 6 of these instructions.

12th. The foregoing rules will not be taken to interfere with the operations of Maj. F. W. Dillard, as heretofore charged with the receipt of hides from the Commissary Department, and the manufacture of shoes therefrom. He will continue to have the exclusive control thereof in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, and all quartermasters within those States will dispose of hides received from commissaries as he may direct; nor will they interfere with those of Maj. Charles S. Carrington, who will act independently, as heretofore, in providing forage for the armies of Virginia and North Carolina.

13th. Purchasing officers will employ agents only under authorities, general or special, derived from this office. The authorities heretofore given must be renewed immediately; and in submitting applications for the retention of old agents, their names, the date of the authority under which they were employed, and the rate of their compensation will be stated. When authority is asked and granted to employ new agents, whose names have not been furnished in advance, a report thereof shall be made promptly, stating who are so engaged and at what compensation. In every case such facts will be set forth as go to show the necessity for the proposed services, and the application will be forwarded through the principal officer of the district for his approval or remarks. All officers will furnish their agents with written evidence of the agency showing the object and extent thereof; and when such agency is discontinued, the evidence mentioned will be taken in and the fact reported to this office. Every officer will be careful to settle up the transactions of his own agents.

The observance of the foregoing is important in restraining abuses, decreasing the number of employés from civil life, and leading to the detection of impostors speculating in the name of the Government.

14th. All quartermasters will be held to strict accountability for any departure from these instructions, and department commanders and other subordinate officers are prohibited from employing field quartermasters or agents in making purchases in violation of the same.

EMPLOYÉS OF QUARTERMASTERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

To limit the number of employés in this department, and their compensation, all officers thereof will be careful to conform to the following rules:

To troops in the field the allowance shall be—

1st. To each regimental or battalion quartermaster, in addition to the quartermaster-sergeant, one wagon-master, and, when the same shall be necessary, one clerk; both to be detailed from the command.

2d. To each brigade quartermaster or quartermaster attached to a division, one wagon-master, and, when the same shall be necessary, one clerk; both to be detailed from the command.

3d. To all commissary, ordnance, and quartermaster's trains, one wagon-master for every ten teams, either hired or detailed; and, if hired, wages not to exceed $50 a month. When these trains exceed in number fifty teams, a superintending wagon-master for the whole will be allowed, at a compensation not exceeding $75 a month.

Stations and depots.

4th. The number of employés at stations and depots will be regulated specially by this office, with reference to the necessities of each case. Officers thereat will apply in all cases to the Quartermaster-General for authority to retain old employés or engage new ones. These applications will be made in accordance with the provisions of preceding section No. 13, in respect to the employment of agents by purchasing officers, and, when forwarded by officers in the field, will come through the chief quartermaster of the army to which they are attached.

5th. No quartermaster serving with troops, or at a depot in the field, will be allowed to employ agents, and all authorities heretofore granted are revoked.

6th. No application should embrace the name of a civilian as clerk,

unless he was employed by a quartermaster, under the sanction of this office, prior to the act of Congress of February 16, 1862. In no case will the compensation of a clerk from civil life exceed the sum of $1,000 per annum.

7th. All reports called for by this circular shall be distinct from the monthly returns of "Persons and articles hired."

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

Approved:

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *April* 15, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President:

SIR: In obedience to your orders, dated March 12, 1863, which are filed herewith (marked Exhibit A), I proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga., and to Tullahoma, Tenn., the headquarters of the army, and returned by the same route. I have the honor to submit the following report:

At Tullahoma I found General J. E. Johnston in command of the army, and reported to him. I stated to him my orders, and offered them for his inspection, but he declined to examine them, and very kindly offered me any assistance I might wish in procuring full information as to the condition of the army. He informed me that he had temporary command of the army, during General Bragg's absence with his sick wife at Winchester. I immediately conveyed to General Bragg my intention to pay him my respects before my departure, but was prevented from doing so there by his arrival in Tullahoma, where I had a full conversation with him the day I left. I am indebted to both Generals Johnston and Bragg for their courtesy during my stay, as well as to Generals Hardee and Polk.

On Monday, March 23, I reviewed Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps at Tullahoma. I afterward, on the same day, saw Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson drill his brigade, and witnessed a match or trial battalion drill between the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment (Colonel Marks) and the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment (Col. R. L. Gibson) and Twentieth Louisiana Regiment (Colonel Reichard), consolidated, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Von Zinken. The Tennessee regiment was remarkable for fine stature, manly bearing, and steadiness of movement, but the rapidity and accuracy with which the Louisianians executed every maneuver at the double-quick was unequaled.

On Tuesday, March 24, by invitation, I accompanied General Johnston to Manchester, 12 miles to the right, and on the next day reviewed the Kentucky Brigade there, commanded by General Helm. These troops afterward went through battalion drill, by regiments, and in the afternoon had a brigade drill. Their performance was rapid, yet precise, their appearance tough and active, and they will compare for efficiency with any brigade in the Confederate Army.

On Saturday, I arrived in Shelbyville, and on Monday, March 30, I reviewed Lieutenant-General Polk's corps, by divisions. General Withers' division, composed principally of Mississippians, was the best clad I saw in the army. I was struck by their size and martial bearing. In General McCown's division some dismounted Arkansas and Texas

troops showed marks of neglect in many important points. This army is in a high state of efficiency, well clad and armed, and marked with every evidence of good discipline, high courage, and capacity for endurance. There is vast improvement in this army since I inspected it last June at Tupelo; and while great credit is due to the high soldierly qualities of the eminent officers by whom he is surrounded, much is also due to the peculiar talents for organization of the commander, General Bragg, and to his laborious attention to the details of his command. This is not an opinion, but the testimony of all with whom I came in contact. The army lacks no physical element of success.

Attention is called to the two tri-monthly reports of March 10 and 20, furnished me by the assistant adjutant-general, marked B.* That of March 20 shows an aggregate of 97,090 men, and an effective total of 49,447 men, of which 15,616 are cavalry. The great accession to the numbers of the army is attributed by Generals Johnston and Bragg to the energy and vigorous system of Brigadier-General Pillow and the conscript bureau conducted by him. The fear was expressed that, if his operations were discontinued, the strength of the army would begin to decline. General Bragg estimated the recruits sent forward by him [Pillow] at 10,000, and by the enrolling officers at 19 men. He stated that 1,200 men had been obtained in Chattanooga alone. He made some caustic remarks on the camps of instruction, and asked for a vigorous inspection of them.

In the office of Colonel Brent, assistant adjutant-general, I found a large number of reports of the battles of Murfreesborough, furnished by brigadier-generals and their subordinates. On inquiry, Colonel Brent did not seem aware that it was proper and necessary, to complete the record, that these should be sent to their final depository—the Adjutant General's Office, at Richmond. I called General Bragg's attention to this fact, and requested Colonel Ewell to see that they were forwarded.

The camps were clean and well laid, and the tents made comfortable with mud chimneys. The camps will be shifted at the approach of warm weather. There is little sickness; what does exist is chiefly ague and diarrhea.

Particular attention is called to the report of Colonel Oladowski, chief of ordnance, marked Exhibit C. Its information is valuable. It shows 41,673 small-arms in the hands of the army, and 4,206 in depot, from which deduct 600 recently issued. Forty rounds of ammunition are kept in cartridge-boxes, and 60 in wagons with the brigades. There are 125 field pieces of all kinds. I observed a great want of bayonets; apparently one-half are missing. Their loss is generally ascribed to the shortness of the scabbards. Complaint was made of certain cartridges for Enfield rifles as being too large, and fouling the guns. Colonel Oladowski says these are being rapidly replaced by others. He says they were made at Atlanta, but Major Wright, of the Atlanta Arsenal, told me that they were made at Selma. He showed me the report of a board experimenting with them, which pronounced the Atlanta cartridge not too large, but not well greased. This he attributes to the smooth surface of the ball permitting the absorption of the grease by the paper. Captain Finnie, at the Augusta Arsenal, confirmed this statement, and recommended the grooved ball. Deficiency of bees-wax in the lubricator is also a great disadvantage.

The transportation of the army is in tolerable condition, when the

* See return of March 10, p. 680; return of March 20, p. 718.

difficulties under which it labors are considered. Most of the brigades had good pole stables, and the condition of the animals seemed largely influenced by the care taken in building these. The horses and mules are suffering from the want of long forage, which cannot be obtained. I may here state that the artillery horses are also in bad condition for want of long forage. The cavalry horses are said to be doing better, but did not come under my own eye.

The report of Maj. M. B. McMicken, acting chief quartermaster of the army, is filed herewith, marked Exhibit D. He states the total number of wagons to be 2,276. He estimates that the forage east of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad will be exhausted by April 12, and west of that road by May 23. General Polk thinks it will last until July. General Hardee's corps is now being supplied from North Alabama. The report states that the army is fully supplied with clothing, and has 6,000 suits in depot, but that shoes are wanted, and requisitions have been made for 10,000 pairs, which will last through April. Major Stevenson, in his letter to me, filed herewith, states that 4,000 pairs are in depot. Attention is called to his two letters filed herewith, marked Exhibit E.

Major Cunningham, clothing quartermaster at Atlanta, informs me that he is employing about 40 shoemakers, and makes 150 pairs of shoes a day, and that with 60 additional shoemakers he could make 500 pairs daily. I examined his establishment. The leather is rolled by machinery, and the sides split likewise, which effects a great saving. The soles are cut out by a machine, and all the sewing done by sewing-machines. The shoes present a neat appearance, and can be sold for $4.50 per pair. Government agents have been sent into Kentucky with General Pegram to buy leather. I respectfully refer to the letters of Major Stevenson, and to the communication of Major Cunningham, filed herewith, marked Exhibit F, for details of the productions and capabilities of the agencies at work in this portion of the Confederacy. The remark was made to me in the army by observant persons that the clothing was of better material this year than in the winter of 1861–'62. The men were tolerably well shod.

The question of subsistence has engaged Your Excellency's earnest attention. It is the vital one with this army. I had full and free conversations with Generals Johnston, Bragg, Polk, and Hardee on this subject, and am free to say the prospect is very far from satisfactory. I omit the complaints of mismanagement and want of forethought and scope laid at this door or that, and will rapidly sum up the various plans, schemes, or suggestions made, some or all of which might be attempted, with modifications.

Before doing so, however, your attention is called to the report of Maj. Isaac Scherck, acting chief of subsistence, dated March 23, 1863, filed herewith, marked Exhibit G, and the table of rations accompanying it. By these the President will perceive that the army is living from hand to mouth, and drawing largely on the reserves. The ration of the men is corn bread and one-half pound of bacon. They get very little beef, but I heard of no grumbling about the rations. General Polk thought we could, by enterprise in foraging and by a systematic scheduling of the resources of the country, subsist our army on its present line three months or more. No one else thought it possible for so long a time. The supplies are drawn principally from the counties of Giles, Maury, and Williamson, and he thought by pushing our trains up toward Fort Henry a good deal might be got out. One obstacle is the inability to use Confederate money to advantage. It is recommended to allow

the use of State money where necessary, and to send forward molasses, which can be advantageously exchanged, 1 gallon for 8 pounds of bacon, and which will bring to our lines, even from beyond the enemy's, a supply of bacon which neither force nor persuasion can otherwise obtain. Generals Johnston and Bragg rely chiefly for beef on the cavalry expeditions of General Pegram and Colonel Cluke into Kentucky, and on similar forays hereafter.

Generals Polk and Hardee also recommended that Messrs. Sam. Tate and Brinkley [?], of Memphis, should be employed to exchange cotton for bacon. General Johnston desires that some more vigorous efforts might be used to get the corn out of Northeastern Mississippi. Last June I engaged the accumulation of this corn in depots as soon as ready for market. Complaints have been made that the quartermasters are preventing its shipment by using the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for the purpose of speculation. General Johnston complained of the summary manner in which General Pemberton dismissed the complaint, without proper investigation.

Some propositions have been made by individuals in Mobile to take the Government vessels there, which it is said General Buckner does not think necessary for harbor defense, and run in meat. The terms of the proposition are before the Government. Government can certainly use and insure her own vessels as safely and cheaply as citizens can. If these vessels are not needed, they might be very usefully employed in running the blockade.

The communication of Maj. J. F. Cummings, purchasing commissary at large, is filed herewith, marked Exhibit H. It shows on hand, in reserve, 162,000 pounds dried beef, 247,500 pounds pickled beef, 5,267,855 pounds bacon and bulk pork, 600,000 pounds lard, 1,700 barrels of flour, and 3,000 beef-cattle. He discusses the modes of obtaining supplies. Whatever is resolved on in regard to subsistence, must be done with promptness and decision. The question will not brook delay or indecision.

Your Excellency's attention is called to the present lines of our army. General Hardee's corps is at Tullahoma, with one brigade 12 miles to the right, at Manchester, and with Liddell's brigade at Wartrace, 17 miles in front, and a brigade at Allisona, in the rear; General Polk's corps is at Shelbyville; Major-General Wheeler covers the right and front of the army, with his headquarters at McMinnville, and Major-General Van Dorn the left, in front of Columbia. Tullahoma is regarded as the central point, but the greater part of the army is to the left of it. It is not the intention or expectation of Generals Johnston and Bragg to await attack there, unless made in front, and this they do not expect. They believe that Rosecrans will attempt to pass our flank, most probably our right flank; in which case we would go out and attack him.

General Bragg seems to have been governed in his selection of Tullahoma as his chief point of defense by the convergence there of several roads. General Hardee preferred Decherd, as stronger and less easily turned, but Tullahoma having been determined on, under orders from General Bragg, marked out the line of the fortifications. I examined these fortifications, which are a line of slight redoubts extending in a semicircle from the Fayetteville to the Manchester road. Our advantage of ground is not very obvious, although the engineer in charge assured me it does exist, and the earthworks are low redoubts, not flanked by rifle-pits, except for some 20 yards or so. To my eye they seemed too far in advance of the crest of the hills. On the slope an abatis of heavy felled timber extends 1,500 feet to the front of each

redoubt, making a zone of that width about 3 or 4 miles in length. The works are either too strong or too weak. They are too weak to rely upon, and too strong to abandon to the enemy. Much labor has been wasted on them, unless they shall be put in condition to be held by a small force against a larger one. General Bragg says heavy intrenchments demoralize our troops, and that he would go forward to meet the enemy, in which case that abatis would be an obstruction, to say the least.

I did not learn from any of the generals of any projected movement or of any battle-field preferred on which to meet an advance of the enemy, but they appeared to have an impression that if the enemy does not advance on us, it will be necessary for us to make an advance, perhaps, into Kentucky with the army, to obtain subsistence. This was not stated, however, in direct and explicit terms.

General Johnston wished your attention called to the matter, before mentioned, of the quartermasters in Mississippi, and also to the fact that the limits of his department embraced two armies that could not co-operate, and that he receives no intelligence from General Pemberton, who ignores his authority, is mortified at his command over him, and receives his suggestions with coldness or opposition. The distance prevents his giving orders. He thought the discipline of General Pemberton's army not very good, and wishes a speedy and thorough inspection of his district. He requested me to extend my inspection to that district. I informed him of the limitation of my orders; that you wish for speedy information on the matters already investigated, and that Colonel Ives had gone there, though I did not know under what orders. He sent me a letter to you embodying this request, which I file with this report.

These are the results of my observations in the Army of Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosures.]

EXHIBIT A.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 12, 1863.

Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Aide-de-Camp to the President:

COLONEL: You will proceed, without unnecessary delay, to Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Tullahoma, Tenn., to carry out the instructions which will be hereinafter given you, and such others as you may verbally receive.

At Atlanta you will examine into the general police of the post as regards the hospitals, guards, and troops *in transitu* through the city, the means of procuring supplies, and the localities whence obtained, and such other matters as may come under your observation in connection therewith.

At Montgomery you will investigate the alleged difficulties of transportation between the railroads meeting in that city, and ascertain the progress upon the gunboat there building, and any other matters of interest that may come under your notice.

At Tullahoma you will make yourself acquainted generally with the condition of the army.

It is hardly necessary to remind you that it is not only proper, upon arriving at any military post or department or at the headquarters of an army in the field, to call upon the commanding officers, but that free conversations with such commanding officers afford the best means of obtaining the desired information.

You will communicate with this office by letter, from time to time, if you think it necessary, and, upon the completion of the duties herein assigned you, you will return to this city and report to me in person.

Very respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXHIBIT C.

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Tullahoma, March —, 1863.

Colonel JOHNSTON,
Aide-de-Camp to the President of the Confederate States:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the number of arms in hands of troops of this army consists as follows:

Infantry:	
Smooth-bore percussion muskets	11,869
Rifled arms of different calibers	19,942
Total with infantry	31,811
Cavalry:	
Smooth-bore percussion muskets	1,363
Rifles of different calibers	4,649
Carbines of different calibers and musketoons	1,469
Double-barreled guns	773
Pistols (Colt's pattern)	1,566
Pistols (percussion single-barreled)	42
Total with cavalry	9,862
Grand total in hands of army	41,673

The field artillery consists of—

12-pounder light guns	16
6-pounder guns	40
12-pounder howitzers	40
Rifled guns, caliber 3.80-inch, taken at Murfreesborough	7
Rifled guns, caliber 3.68-inch, iron, taken at Murfreesborough	2
Rifled guns, caliber 3.30-inch	2
Rifled guns, caliber 3-inch (iron)	11
Rifled guns, caliber 2.90-inch (iron Parrott)	6
Ellsworth's breech-loading	1
Total	125

Independent of the above number of small-arms in hands of troops, 2,166 arms of different calibers are at Tullahoma Depot, and 2,040 arms of different calibers are at Chattanooga Depot. Six hundred of these arms were ordered to be issued to Colonel Avery's regiment of cavalry.

The arsenal at Atlanta, I am informed by the Ordnance Bureau, is exclusively adapted to repair arms and furnish supplies for this army. Five hundred arms are weekly repaired at that arsenal.

The ammunition is supplied to infantry—140 rounds to each man—40 of which is carried in cartridge-boxes and 100 on regimental wagons, in charge of ordnance sergeants, under the superintendency of ordnance officers of each brigade. The ammunition supplied for the Enfield rifles

was found in few instances rather too large. When guns become fouled, after 15 or 20 rounds, it is difficult to lodge the bullet home. The deficiency was reported to the Ordnance Bureau, at Richmond, and new supplies are now coming, and exchanges will be made.

The arms, accouterments, and ammunition in the hands of troops on the march are carelessly wasted. On the way from Murfreesborough to this place, nearly four thousand arms were lost. The stoppage of payments on muster-rolls is no means to correct the evil, and unless stringent orders be enacted making commanders of companies directly responsible for the negligence, the evil cannot be corrected. The cavalry is supplied, from time to time, as the necessities may occur, with regard that 40 rounds are in the hands of every man. The cavalry under command of General Van Dorn is supplied with 60 rounds, in addition to 40 with the men. The cavalry under command of General Wheeler is supplied with 40 rounds; 60 more will be supplied as soon as received. I have notice of their coming to this place from Richmond Arsenal.

The artillery is supplied with a number of rounds contained in caisson and limber-boxes of each piece. Besides these, 50 rounds to each piece is to be kept in reserve in Chattanooga Depot.

The supplies of ammunition for rifled guns are limited, by reason of the different caliber of these guns taken from the enemy. The application was made to the commanding officer of Atlanta Arsenal for it.

The scarcity of leather will not permit full supplies of infantry accouterments and artillery harness; the last, being made from rather inferior articles and not properly taken care of, are in a short time broken, and those now in service should be replaced in course of a few months.

The ammunition for artillery is supplied of good quality and well prepared. The Borman fuses are preferable to paper, as the first is surer to explode projectiles. The difficulty of premature bursting can be avoided by careful cutting. It is ascertained that during engagements the men often cut them through.

General Orders, No. 67, Paragraph IV, series 1862, provides that no able-bodied men will be separated from their regiments and detailed for duty in the ordnance department, &c. The duty of the department is such that an invalid is of no service, and it being impossible to obtain the services of competent mechanics, our only resource is to detail them from the army.

I am informed, from Ordnance Bureau, of the scarcity of lead.

The commanding general of this army has instructed me to procure 12-pounder light guns and exchange them for 6-pounder and 12-pounder howitzers, now in the service. I applied to Colonel Gorgas for them. Two batteries of such guns are ordered to be sent to this army. The balance will be forwarded as soon as they can be procured.

The usual 6-pounder and 12-pounder howitzers are complained of as too heavy for the use of cavalry. General Bragg ordered me to make an effort to furnish the cavalry with lighter guns—similar to those used by horse artillery during the Mexican war. I reported the case to the Ordnance Bureau, and received answer that such guns cannot be furnished at present. The commanders of cavalry require rifled guns, and, as far as practicable, they are supplied to them of the lightest weight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. OLADOWSKI,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, Ordnance Duty.

EXHIBIT D.

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENN., OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Tullahoma, Tenn., March 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. E. J. HARVIE,
Inspector-General, General Johnston's Staff:

COLONEL: In obedience to your verbal orders of this date, I have the honor respectfully to make the following report:

There is now on hand in store the following amount of corn:

	Bushels.
At Tullahoma	8,000
At Decatur	8,000
At Bridgeport	6,000
At Chattanooga	3,000
At Dalton	10,000
At Athens	10,000
At Stevenson	4,000

In addition to the above, the corps of Lieutenant-General Polk, at Shelbyville, and Lieutenant-General Hardee, at Tullahoma, have on hand, already issued, forage of corn for four days. The cavalry are at present foraging themselves in the country in which they are now operating, east of the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The district of country is being rapidly exhausted of forage by Major General Wheeler's corps of cavalry, and the supply cannot last in that district beyond twenty days from the present date. The country west of the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is now supplying forage for General Van Dorn's corps of cavalry and the animals of Lieutenant-General Polk's corps. This district is much better supplied with forage than the district east of road, and, if the posts at Columbia and Shelbyville can be maintained, will furnish forage for General Van Dorn's corps of cavalry and animals of Lieutenant-General Polk's corps for two months from this date, the supply being hauled by the wagons of these respective corps. The present source of supply for Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, as well as the accumulation of reserve, is from Northern Alabama, and the counties of Giles and Maury, in Tennessee. The supplies are hauled to the depots at Athens and Decatur by the wagons belonging to this army, and from Decatur are transported to Bridgeport and Chattanooga by two steamboats now in the employ of Government, and from Athens to this point by means of Memphis and Charleston and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads. From these sources we can have brought here 3,000 bushels per day.

2d. Clothing: The command has been fully supplied with clothing (except shoes), and 6,000 suits are now in depot at Chattanooga. Requisitions for 10,000 pairs of shoes have been made upon the general depots at Columbus and Atlanta, Ga. These will fully supply the wants of this army for next month. The command is at present fully supplied with horse and mule shoes, with arrangements made for manufacture of 150,000 per month for future.

I inclose a consolidated report of field transportation, in addition. There are now on hand in depot at Chattanooga 50 new wagons, with harness. Contracts have been made for manufacture of 150 spring-wagons for ambulances, and 300 four-horse wagons, to supply the deficiency created by wear of our present supply of wagons, which are old and in many cases unserviceable on the rough roads of this section. These wagons and ambulances are being delivered weekly at Atlanta. The want of tire iron has caused some delay in completion of these

wagons, but the contractors now promise to complete their contracts by 20th of April.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. B. McMICKEN,
Major and Acting Chief Quartermaster.

[Sub-Inclosure.]

Consolidated report of the means of transportation of the Army of Tennessee.

Corps or division:	Wagons.
Polk's corps	890
Hardee's corps	753
Wheeler's corps	284
District of Tennessee River	41
General supply train	308
Total	2,276

M. B. McMICKEN,
Major and Acting Chief Quartermaster.

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EXHIBIT E.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., April 4, 1863.

Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Aide-de-Camp to the President, Atlanta, Ga.:

COLONEL: In answer to your communication of yesterday, I have the honor to make the following reply:

1st. That I have no enlisted men in my employ.

2d. I have but one non-enlisted clerk in my office (James Pryor, aged twenty-five years), and he has placed a substitute in the field. F. M. Johnson, also non-enlisted, aged about forty-one years, is in my employ as a purchasing agent of quartermaster's supplies. I pay each $1,000 per annum.

My authority for the employment of these assistants exists in a general order of the Quartermaster-General to get up clothing, shoes, &c., for the army. With the assistance of these gentlemen, I expect to obtain material to manufacture per annum—

Jackets or roundabouts	130,000
Pairs pants	130,000
Shirts	175,000
Pairs drawers	175,000
Pairs shoes	130,000

Previous to the past month I have employed one clerk and three buyers, and may again find it necessary to increase the number of purchasing agents.

In this connection I have the honor to hand you the inclosed copy of a letter addressed by me to the Quartermaster-General, March 26, presenting more fully the details of my department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. K. STEVENSON,
Major and Assistant Quartermaster

[Sub-Inclosure.]

ATLANTA, GA., *March* 26, 1863.

Col. A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries as to "the amount of clothing I can supply by the 1st of April, 1864," made in your letter of the 12th instant, which only reached me on the 22d, I have to say that there is now on hand ready made for the army—

Jackets or roundabouts, woolen	25,000
Pairs pants, woolen	15,000
Cotton shirts, made and in hands of makers	65,000
Cotton drawers	30,000
Blankets	2,000
Pairs shoes	4,000
Wool hats	3,800

Contracts for supplies, which I think reliable, will produce as follows, by the 1st of April, 1864. I put down that on hand in a line next to its kind to be supplied:

Coat and pants goods on hand (woolen)	yards	90,000
Wool jeans under contract	do	135,000
In all		225,000
Cotton shirting and osnaburgs on hand	yards	193,000
Cotton shirting and osnaburgs and ducks, contracts for, and, I think, reliable	yards	1,715,200
In all		1,908,200
Military buttons on hand	gross	2,700
Military buttons to be delivered by 1st of April, 1864	do	5,000
In all		7,700
Flax (patent) thread on hand	pounds	2,700
Spool cotton thread on hand	dozen	2,000
Leather on hand	pounds	120,000
Wool, mostly in hands of factories	do	105,000

This department can manufacture (if material can be had to keep up to full work until April 1, 1864)—

Jackets	130,000
Pairs pants	130,000
Pairs drawers	175,000
Shirts, cotton	175,000
Pairs shoes	130,000

The clothing ready made, material on hand and contracted for, which I think reliable, will produce—

Woolen jackets	65,000
Pairs woolen pants	65,000
Pairs cotton drawers	175,000
Cotton shirts	175,000
Pairs shoes	45,000

If I can be as successful as last year in accumulating woolen material for uniforms, the supply will be equal to the capacity of the department, say, including what is on hand, I can supply 130,000 woolen jackets, 130,000 pairs woolen pants, and, if successful in getting leather,

100,000 pairs shoes. We can supply 175,000 pairs cotton drawers and 175,000 cotton shirts.

I am limited to a small district for getting leather, and so in most of goods, but think the Quartermaster-General may rely pretty much upon the above figures.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

V. K. STEVENSON,
Major and Quartermaster.

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EXHIBIT F.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT,
Atlanta, Ga., April 9, 1863.

Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Aide to the President, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: As suggested by you on your tour of inspection through this depot a few days since, I beg to inclose herein a statement showing the quantities and kinds of clothing made at this depot during the last two quarters, with the average cost of each garment. No part of this clothing is made under contract; the material is purchased by myself and agents; the woolen goods is nearly all made from wool furnished to the factories by myself. The material is issued to the tailors and cut into the required garments, under the immediate supervision of the superintendent, after which the cut garments pass into the hands of the trimmers, who supply the necessary trimmings and pass them to the inspectors, by whom they are issued to the seamstresses, and charged up against them by a clerk whose special duty it is to keep the accounts against the female operatives employed in sewing. The number of ladies engaged in sewing for this depot is usually about three thousand, composed mostly of women whose male supporters are absent with the army.

To accomplish all this work only twenty-seven men are employed, of whom are one superintendent, two clerks, two inspectors, two trimmers, and twenty tailors. I feel satisfied that more work cannot be done for the number of men engaged, and I am always ready for a comparison of the quality of clothing produced in this depot with that at any other, and I think no depot in the Confederate States can produce clothing cheaper.

It is proper to remark that the number of garments made at this depot could be increased at least 33 per cent. if I could command a greater supply of woolen goods or the wool from which to make it. If I could be authorized to employ agents of my own selection to visit Texas this spring and summer, for the purpose of purchasing and bringing out wool, I would pledge myself to increase the quantity of clothing from this depot as above stated.

The manufacture of shoes for the army I consider as the most important in connection with the clothing department. The shoe factory in my charge here has only been in operation about thirty days, but I am satisfied it will soon realize my expectations. I have now on hand leather sufficient to make about 40,000 pairs shoes, all which was purchased by my agents in Middle Tennessee, and was all paid for at reasonable prices. Not a pound was impressed, the people selling it freely at a price not exceeding one-half the market price in this section.

The great difficulty in the manufacture of shoes in the South here-

tofore has been the scarcity of upper leather. This difficulty I have obviated by procuring, after great labor and many disappointments, a splitting machine by which any kind of leather can be rapidly and economically converted into upper leather, and, in case of thick leather, two sides can be made out of one. This machine, in connection with the labor of five men, will supply upper leather sufficient to make 500 pairs shoes per day. Indeed, no part of this shoe factory is more deserving of consideration than this, as without it I should find it simply impossible to keep the establishment supplied with upper leather, and, in addition, I find it a great economy. The sole leather to be used in making shoes is first cut into strips the width of which is the exact length of the shoe sole; these strips are cut in a machine called the "stripper," where a long knife severs the leather at one blow. The strips are then passed to the rolling machine, where they are passed through strong rollers, which compresses the leather and saves the labor of hammering out the leather on the last.

After being rolled, the strips of leather are passed to another machine, called the sole-cutter, a small machine worked by one man, which will easily cut 900 pairs soles per day, and that also at a great saving of leather when compared with the old plan of cutting by hand. The soles are all cut the exact size needed, and are paired off ready for issue to the shoemakers.

The uppers are cut by hand, but are closed or sewed by sewing-machines, which also saves the employment of a number of hands, and hence assists to reduce the cost of the shoe. The soles and uppers are then issued to the shoemakers to put together and finish.

This factory with its machinery can employ 100 shoemakers, in addition to the leather finishers and men attending the machines. At present I have only 33 shoemakers, and the machines are not kept at work more than one-third the time.

I find great difficulty in doing efficient work with the class of men detailed to me from the army. Under the orders of the Secretary of War, only such men can be detailed who are unfit for field duty, and, in their anxiety to be detached, many represent themselves as shoemakers who are really only cobblers, and thus much valuable and scarce material is wasted.

I take great interest in this shoe factory, and know that valuable service can be rendered by it to the Government if once filled with competent mechanics.

If the President will issue a special order allowing me to have detailed from the Army of Tennessee 60 shoemakers and 2 leather finishers, such as I may select without regard to their physical condition, I will pledge myself to make 500 pairs shoes per day at less cost and of equal quality with any produced in the Confederacy.

As you have seen the establishment, may I ask, colonel, that you lay this matter before the President at such time as you deem fit. I am anxious to serve the Government to the best of my ability in whatever position it deems best to place me, and feel assured that I am acting to the best of my ability in the present instance, and ask the above solely from a sense of duty.

I omitted to remark above that in the shoe factory I employ only 1 man as superintendent, 1 as clerk, and 1 as inspector, in addition to the mechanics.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Major and Quartermaster.

[Sub-Inclosure.]

Statement of clothing manufactured at quartermaster's depot at Atlanta, Ga., by Maj. G. W. Cunningham, quartermaster.

Articles.	Quarter ending December 31, 1862.		Quarter ending March 31, 1863.	
	Quantity.	Average cost.	Quantity.	Average cost.
Jackets.....number..	37,150	$8 63	.....	.....
Pants.....pairs....	13,430	8 61	33,960	$7 82
Cotton drawers.....do....	13,700	76	34,992	1 31
Cotton shirts.....number..	10,475	1 15	89,245	1 84
Flannel shirts.....do....	1,500	6 75	1,160	5 08
Total.....	76,255	.....	159,357	.....

Manufactured at quartermaster's depot at Atlanta, Ga., by Maj. G. W. Cunningham, quartermaster, during month of March, 1863, 3,285 pairs of shoes; actual cost each pair, $4.23.

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EXHIBIT G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Tullahoma, March 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. E. J. HARVIE,
Inspector-General, General Johnston's Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the army stationed at Tullahoma is supplied up to the 31st instant, and we have the stores on hand to supply the army at Shelbyville up to that time. According to my estimates, we will have on hand on the 1st of April, at our respective depots at Shelbyville, Tullahoma, and Chattanooga—

Flour	pounds..	176,000
Bacon	do....	36,000
Mess beef	do....	7,390
Molasses	barrels..	150
Rice	tierces..	70
Soap	pounds .	35,000
Sugar	hogsheads..	100
Vinegar	barrels..	200
Whisky and brandy	do ...	100
Hard bread	pounds..	15,000

We receive daily here and at Shelbyville sufficient meal for the current demand, and at the rate of about 15,000 pounds of bacon. We require daily, according to our table of rations hereto annexed—

Bacon	pounds..	35,000
Meal	do....	87,500
Rice	do....	3,500
Soap	do....	1,400
Vinegar	gallons..	350
Molasses	do....	522
Salt	bushels..	44

And have, therefore, stock on hand to supply us with bacon up to the 2d April; rice to the 11th April; vinegar to the 22d April; soap to the 25th April; molasses to the 11th April.

According to our usual receipts, it is fair to estimate that we can supply this army, by our own exertions, with all the meal, vinegar, and soap, and one-half of the meat needed. We will, therefore, require for the month of April, from the reserve stock, about—

Bacon	pounds..	525,000
Rice	do....	62,000
Salt	bushels..	1,300
Molasses	barrels..	50

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC SCHERCK,
Acting Chief of Subsistence.

[Sub-Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, February 1, 1863.

The following ration will govern the issues for the Army of Tennessee until otherwise ordered:

Bacon, to the ration	pounds..	1.72
Fresh beef, to the ration	do....	1.74
Fresh pork, to the ration	do....	1
Pickled or mess beef, to the ration	do....	1
Salted or bulk pork, to the ration (unsmoked)	do....	½
Flour, to the ration	do....	1
Corn meal, to the ration	do....	1.74
Rice, to the 100 rations	do....	5
Sugar, to the 100 rations	do....	6
Molasses, to the 100 rations	quarts..	3
Vinegar, to the 100 rations	do....	2
Soap, to the 100 rations	pounds..	2
Salt, to the 100 rations	quarts..	4
Whisky, when specially ordered, to the 100 rations	gallons..	2

When salt meat is used in place of fresh meat, the ration of salt will be 2 quarts to the 100 rations.

By command of General Bragg:

JOHN J. WALKER,
Major and Chief of Subsistence.

P. S.—Since the above was published, "salted pork" rations were reduced to one-half pound, and molasses issue half of the above rate.

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EXHIBIT H.

OFFICE GENERAL PURCHASING COMMISSARY,
Atlanta, Ga., April 4, 1863.

Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency President Davis:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, and respectfully return herewith my report as desired, to which I refer you for the desired information. I also inclose you a copy of my report made to the Commissary-General a few days since, showing the amount of subsistence I have on hand at this time. Since making this report I have further reports from my agents, which are favorable.

As you are aware, I have recently visited the Army of Tennessee, and upon my return to this place I made a full report of my observations to

the Department at Richmond, and for particulars of said report I refer you to the original, which is now on file in the office of the Commissary-General. The substance of this report was that I found the commissaries of that army working with a great deal of energy, and I am encouraged to believe that their success will be such (since the transportation and roads are improving) that the necessity for drawing on the reserves will not be so great as it has been heretofore (during the winter months). I do not hesitate to state that I think the commissaries of the Army of Tennessee are now doing all that it is possible to do in the way of collecting supplies. The most of the subsistence that they are now collecting is being obtained from near and within the enemy's lines; indeed, some of my agents are operating in the rear of the Federal lines, and with much success. Their success, however, is to a great extent attributable to my having furnished them with bank-notes, which were drawing supplies that could not be reached with Confederate Treasury notes, for the reason that the people near and within the enemy's lines cannot use Confederate Treasury notes to any advantage.

Although the people of Middle Tennessee are as loyal and devotedly attached to the South as any people within the Confederacy (indeed, their sacrifices for our cause have been great and heavy, as much as any other section, and in fact much more than many other sections), at the same time those people feel that they have other obligations upon them—those of providing for their families. They are willing to give all their subsistence, provided they are paid in currency that will procure subsistence for their wives and children if our armies should meet with a reverse, and we again be compelled to leave that devoted and loyal people to the mercies of the foul invader. Under these circumstances I did think, and still think, this policy would largely increase our stock of subsistence, which is more valuable to us than even gold or precious jewels. I felt it was a duty we owed that people (having given up as they have the principal part of their subsistence at comparatively low prices) to leave with them a circulation that would obtain for them the necessaries of life if we should be compelled to vacate the country. Unfortunately, as it appears to me, the Secretary of War has a different view of the case, and has given an order that bank-notes shall not be used in Tennessee, but may be used in Kentucky. I cannot see why the discrimination should be made against the people of Tennessee, who are nominally in the Federal lines. At any rate, I am satisfied that the refusal of the use of bank-notes in that section of Middle Tennessee that is near or within the enemy's lines will seriously interfere with the collection of supplies. My opinion on this question is, that if bank-notes will procure more subsistence than Treasury notes (in this time of great want), we should use the bank-notes, and if bank-notes will not obtain the supplies and gold will, then we should use the gold.

It is evident to all in authority (those who have investigated the question of subsistence) that our battle against want and starvation is greater than against our enemies; hence I think no stone should be left unturned in this great struggle for subsistence, for, without subsistence, all must admit our Government to be a failure. I think that (although mortifying and humiliating) we are justified in resorting to any and all conceivable modes of obtaining supplies, even, if needs be, to exchange cotton with the enemy for bacon. "Cotton will not answer for subsistence," and I think if we can conceive any plan by which we can exchange cotton for supplies, we should by all means do so. As much as I regret to say it, the necessity is upon us, and requires prompt and energetic action; therefore I respectfully submit, for the consideration of the

President and others in authority, the necessity and importance of entering at once into negotiations for procuring supplies from the enemy or the friends of the enemy, by exchanging cotton with them. I am assured this can be successfully done; indeed I have, within the last few days, had propositions made by enterprising, responsible, energetic, and loyal parties to undertake it, and have the best of reasons for believing the enterprise will at least partially succeed. In addition to this mode of procuring supplies, much may, and I hope will, be done in bringing supplies from foreign ports. This matter has been presented to, and I suppose considered by, the Commissary Department. If it meets the sanction and approval of the Administration, I will do what I can in organizing and negotiating for these enterprises. I feel much interest; indeed, I feel that everything depends on the question of subsistence, and I feel the importance of straining every nerve at once and without delay, to increase our present limited and fast decreasing stock of subsistence.

If there is any other information desired from me, which I may have omitted in this report, please indicate it, and it will be my pleasure to furnish it. I believe I have omitted to mention the fact that I at this time occupy with Government stores, in this place, eighteen warehouses, some twelve or fourteen of which have been without guards for the last two or three weeks, for the reason (as the commander of the post informs me) that, under recent orders, the provost-guard has been so much reduced that he could furnish guards for only three posts. In the mean time considerable quantities of supplies have been stolen, as has been fully developed within the past few days. I have for many days been promised that my stores should be guarded, and for that reason I have not employed private watchmen. Up to this time, however, I have not been advised of any increase in guard. I think this matter deserves your immediate attention.

For further particulars of the operations of my department, I refer you to the inclosed reports, together with my recent reports to the Department at Richmond.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. F. CUMMINGS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.]

[Sub-Inclosure.]

Copy of a report made to the Commissary-General by Maj. J. F. Cummings, Commissary of Subsistence, C. S. Army.

DRIED BEEF.

	Pounds.
Killed and dried at—	
Atlanta, Ga. (estimated)	45,000
Dalton, Ga. (estimated)	27,000
Cartersville, Ga. (estimated)	90,000
Total	162,000

BACON AND BULK PORK.

At Atlanta, Ga.—	
83,000 bacon and bulk hams	996,000
78,225 bacon and bulk shoulders	990,000
23,020 bacon rumps	75,000
29,140 jowls	203,980
101,191 bacon and bulk sides	2,269,175
500 boxes sides, say	200,000
	4,734,155

	Pounds.
At Forsyth, Ga., from about 3,500 hogs killed (estimated)	350,000
On line Atlanta and West Point Railroad, 1,200 hogs killed (estimated)	120,000
Ringgold, Ga., 637 hogs killed (estimated)	63,700
Total bacon and bulk pork	5,267,855

At Atlanta, Ga.—

1,100 barrels beef (estimated weight)	247,500
2,500 barrels lard (estimated weight)	600,000
1,700 barrels flour.	

Three thousand beef-cattle at different points in Alabama, Georgia, and East Tennessee.

ATLANTA, GA., *March* 31, 1863.

IN CAMP NEAR TULLAHOMA, TENN.,
April 15, [1863.]

DEAR BROTHER: * * * Our army at this place is Hardee's corps, with Breckinridge's and Cleburne's divisions; Breckinridge's composed of Adams', Brown's, Preston's, and B. H. Helm's brigades. Helm commands the Kentucky brigade, composed of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky Regiments, whose loss at the recent battle at Murfreesborough was heavier than any other brigade. It was commanded then by Brig. Gen. Roger [W.] Hanson. Cleburne's division is composed of Lucius [E.] Polk's, Liddell's, Johnson's, and Wood's brigades, making an aggregate of about 19,000 men. Polk's corps (Cheatham's, McCown's, and Withers' divisions) are at Shelbyville, about 15 miles west of this place. The two corps contain about 35,000 or 40,000 effective infantry. Morgan's command is at McMinnville, about 30 miles northeast, with 6,000 or 8,000 cavalry; Wharton's north, toward Murfreesborough, with about 2,000 at Beech Grove; Forrest and Van Dorn at Columbia, with about 10,000, operating against Nashville and its environs, and very successfully. Thus, you see, our army is not so small as some suppose it to be, nor have I overestimated the figures.

The troops are in good spirits, and are confident of success when an engagement takes place, and, if the weather continues good, we expect it soon, although the enemy have not yet advanced from their stronghold at Murfreesborough. Morgan's (assorted) command are still in Southeastern Kentucky. Pegram has met with indifferent success in his late raid there. The health of our army is good.*

Your brother,

C. F. SANDERS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., April 15, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XIV. Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury will immediately proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., and assume command of the Department of East Tennessee.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Captured at Simsport, La., in May, and forwarded by General Banks to Headquarters U. S. Army, June 3.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Major-General Maury is assigned to the command of the Department of East Tennessee by the War Department. Order him to Knoxville immediately.* Take the most expeditious route for the troops. I telegraphed Major [Alfred M.] Barbour at Montgomery.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 15, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Have just seen a copy of Brigadier-General Davis' dispatch of yesterday to you. He had stopped Marshall's infantry. I directed him to let that infantry receive orders from Marshall, his senior, and report to you. It appears that he has sent but 600 infantry to Marshall. Did not the Department intend to give him his whole force? Returns make it above 3,000 in all.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *April* 15, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

It was contemplated by the President that General Marshall should take into Kentucky his whole force, so much at least as was referred to in the letter to General Donelson from this office directing the movement, a copy of which letter was sent to you.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 15, 1863.

Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the artillery of this army having been made a separate organization, and placed under charge of the chief of artillery of the corps respectively, hereafter all applications and reports from the artillery in this corps will be made through the present chiefs of artillery of divisions to Maj. L. Hoxton, chief of artillery of the corps.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *April* 15, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Advice from our cavalry operating near Williamsburg, Ky. report they have been driven by the enemy's cavalry and infantry, 2,000 strong. Needing all my force to defend Cumberland Gap and the railroad line, I do not send force to aid Marshall until I get further instructions.

W. G. M. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* So ordered by Pemberton same day.

KNOXVILLE, *April* 16, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Dispatch received from Cumberland Gap says some of Marshall's men passed through the Gap last evening. His command is falling back to Virginia.

W. G. M. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[RICHMOND], *April* 16, 1863.

[General W. G. M. DAVIS:]

You are under the command of General J. E. Johnston. Report to him, and carry out such instructions as he may have to give you.

S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS PATTERSON'S CAVALRY REGIMENT,
Chapel Hill, April 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: I wrote you a dispatch this morning, which, through some oversight, was not sent. The enemy came up to Holt's Corners this morning. The picket relief, about 80 strong, attacked them and drove them 3 or 4 miles. Captain [P. H.] Rice, who was in command, states that their number was about 300. They captured our advance guard, 5 men. This was done by a decoy, which led them into an ambuscade. The officers and men engaged acted very gallantly. The enemy left no dead upon the ground, but the fatality among their horses was severe. Nobody hurt on our side. The enemy are still this side of College Grove. When my scouts return I will be able to give you the particulars as to their whereabouts.

JOSIAH PATTERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, April 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: The honorable Secretary of the Navy declines to turn over the steamers at Mobile, believing that they cannot be spared by the naval officers in command there. The proposition, based on their proposed use for the supply of provisions, cannot be accepted; other arrangements and contracts have, however, been made by General Buckner, as also by the bureau here, to obtain provisions in the next few weeks on such a scale as I hope will make the inability to accede to the proposition of no serious moment, unless greatly disappointed in expected results from various sources. Ample supplies of meat, and even of flour, are expected by the Commissary-General to be received during the next sixty days.

I have placed Maj. J. J. Walker in communication with the Commissary-General, and directed the latter to advise him fully of his arrangements, so that they may be orally communicated to you more fully than I could conveniently explain them by letter. Still, as all these sources of external supply must be more or less precarious, I would not recommend any relaxation of effort on your own part to obtain from within your department or the well-stocked counties of Kentucky all possible supplies. I am informed that you could probably obtain considerable

supplies from Kentucky, if you felt authorized to trade cotton or sugar for meat. I have not hesitated to make such contracts in relation to cotton in exchange for subsistence stores, and, so far as the Department can authorize, you are empowered to employ or sanction a similar exchange with the people of Kentucky, or with well-affected people able to negotiate for supplies from the North. A similar power has occasionally, with the sanction of the Department, been exercised by General Pemberton, and has been extended to General E. K. Smith. It is necessary, and I doubt not will meet the approval of both Congress and the people.

With high esteem,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *April* 17, 1863.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP, *Commissary-General, Richmond, Va.:*

COLONEL: The commissary agents engaged in collecting supplies in the country bordering on the Cumberland River for the Army of Tennessee report, as the result of inquiries they were directed to make on the subject, that a considerable amount of bacon could be drawn from the counties in Kentucky north of the Cumberland, not now accessible to us, and delivered within our lines in exchange for cotton, if such a trade were permitted by the Government. The proposition informally submitted by them was to exchange 1 pound of cotton for 3 pounds of bacon, the places of delivery to be designated by the Government agents. At this rate of exchange, they express the opinion that, within easy reach of the Cumberland River, there could be collected from 500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds bacon, and, if the trade proved successful, the quantity might be greatly increased by enlarging the scope of operations. If the Government holds cotton in Northern Alabama or Northern Georgia at points convenient to railroad transportation, there would be no serious difficulty in fulfilling its part of such contracts in the delivery of cotton by rail and wagon conveyance at the points agreed upon. Similar contracts might possibly be made for deliveries on the Tennessee River and at Columbia, Tenn. At the latter place the supplies would be drawn from the vicinity of Clarksville, Tenn., and the nature of the contract should be changed from one of barter by the Government to an interior blockade trade, to be carried on at the risk of the contracting parties, they bringing to that point supplies for the army at specified rates for the privilege of taking cotton through our lines.

I respectfully present this subject for your consideration, suggesting, if it meets your approval, that you procure the necessary authority for opening such a trade as early as practicable, under your direction. I would further suggest that the authority be made discretionary, as far as deemed advisable, both as regards the nature and terms of the contracts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. WALKER,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, Army of Tennessee.

[Indorsement.]

This is in accordance with the policy long advocated by this bureau, and is respectfully referred to Major [F. G.] Ruffin.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY CORPS,
Spring Hill, Tenn., April 17, 1863.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Chief of Staff, Tullahoma, Tenn.:

COLONEL: A spy on the Cumberland, in the neighborhood of Nashville, reports that all the gunboats on the Cumberland River have been ordered to the Tennessee. I have posted two good scouts below Forts Donelson and Henry, to observe all the movements on the rivers below those points, and will promptly report any movements they may observe. I have also scouts below and above the mouth of Duck River.

By a dispatch sent to you yesterday from Colonel Woodward, you will learn that transports have landed troops in the vicinity of Palmyra, to operate against him. Last night I learned that a force from Nashville had marched out as far as the iron bridge, with a view, I presume, of intercepting Colonel Woodward when he falls back. The colonel is, however, aware of all their movements, and will not be caught. I have ordered him in. As soon as the enemy retire again, I will order another expedition to the same place to operate in the same manner.

The river is 4 feet deep on the Shoals, and falling. It is presumed that it will be fordable in eight or ten days. I am getting my horses in condition and drilling my men. Would be pleased to get the views and wishes of General Bragg as to what he would like for me to do, and he may feel well assured that I will do all I can to carry them out. In case I am required to make a general movement with my whole corps, what had I best do with my dismounted men?

Very respectfully, colonel, I am, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., April 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall is announced as chief of staff to the general commanding.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HARLANTOWN, HARLAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY,
April 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. S. DONELSON,
Commanding East Tennessee:

GENERAL: In obedience to your order, I moved all my available cavalry from the valley of the Holston, about the 14th of March, on the way to Kentucky. I have found it impracticable to obtain stock or hogs. I have subsisted my force, however, on the country through which I have passed. My horses have been cut down very much by the journey. I have had none of the co-operation promised to me. I have not met the enemy in force anywhere except at Louisa, and there we did not engage. I have not procured any recruits. I have been in fifteen counties of this State. The people manifest no desire to rise against Lincoln's rule. I am now in the valleys of the Cumberland, in front of my district, because there is nothing to live on in the district itself. The health of the troops is good. The people of this county

have been very hostile to us, and I propose to familiarize them at least with our faces, and to render communications easy from Cumberland Gap by this point to Whitesburg and the Sandy.

Your communications addressed to me by way of Cumberland Gap can reach me in the quickest time. I am 38 miles from the Gap, and shall send some force forward in a few days to the Red Bird to drive out stock from that country.

General Burnside has his headquarters at Lexington, and is fortifying that place.

I have information General Carter meditates and is collecting cavalry for another raid into East Tennessee; force said to be 8,000, of which six regiments are to be of East Tennesseeans. The scouts of the enemy are advanced as far as London, and he has infantry at Mount Vernon.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., April 24, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Secretary of War.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., April 18, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The brigade of Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright will proceed without delay by dirt road to Shelbyville, Tenn., and will rejoin its division. General Wright will put his brigade in motion immediately.

* * * * * * *

XII. All regiments which were temporarily united under previous orders for drill, discipline, &c., and which number over 400 men present for duty, will be restored to their original organization. The main object—the collection of stragglers and absentees—has been accomplished. Officers absent on detached duty from such regiments will at once rejoin their commands.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 20, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

General Van Dorn reports that a scout observed twenty-four transports with troops going up Tennessee River on the 17th. Colonel Roddey, at Tuscumbia, reports that scout says transports were landing an army at Eastport, which they burned on the 19th.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to the President.

S. COOPER.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

It is necessary that your northeastern troops and Roddey's force should always act together against raids from Corinth, either to south or east. Please instruct your commanding officer. Let him help Roddey now as soon as possible. This co-operation will prevent or defeat serious raids.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 92 [91]. } *Tullahoma, April* 20 [21?], 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. The movement of this command to Wartrace will commence with Breckinridge's division, one brigade starting to-morrow if the weather be favorable. The men of that brigade will be provided with three days' rations. The allowance of tents will be one wall-tent for every 15 men. Heavy baggage will be transported by railroad.

V. Brown's brigade, Breckinridge's division, provided with three days' rations, will move at daylight to-morrow, to re-enforce Brigadier-General Helm at Manchester, or beyond, if General Helm has advanced from that place. But two tents to a company will be taken.

VI. [J. W.] Clark's company of cavalry, and [A. C.] Bradshaw's battalion, on duty with Brigadier-General Wood, will move at daylight to-morrow, and report to Brigadier-General Helm, at or beyond Manchester.

VII. Johnson's brigade, Cleburne's division, provided with three days' rations, including the day of starting, will be put in motion to-morrow for Wartrace. Tents will be taken in the proportion of one for every 15 men. Heavy baggage will be transported by railroad.

VIII. Brown's brigade having been ordered on special service, Polk's brigade, the next in rotation, will furnish to-morrow, for intrenchment duty, the detail called for in a late circular from these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

[T. B. ROY,]
Chief of Staff.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen Braxton Bragg, for April 20, 1863; *headquarters Tullahoma, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Polk's corps	1,285	17,719	12	216	43	1,030	18,634	24,569	35,903	36,118
Hardee's corps	1,102	14,079	6	49	37	713	14,587	18,564	26,831	26,831
Cumming's brigade	148	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,564	2,989	3,979	.....
Jackson's brigade	133	1,573	.....	.....	7	128	1,677	2,798	3,567	3,498
Post Tullahoma	29	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	452	616	621
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	233	221	291	330	327
Van Dorn's cavalry corps	.....	.....	418	5,283	4	137	5,357	6,773	11,064	12,019
Wheeler's cavalry corps	.....	.....	648	8,393	12	279	8,604	11,532	16,520	15,243
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	6	136	.....	.....	135	169	201	199
Total	2,697	36,284	1,090	14,077	123	2,520	52,078	68,137	99,011	94,856

Abstract from field return of the Army of East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. W. G. M. Davis commanding, for April 20, 1863; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
Infantry	593	7,879	7,879	10,260	14,412	14,243
Cavalry	355	5,236	5,236	6,402	9,794	9,771
Artillery	41	797	797	1,269	1,654	1,614
Total	989	13,912	13,912	17,931	25,860	25,628

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, Tenn., April* 21, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Hardee's corps will move to the front, and take position at Wartrace. Helm's brigade, of this corps, will move upon the Manchester pike, and take post on the pike to the right of the main body. Fairfield and Bellbuckle will be picketed, and the corps otherwise covered as the lieutenant-general may find necessary.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Inform General Martin by courier to-night that Brigadier-General Helm, commanding brigade at Manchester, has been directed to march on the enemy, now on, or moving on, the railroad between Manchester and McMinnville.

Respectfully,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUTPOST, *April* 21, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Shelbyville:

The enemy is just in front of our line of pickets from the railroad to the left of Middleton. News just received that the enemy have retired from this pike.

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Frazier's Farm, April 21, 1863. (Received 11.40 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Polk's Corps, Shelbyville:

MAJOR: I am instructed by Brigadier-General Martin to inform you that the enemy retired from our front on this pike this evening, after

having remained in position five hours. Scouts have just returned and report that the citizens state this force consisted of five regiments of infantry, six pieces of artillery, and one regiment of mounted infantry, with three days' rations, cooking utensils, wagons, tents, and ambulances, under command of General Jefferson [C.] Davis; that it was a grand advance. "They were checked because Cheatham's division was in the cedar, not on this pike." We have also information that a large force of the enemy moved down on the Middleton road. From our last dispatches they had not retired. Information has reached us that another heavy column (not estimated in numbers) moved down on the Manchester and Murfreesborough pike. No news of this latter column retiring. Information also received that 1,500 cavalry are moving on the Manchester and Woodbury road. No information concerning the enemy, either from Unionville or the front [illegible] received of the advance and [illegible] the force of the enemy consisted of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, attended with wagons and ambulances. Owing to the fact that no forage was to be obtained, he (the general) conjectured it was an attempted advance.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

DOUGLAS WALWORTH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 22, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have just seen Paragraph XIX, of Special Orders, No. 81, which directs "Capt. W. Bacon, assistant quartermaster, to relieve Maj. G. R. Fairbanks, quartermaster, &c., at Atlanta, Ga.," Major Fairbanks on being so relieved to report to me for "assignment to duty with General Bragg."

I beg leave to suggest, most respectfully, that there is but one mode in which the Government can, without injury to discipline, give its orders—the mode prescribed by itself—through the officers commanding armies or departments. By attempting occasionally to regulate details in this department by direct orders, the Government can do little to reform, where reform is necessary, but will certainly impair discipline by bringing General Bragg's authority and mine into contempt.

I make this respectful remonstrance because the orders of the commander of this department at Atlanta have been set aside by the War Department, on which occasion, however, my intercession was not so fortunate as to be noticed.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 22, 1863.

General MARTIN (through General Polk):

If not pressed, throw all your spare force in front of Wartrace and Manchester. Take command in person. Move at once. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of General Bragg:

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General ADAMS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that Brigadier-General Brown's movement this morning was greatly delayed because transportation was not furnished him promptly. The general expected that the necessary orders would be issued by you upon the order directing the movement of Brown's brigade, but found at 10 o'clock last evening that it had not been done. He learns that the quartermaster of Preston's brigade was guilty of negligence in executing orders to turn over transportation to the quartermaster of Brown's brigade, and he directs that you cause the matter to be looked into, and have the officer arrested, if in fault.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Frazier's Farm, April 22, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Lieutenant-General Polk's Corps:

MAJOR: Dispatch from Major Falconer to General Martin, informing him that General Helm would move against the enemy by Manchester pike. This information was received by General Martin yesterday. This afternoon a strong force of the enemy advanced to the same spot they were yesterday. I have no official information from General Martin who is in the front. From what I can learn, they seem to be carelessly pasturing their horses in about 1,000 yards of our line. Late dispatches from Middleton represent no enemy in that quarter to-day. There seems to be no movement on our left. Dispatches from Colonel Thompson, on our right, state that the enemy had advanced through Hoover's Gap with considerable force, and had shelled him considerably this morning, and were continuing to do so. This dispatch was received about 11 o'clock to-day. This, then, is a hasty summary of all the information in my possession of affairs on the front.

I am, major, with respect, yours,

DOUGLAS WALWORTH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—This moment a * * * informs me all quiet in that section. A youth has just been brought in (sixteen years of age) who has been within the enemy's lines two months. He could give no information of a forward movement; on the contrary, stated they were still fortifying Murfreesborough strongly, and all well fortified at Triune.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, April 22, 1863.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I am directed by the general to inform you that he received a dispatch at 8 a. m. yesterday from Major Bullitt, commanding a regiment of his division on the Woodbury road, 12 miles from McMinnville, stating that the enemy was advancing in strong force—of cavalry,

infantry, and artillery—on the Woodbury road. I immediately ordered him to hold his position as long as possible, and, if the enemy still advanced in force, to fall back slowly toward McMinnville, advising me every half hour of their movements. I also sent out a scout to gain all the information possible, who reported to me, from time to time, as the enemy advanced. In the mean time I received a dispatch from Major [W. G.] Bullitt at 1 p. m., stating that the enemy had fallen back, and I was on the point of ordering my wagons to return, when one of my scouts returned, informing me that the enemy's advance was then at the edge of town, mixing and exchanging shot with my men, having advanced on the Petit Gap road, leaving Major Bullitt's command to the right.

I have also received information from Celina stating that the enemy had advanced on and shelled that town on the 19th instant, partially burning it, and causing Major [O. P.] Hamilton's command to fall back, the enemy's force being about 1,200 strong.

The general also directs me to inform you that he has established his headquarters at this place, and that he has sent out scouting parties to gain all the information possible in regard to the enemy's movements, and that any information he may receive will be immediately forwarded to your headquarters.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN., *Tullahoma, April* 22, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Johnson's brigade will be put in motion for Wartrace to-day. The camp equipage allowed by General Orders, No. 78, dated Headquarters Army of Tennessee, April 13, 1863, only will be carried, to wit: One tent to each regiment for medical department; one tent to each regimental headquarters; two tents to each brigade headquarters; two tents to each division headquarters; six tent-flies for every 100 men. Heavy baggage will be sent by railroad. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

VI. Corpl. Charles L. Sinclair, Company E, Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers, is detailed to report for extra duty with Major Stockey, acting quartermaster, at Fayetteville.

VII. Captain [W. C.] Raum will proceed to Wartrace with his cavalry company as soon to-day as he can get ready. He will carry only light baggage.

VIII. Brigadier-General Helm will move Brown's and Helm's brigades from Manchester to Beech Grove, and take position at or as near that place as convenience to water will permit, until further orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS HELM'S BRIGADE, *Manchester, April* 22, 1863.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 1, I hereby assume command of the brigade composed of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky and Cobb's battery and the Forty-first Alabama Regiment.

THOS. H. HUNT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: We have vague reports of your being surrounded and in danger of being overwhelmed by the enemy in Kentucky. I trust the reports are not true.

I desire so to dispose of my troops as to give you all the aid I can. Will you please inform me of your present position, the circumstances that surround you, and whether you propose to remain where you are or fall back? Give me such information of your plans and wishes as will enable me to act understandingly.

Very respectfully, and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

(Sent through General [John S.] Williams, Saltville.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 23, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs a concentration of your forces farther south, and as nearly as possible on the line of the cavalry in our front. With the cavalry in front you will connect your left. General Hardee's corps is now at Wartrace. In connection with this force, you will press the enemy back sufficiently to cover the McMinnville railway.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, April 23, 1863. (Received April 26, 3 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose copy of a dispatch from Colonel Chenault, at Monticello, received on the morning of the 21st, copy of which was forwarded by train the same morning from McMinnville.

I also received a dispatch at 8 a. m. 21st instant, from Major Bullitt, commanding regiment on Woodbury road, 12 miles from McMinnville, stating that the enemy was advancing in force—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—on the Woodbury road. I immediately ordered him to hold his position as long as possible, and, in the event of the enemy pressing him, to fall back slowly toward McMinnville, reporting to me by courier every half hour the movements of the enemy. I also sent out a small scout to gain all possible information, who reported from time to time that a large force of the enemy's cavalry was advancing on the Petty Gap road, and another large force of infantry advancing at the same time on the Woodbury road. I sent a courier to order back the train from Tullahoma, not being able to telegraph, the operator informing me that the line was not working.

At 2 p. m. I received a dispatch from Colonel Bullitt, stating that the enemy had fallen back a short distance on the Woodbury road. At about the same time one of my scouts came in, reporting that the enemy was then within a mile or two of town, driving my vedettes and pickets in before them.

The enemy destroyed the railroad depot, factory, two railroad bridges, together with the train that was on this side of Morrison's, besides some two or three other buildings at McMinnville. They left McMinnville about 12 o'clock on the 22d, proceeding in the direction of Smithville and from thence to Liberty, the force being estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000 strong, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry and seven pieces of artillery.

About 12,000 infantry crossed from Woodbury road to Blue's, near Mechanicsville. From there they joined the cavalry who had been at McMinnville, and moved down Snow Hill upon Liberty. I had sent courier after courier giving information to the forces at Liberty of approach of the enemy.

I have also received information from Celina, stating that the enemy, between 1,200 and 1,500 strong, crossed the river at that point on the 19th instant, shelled and burned the town, together with the churches, not even giving the citizens any warning of their intention. Major Hamilton had to fall back some 4 or 5 miles, but, being re-enforced by Colonel Johnson's regiment, attacked and drove the enemy back across the river.

I understand that General Wheeler is now crossing Caney Fork at Lancaster with his forces. A small detachment of my forces are now occupying McMinnville. General Wheeler will probably be at this point to-morrow. Knowing that it is very important that all information from this direction should reach you at once, I send this without its going through the regular channel.

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Chenault, at Monticello, who states that there is no immediate danger from that direction, as the enemy are reported moving toward Bowling Green, Ky.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Monticello, Ky., April 19, 1863.

General [MORGAN]:

SIR: I hasten to give you all the news we have. There is a rumor here that our forces have been attacked at Big Creek Gap; whether true or not I don't know. Captain [Joseph] Chenault has just got in from a scout across the river; he crossed at Creelsburg, went to Jamestown, recrossed at Rowena; found no enemy nor heard of any. Colonel [J. J.] Morrison has moved his command to Albany, which leaves us a very long and heavy picket duty to perform—from the mouth of South Fork to Burkesville; but, with the assistance of Major Bullitt, I hope to be able to hold them in check. Captain Chenault was within a short distance of Burkesville; heard of no force there. Three regiments at Columbia. Colonel Morrison commands Pegram's brigade, and, as stated above, has fallen back to Albany. There is, beyond a doubt, a large force on the north side of the river, with their headquarters at Danville. What their movements will be I am unable to ascertain.

I remain, general, yours, most respectfully,

D. W. CHENAULT,
Colonel.

P. S.—From various reports, I should not be surprised if the enemy were moving on East Tennessee. I shall hold myself in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

MOBILE, *April* 23, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: On my arrival here, I found that the operations of the enemy in the Mississippi River obstructed for the present any movement of sugar from Western Louisiana. The matter will keep, however, and I have concluded an engagement with parties to begin the delivery so soon as the position of the enemy's boats make it tolerably safe and practicable. Meanwhile I find that there is a vast amount of sugar in private hands located between here and Vicksburg, which can be had by Government at reduced prices, for the concession of the right of speedy transportation. For instance, sugar is worth at Vicksburg 65 cents; the same parties will sell to Government at 40, for the liberty of moving forward an equal amount on their own account. Exchanging for meat, pound for pound, would secure for the Government not only the meat, which is the great consideration, but at prices less than half the market value. I have been communicating by telegraph with Colonel Ewell on the matter, but up to this time have received no definite instructions. In the mean time I have directed Major Guy, who is still scouring Central and Northern Alabama for cattle, to be ready to establish a depot somewhere on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad that General Pemberton may deem safe, for the exchange of sugar for bacon, being informed that large quantities may be accumulated in that way.

General Buckner has been informed that there is a large quantity of surplus cattle in General Cobb's district, variously estimated at between 10,000 and 20,000 head. This information comes to him from a most reliable source. At my suggestion, he has asked permission to let his commissary gather up these beeves for the general use of the army, particularly at present for the command of General Bragg. The permission will doubtless be granted, and his commissary has a corps of agents organized to go to work.

I am informed that the Government agent in Mississippi has made large contracts for and purchases of cattle in Texas, some of which are now in motion for the east. But, frankly, I have little confidence in any arrangements of the Commissary-General, and would earnestly recommend the immediate establishment of a reserve depot of supplies to be located somewhere in the vicinity of Meridian, the officer in charge to be specially instructed to make immediate arrangements for the purchase of cattle in Texas, so that they can be driven forward on the spring grass. These supplies and animals, when collected, can be used anywhere the exigencies of your department may indicate. The accounts are concurrent and universal that General Pemberton is most lax and improvident in his collection of supplies, and should not object to being assisted when the result is for his own benefit, in common with other portions of your command, you being responsible for the whole. I inclose a dispatch from Maj. T. B. Reed, at present staff commissary of General M. L. Smith, expressing his willingness and that of his commanding officer to undertake the management of a depot of this character. He has had much experience, and is highly commended as an efficient and valuable officer. He is confident of being able to accumulate large quantities of provisions and securing a great number of beeves. I would suggest that he be assigned to this duty at once, and ordered to report from time to time directly to your headquarters.

General Buckner is concluding, or rather has just concluded, large contracts for provisions to run the blockade. The parties are confident

of their ability in the premises. They may succeed, but we had better make our own arrangements to provide against any failure.

Apologizing for my long letter, which is as short as I could well make it, I have the honor to subscribe myself, yours, faithfully,

A. D. BANKS.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., April 23, 1863.

In time of battle some of the ordnance officers are in the habit of abandoning their trains, causing great confusion and difficulty to the troops in procuring ammunition. It is, therefore, ordered that all ordnance officers in time of battle remain with their ammunition, in such places that they can promptly supply their regiments, and that they advise their commanders of their localities by ordnance sergeants. No ammunition will be issued to the regiments except from the proper wagons carrying supplies for them.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 23, 1863.

The troops of this command will immediately send all camp furniture not required, under existing orders, for the field, to Atlanta, Ga., to be there turned over as public property to the quartermaster of the depot.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Wartrace, April 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General HELM,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you will at once carefully reconnoiter the country in front of your position. Upon hearing of any advance in your direction, your command will move forward, to enable you to dispute Hoover's Gap through its whole length. An obstinate resistance will be made at the entrance of the gap on this side.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 24, 1863.

The general commanding announces to the army the death of Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson. He died in the Department of East Tennessee, which he had commanded. The regret with which his death is announced will be felt by the army and his country. He was an educated soldier, of great purity of character, singleness of purpose, and good-

ness of heart. Conspicuous for gallantry on the field, after the excitement had passed he was foremost in providing for the wants of his command, and devoted to the sick and wounded. His comrades in this army, and those who served under his orders, will long remember his deeds and his virtues.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 25, 1863.
(Received Richmond, April 25.)

General S. COOPER:

Colonel Roddey has been pressed back from Tuscumbia by a Federal force of about four brigades. He was this morning about half-way to Decatur. Forrest was ordered, on the 23d, to join him.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to the President.

S. COOPER.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Near Wartrace, April 25, 1863.

The following instructions have been received from General Bragg:

Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hardee will both advance their outposts (cavalry and infantry) to-morrow, the 26th instant, and make a demonstration on Murfreesborough. They will keep up communication with each other, and neither will proceed so far as to bring on a heavy engagement.

Brigadier-General Helm will accordingly move on Murfreesborough, with his brigade and Colonel Thompson's cavalry, to-morrow morning at daylight, through Hoover's Gap, observing the above directions. Brown will move up to Hoover's Mill. Adams' and Preston's brigades will advance to Jacobs' Store, at the intersection of the Wartrace road with the Manchester and Murfreesborough pike. Liddell will move on Murfreesborough, through Liberty Gap. Polk's brigade will advance to Liberty Church. Wood and Johnson will move forward to Bellbuckle.

The chief of artillery will assign a battery to each brigade.

The troops will take one day's cooked rations, exclusive of breakfast to-morrow morning. No tents, and but a small amount of ammunition in addition to that in cartridge-boxes, will be taken.

Major-General Cleburne will take charge of the left (through Liberty Gap), and Major-General Breckinridge, or officer commanding the division, of the right (through Hoover's Gap).

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 25, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding First Corps, Shelbyville:

GENERAL: The following are the orders of General Bragg:

Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hardee will both advance their outposts (cavalry and infantry) to-morrow, the 26th instant, and make a demonstration on Murfrees-

borough. They will keep up communication with each other, and neither will proceed so far as to bring on a heavy engagement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Wartrace, April 25, 1863.

The order for the demonstration on Murfreesborough to-morrow is countermanded by General Bragg. Remain quiet.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 25, 1863.

General POLK, *Shelbyville:*

General Bragg countermands the order to advance in the morning. Remain quiet. Answer.

Wheeler is at McMinnville.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

WARTRACE, *April* 25, 1863—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

My advance brigades move at daylight, one through Hoover's Gap, the other through Liberty Gap. Your advance is nearer the enemy than mine, and should not move before sunrise.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, April 25, 1863—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE:

I have just received the following dispatch:

General Bragg countermands the order to advance in the morning. Remain quiet Answer. Wheeler is at McMinnville.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

WARTRACE, *April* 25, 1863—11 p. m.

General LEONIDAS POLK:

Duplicate of the countermand received by me.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Frazier's Farm, April 25, 1863—12 p. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Countermanding order to advance received.

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Wartrace, April 25, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General HELM,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Lieutenant-General Hardee to say that when the circular of to-day, in regard to movements to-morrow, was issued, he expected Major-General Breckinridge to be present to take command of his division. General Breckinridge has not arrived, and the command devolves upon you. The general, however, desires that you will continue with and remain in immediate command of your brigade. He himself will take the Hoover's Gap road, and will be in communication with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Camp near Wartrace, April 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Tullahoma, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I send you a map* of the country in this immediate neighborhood, on which are marked the positions of the troops under my command. Helm's brigade is near Beech Grove, with orders to move to Hoover's Gap and dispute its passage the moment it is announced that an enemy is approaching. Brown's brigade is near Fairfield, in supporting distance of Helm. Liddell's brigade is posted at Bellbuckle, with a strong picket at Liberty Gap. Beech Grove is 8 miles, Bellbuckle 4 miles, and Fairfield 4 miles from this place. I have spent the last two days in examining the country in my front. I have examined Hoover's, Liberty, and Railroad Gaps, all of which are strong, and the intermediate country very inaccessible. My entire corps is now in position. The water at the ford of Duck River, over which my artillery crossed, was so high that I could barely get my ammunition across without damage. I mention this to show the necessity of pushing forward the bridge over that stream, which ought to be completed at the earliest moment practicable. We are all delighted with the change to this position. The country is beautiful and rich in pastures. I have ordered the animals to be grazed and the forage ration to be reduced.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

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* Not found.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, *Wartrace, April 25, 1863.*

On the transfer of the command to this cultivated and fruitful region, the lieutenant-general commanding appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the soldiers to respect the rights and the property of citizens, whose labors are necessary to the subsistence of our armies, and invokes the co-operation of officers of every grade to prevent the depredations and repress the irregularities of the evil-disposed. Officers are especially directed to see that no rails are used or destroyed, and that no fencing is pulled down. Wherever fencing has been destroyed, and the individuals committing the depredations cannot be discovered, details will be made from the regiment, if that can be identified; if not, then from the brigade, and if the brigade cannot be fixed upon, then from the division to which the parties belong, to split the rails and replace the fencing.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Buffalo Valley Road, April 25, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have just sent you dispatches from General Bragg, ordering your whole cavalry force to Fairfield. In obedience to said order, I have put the command in motion, by the most practicable route to that point.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE, *Knoxville, April 25, 1863.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of East Tennessee.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *April 25, 1863.*

General S. COOPER:

I have arrived here and assumed command.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *April 25, 1863.*

General S. COOPER:

I have just arrived, and proceed this evening to Knoxville as senior brigadier in this department. Burnside intends moving on East Tennessee with a large force. His cavalry was at London [Ky.]; infantry advance at Wild Cat. My cavalry is on his left, in proper position in

Kentucky. All quiet in this district. I shall desire to know as early as possible the present arrangements for the Department of East Tennessee.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

Troops in the Department of East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. W. G. M. Davis, C. S. Army, commanding, April 25, 1863; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.*

First Brigade (headquarters Harlan Court-House, Ky.).

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL.†

9th Georgia Artillery Battalion, Maj. A. Leyden.
1st Kentucky Mounted Rifles, Lieut. Col. E. F. Clay.
2d Kentucky Mounted Rifles, Maj. Thomas Johnson.
4th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. H. L. Giltner.
5th Kentucky, Col. H. Hawkins.
10th Kentucky Mounted Rifles, Col. B. E. Caudill.
27th Virginia Battalion (P. R.), Lieut. Col. H. A. Edmundson.
64th Virginia, Col. C. Slemp.
Nottoway (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. C. Jeffress.
Virginia Battery, Capt. G. S. Davidson.

Second Brigade (headquarters Loudon, Tenn.).

Col. G. T. MAXWELL.

1st Florida Cavalry, Capt. H. Bradford.
6th Florida, Lieut. Col. A. D. McLean.
7th Florida, Lieut. Col. Robert Bullock.
Fain's (Georgia) Regiment, Lieut. Col. R. H. Moore.
Marion (Florida) Light Artillery, Capt. R. P. McCants.

Third Brigade (headquarters Bean's Station, Tenn.).

Brig. Gen. A. GRACIE, Jr.

43d Alabama, Lieut. Col. J. J. Jolly.
Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, Col. J. Thorington.
63d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. A. Fulkerson.
Mabry (Tennessee) Artillery, Lieut. Thomas O'Conner.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. E D. Baxter.

Fourth Brigade (headquarters Jonesborough, Tenn.).

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON.

62d North Carolina, Col. R. G. A. Love.
Thomas Legion, Lieut. Col. J. R. Love.
Thomas Legion (battalion), Lieut. Col. W. C. Walker.
Sappers and Miners (one company), Capt. E. Winston.
McClung's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. A. Allison.
Rhett (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. William H. Burroughs.

Fifth Brigade (headquarters Clinton, Tenn.).

Col. JOHN B. PALMER.

55th Georgia, Maj. D. S. Printup.
58th North Carolina, Maj. John C. Keener.
64th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. James A. Keith.
Barbour (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

Unattached.

16th Georgia Battalion (P. R.), Lieut. Col. F. M. Nix.
54th Virginia, Col. R. C. Trigg.
Independent cavalry company, Capt. O. P. Miller.

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* But see Maury's order of this date, p. 791.
† But see Marshall to Cooper, same date, p. 791.

CAVALRY.

First Brigade (headquarters Albany, Ky.).

Col. J. J. MORRISON.

1st Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. R. Harper.
1st Tennessee, Col. J. E. Carter.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. H. C. Gillespie.
12th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. F. L. Phipps.
16th Tennessee Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. R. Neal.
Tennessee battery, Capt. G. A. Huwald.

*Second Brigade.**

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT.

10th Confederate, Col. C. T. Goode.
6th Georgia, Col. J. R. Hart.
1st Louisiana, Maj. J. M. Taylor.
5th North Carolina Battalion, Maj. A. H. Baird.
7th North Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. N. Folk.
5th Tennessee, Col. G. W. McKenzie.
Tennessee battery, Capt. W. R. Marshall.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *April* 25, 1863.

Colonel EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I trust you will excuse me for the delay in returning the report. I have been so busy all the evening I could not earlier attend to it. Most of the regiments reported on detached service are reported incorrectly. Wheeler does not state on what duty Cluke, Chenault, and Hamilton are. The large number from infantry is easily explained when we remember the hospital guards in rear, supernumerary officers, detached mechanics, &c. If you will return the report, colonel, I will have the alterations accounted for.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., April 26, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: It is impossible to state upon what duty the men on "detached service" are engaged, more definitely than I have done in the column of "remarks," at least in the present report.

General Van Dorn has sent several regiments to Northern Alabama and on excursions; all are reported on "detached service." General Wheeler has two regiments and a battalion on an expedition, which he reports on "detached service." The large number in "infantry," so reported, include supernumerary officers under General Pillow, hospital guards and nurses in the rear, mechanics at shoe-shops, and carpenters building hospitals, railroad employés, &c. General Cumming left 172 men on "detached service in District of the Gulf."

Full reports of all absentees on "detached service" have been called for and made. Upon careful inspection, it was discovered a large majority was incorrectly reported. The reports were returned for correction, attention being called to the errors.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining correct and prompt reports from the cavalry commands. They stretch over so wide an extent of country that returns cannot be regularly received.

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* On outpost and special duty throughout the department.

I alluded to the "alterations" because, although they have not been accounted for in previous returns, I thought it proper they should be, and wished the paper sent back for that purpose.

To correct the evil that has heretofore existed of reporting all men sent on expeditions as being on "detached service," the general has caused to be issued a circular, which I inclose.

Hoping this will prove satisfactory, I am, colonel, with respect, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., April 25, 1863.

Commanders of corps, in making up reports of troops, will not report troops detached unless they are removed by superior orders from their command, and when this is the case marginal notes will give the number of effective so detached, and the point to which detached.

By command of General Bragg:

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The following are the orders of General Bragg:

Major-General Wheeler must guard the right flank of the army against all movements of the enemy. To do this, he must establish a cordon connecting on the left with that of Brigadier-General Martin, now established. If, as it is reported and believed, the country south of Alexandria will not subsist the whole body of his cavalry, or a force sufficient to resist and drive back heavy columns penetrating the cordon, the main body must of necessity be sent far enough north to procure subsistence, and a force (at least 500 men) established as guards upon the line from Martin's right. Arrangements the most complete must be made that the commandant of the line and the commandant of each guard shall communicate instantly to the main body of Wheeler's corps and to the cavalry on their right and left any movement of the enemy. It is hoped that any such movement promptly communicated will then be checked by the prompt movement of the main body on the enemy's rear. A perfect acquaintance with the roads on the part of the general, and the utmost vigilance on the part of the troops forming the cordon, will alone enable General Wheeler to carry this plan into successful execution. The vigilance of his guards must be secured by the daily inspection of staff officers sent along the line.

If forage cannot be had on the line for the troops in front of McMinnville, and General Wheeler cannot obtain it from the right, it must be procured by rail from this place.

The headquarters of the general should be so placed that he can receive the earliest information and dispatch his orders most promptly.

There is danger of the enemy, by such a movement as that made on the 21st, prosecuted with a little more energy and determination, reach-

ing the railroad to Bridgeport. This would be so serious a disaster that the general's attention is called to it, and he is asked to take all possible security against it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, April 26, 1863.

Maj. D. G. REED, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose a dispatch just received from Col. D. W. Chenault.

I respectfully request that I may be allowed to proceed immediately to Burkesville, with such portion of my troops as I may deem suitable, and attack the enemy's forces now at or in the vicinity of Burkesville. It seems to me that the opportunity is most favorable for striking a severe blow at the enemy in that quarter.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Monticello, Ky., April 24, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that we are yet on this side the Cumberland, and safe from the Yanks. Colonel [J. J.] Morrison moved on Sunday without giving me any notice, and left the front unprotected. I immediately sent out pickets, and found that the enemy had crossed the river, but found the ford too deep for artillery, and consequently recrossed before my pickets reached the river.

I learn from Colonel Morrison that there are three regiments of Yanks at Burkesville, and that they are scattered all along down the river. I sent a scout across the river night before last; they went 8 miles, but found no enemy. I will give you all the news we get. My impression is that the enemy intend to cross the river soon.

I am, general, yours, &c., most respectfully,

D. W. CHENAULT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 26, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for the confidence implied by my assignment to this important and difficult department. I am painfully conscious of the responsibilities which have devolved upon me, but I will meet them with my best energies.

On yesterday I arrived and assumed command. The troops present for duty seem too few for the extended field of operations, especially as the officers here believe that an attempt will be made at an early day to seize upon this very disloyal region.

I left Vicksburg with the more satisfaction because I believe that the passage of Admiral Porter and his fleet is evidence that no immediate attack will be made there.

Had the batteries of Vicksburg been five times as heavy as they are,

it is very probable that Admiral Porter and his fleet could not have passed the city.

With my kindest remembrance to your brother, I am, gratefully and sincerely, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding First Brigade, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that your district will comprise all that portion of Southwestern Virginia embraced in the counties of Washington, Russell, Buchanan, Wise, Scott, and Lee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., April 26, 1863.

I. All orders from these headquarters suspending General Orders, No. 72, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., September 29, 1862, are hereby revoked, and that order will hereafter continue in full force in this department.

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By command of General Bragg:

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Wartrace, April 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have received your letter directing me to take charge of the bridges in my rear, and to prosecute the work to completion. I will do so. Should Duck River and Garrison's Fork become impassable by heavy rains, and it should become necessary to retire the command on Tullahoma, I could do so as follows:

Breckinridge's division will move on Manchester, Brown and Helm by Murfreesborough and Manchester pike, and Adams and Preston by the road leading from Wartrace to Manchester. There are good bridges over the streams at Manchester.

Cleburne's division will move to Tullahoma, crossing Duck River at Schœfner's Bridge, about 5 or 6 miles from Wartrace, in the direction of Shelbyville. The movement of Cleburne on Duck River, by Schœfner's Bridge, will not interfere with General Polk, as his corps, I understand, is on the south side of Duck River, except a brigade on post duty. I sent an officer this morning to examine the road from Wartrace to Manchester, and he reports it entirely practicable.

I am desirous of re-establishing the bridge across Garrison's Fork, on the Manchester pike, near Hoover's Gap, and shall commence that work to-morrow. It was for this purpose I telegraphed you for tools. It can be constructed in a few days, the stream at that point being small, but

if the emergency should arise before the completion of the bridge, Brown and Helm could move to Wartrace, and follow Cleburne. I feel no apprehension, even under existing circumstances, of being able to retire the command in good order.

Seventy-five men from the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana were ordered on special service with three days' rations just before we left Tullahoma. If no longer needed, please order them to rejoin the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 97. } *Wartrace, April 27, 1863.*

Division commanders will examine, or have examined, the roads in their rear leading direct to Tullahoma; also the fords of Duck River on those roads, and report what work, if any, is required on the roads. After the roads and fords have been thus examined, division commanders will send a staff officer from each brigade to pass over and acquaint himself with the same.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Wartrace, Tenn., April 27, 1863.

Should this command be ordered to retire on Tullahoma before the completion of the bridges over Duck River and Garrison's Fork, the following dispositions will be made:

Breckinridge's division will retire via Manchester. Helm and Brown will move on the Murfreesborough and Manchester pike, and Adams and Preston on the road leading from Wartrace to Manchester.

Cleburne's division will move direct to Tullahoma, crossing Duck River at the bridge known as Schœfner's Bridge, about 5 miles from Wartrace.

Division and brigade commanders will at once examine all the roads indicated in this order over which their respective commands will pass, and with which they are not already thoroughly acquainted.

Should Garrison's Fork, in rear of Helm's and Brown's brigades, become so swollen as to be impassable, then these brigades will retire by moving direct to Wartrace, and thence following Cleburne.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

[T. B. ROY,]
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
No. 97. } *Wartrace, April 27, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

III. Brigadier-General Helm will turn over the command of his brigade to the senior colonel, and assume command of the division (Breckinridge's), establishing his headquarters near this place.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS HARRISON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Smithville, April 27, 1863.

General J. A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The scout just returned from the direction of Liberty reports the enemy's pickets about 3 miles this side of Liberty. The scout drove in the pickets. After retiring a short distance, they reappeared, and were a second time driven back. The scout then procured forage near there, and saw no further signs of the enemy. They learned the enemy was encamped at the fork of the pike beyond Liberty. Colonel [C. C.] Crews establishes the line of couriers.

By order of Col. Thomas Harrison, commanding cavalry brigade:

GEO. M. DECHERD,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—It does not appear expedient to move down the river while the enemy occupy Liberty. I will remain here and examine the country above to-morrow.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 27, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Please say to General Johnston that the particulars suggested in your letter to me of the 25th instant received my first attention after arriving here. I have already made the best arrangements which now seem practicable for carrying out his views, and, after occupying the bridge defenses, will be able to throw a force of about 5,000 infantry upon any threatened point. As Burnside is threatening to invade this department, I ought to be able to meet him with a much larger force than I can assemble, and therefore I hope General Johnston will give his favorable indorsement to an application I shall make for a brigade or two to be sent to me from Virginia or Mississippi. I desire to again express my hope that so far as possible the forces operating here shall be from parts of the country remote, and whenever occasion serves I shall endeavor to exchange the Tennessee troops for troops from distant States.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. G. M. DAVIS,
Commanding Second District:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will please order from your force at Loudon two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, to encamp near Knoxville. He desires the defenses of the bridge at Loudon completed as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 28, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

General Forrest, at Courtland, near Decatur, reports enemy 10,000 strong in his front, with a heavy column threatening his left and pressing him back.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 28, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th instant. The difficulty of procuring subsistence stores in the country is increasing fast. Corn is still abundant 40 or 50 miles to the west, but its transportation requires much time. Meat is procured in small quantities beyond the enemy's flanks, but at great risk, over routes lying near his positions. This risk is becoming greater daily, the enemy's intrenchments and superior numbers enabling him to make detachments safely. The large Federal force now approaching Decatur will probably increase these advantages very soon.

It would be very difficult, I think, to make purchases in Kentucky with cotton, on account of the long distance from our railroad to the Kentucky line. Where that exchange is permitted, it should be under such circumstances as to enable the Government to keep it out of the hands of individuals. That trade has subjugated our people wherever they have engaged in it.

Should this army be compelled to abandon Middle Tennessee, its position for the defense of East Tennessee will be extremely unfavorable, as its communications will be from the flanks instead of to the rear. Such a defense would be impossible against an enterprising enemy; hence the great importance of General Bragg's holding his present position, and hence my applying, more than once, for re-enforcements for him.

I have been informed that a considerable quantity of bacon may be procured for sugar. An officer has therefore been sent to attempt to make the exchanges.

In writing to the President on the 11th instant, being then, as now, unfit for service in the field, I suggested that if conference with General Bragg was still desired, a confidential officer should be sent to his headquarters for the purpose.

In the "rules in regard to paroles," published by Major-General Halleck, U. S. Army, it is stated that a paroled prisoner may serve against any enemies of the Government except his captors and their allies. If we adopt such a rule, our paroled prisoners may be usefully employed as guards for depots, hospitals, bridges, &c. Will the Government authorize it?

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 28, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding First Corps, Headquarters Shelbyville:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to post a brigade of your corps between Shelbyville and Columbia, south of Duck River.

Select a position as nearly as possible midway, securing to the brigade easy access to Columbia and Shelbyville. Instruct the brigade to receive the orders of Major-General Van Dorn, who, in certain circumstances, has authority to draw it to him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *April* 28, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tullahoma:

Buckner is ordered to command this department.* I am ordered to Mobile to command that department. May I visit Richmond for a day or two on private business before going to Mobile?

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE [TENN.], *April* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

Can you hold a force near Abingdon ready to re-enforce me if invaded? If so, how much, and when can it be there?

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville [Tenn.], April 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

DEAR GENERAL: I daily receive reports indicating a purpose of the enemy to invade this department. His troops are assembling north of the Cumberland River, at various points between London and Glasgow. I hope it will be in your power to afford me some support in the event of an invasion, and that you can hold a force near Abingdon in readiness to move in this direction should I apprise you of a necessity therefor.

I feel sure that only imperative necessities of your own department will prevent you from affording me any aid I may require.

Very truly and respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 28, 1863.

Col. R. C. TRIGG:

It is desired that you will proceed with the least possible delay and assume command of the first district of this department. You will es-

* Under date of April 27, 1863. See Series I, Vol. XV, pp. 1055, 1056.

tablish your headquarters at some point convenient to the present position of the troops. You will cause such relays of couriers to be placed as will insure the most rapid practicable communication between all points of your line in front and Cumberland Gap. You will please apprise General Gracie of all important movements of the enemy, and you will co-operate with him as far as you can.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 103. } *Richmond, Va., April* 28, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XXII. Brig. Gen. William Preston will relieve Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall. Brigadier-General Marshall, on being relieved, will report to General Joseph E. Johnston, at Chattanooga, Tenn., for assignment to duty.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 29, 1863.

General POLK:

The following is from Brigadier-General Jackson, of this date, from Spring Hill, via Columbia:

Scouts from here report Federals re-enforcing Murfreesborough heavily, by way of Nashville. Forty transports, loaded with troops, arrived at Nashville recently.

Enemy re-enforcing Franklin. Thomas' division moved from Triune to Murfreesborough. General advance of enemy, of Federal lines, spoken of. Lieutenant-General Polk is requested to communicate this to Brigadier-General Martin.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, April 29, 1863.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs you to post a brigade of your division between Shelbyville and Columbia, south of Duck River.

Select a position as nearly as possible midway, securing to the brigade easy access to Columbia and Shelbyville. Lewisburg is about midway, though you are not restricted to this point. You will instruct the brigade to receive the orders of Major-General Van Dorn, who, under certain circumstances, has authority to draw it to him. You will inform the lieutenant-general which brigade you will select, in order that artillery may be assigned to it.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyvile, April 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel [M. T.] POLK:

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs you to order Barret's battery to report to Brigadier-General Walthall, and to move with his brigade, which is ordered to move in the direction of Lewisburg, from Shelbyville. Let the battery join the brigade as it marches down the Lewisburg pike.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR WOODBURY, *April* 29, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. D. G. REED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, McMinnville:

MAJOR: This morning I sent two scouts, on different roads, in the direction of Liberty. They have both returned, and report the enemy moving in the direction of Murfreesborough, with the greater portion, if not all, of his forces. Their wagons were loaded with citizens, furniture, &c.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, April 29, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Maj. D. G. REED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward copy of dispatch just received from Colonel Chenault, at Monticello, Ky., dated 28th instant:

GENERAL: I have just returned from Mill Springs. The enemy have crossed at Morrins', and we have been skirmishing all day with them. I have also just received a note from Major [J. B.] McCreary that they have crossed at Green's Creek, and he is skirmishing with them in that direction. We will fall back to the forks of the road at Mr. Shulls to-night, and await their movements. General, if possible, help us.

Yours, &c.,

D. W. CHENAULT,
Colonel.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 29, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:
(Care of General Bragg.)

Being charged by General Maury with the picket duty along the Cumberland River, I shall assume command of the regiments of Colonels Cluke and Chenault whilst they remain in Clinton and Wayne Counties. Please issue the necessary orders to prevent misunderstanding, and communicate with me at Albany, Ky.

Respectfully,

JOHN PEGRAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, April 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, *Commanding at Knoxville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I received this morning your telegram of yesterday, and prefer replying by letter rather than by telegraph, because the letter will reach you nearly, if not quite, as soon as the telegram, so badly is the latter managed, and my answer by letter will be less likely to become generally known than if made by telegraph.

I have an infantry regiment and field battery at Saltville, the extreme limit of my department in that direction, and a regiment and battalion of infantry and field battery at Glade Spring, about 15 miles this side of Abingdon. These troops have been recently sent there, with a view of moving forward to support Brigadier-General Marshall, who was reported in a dangerous position in Kentucky. I have since heard, however, that his infantry is at Whitesburg, Ky., and his cavalry a little way in his front, and no enemy in force near him. As you have a fine artillery battalion (Ninth Georgia), with twelve pieces, at Bristol, and the other batteries at Moccasin Gap, I shall withdraw one of my batteries. I am anxious to withdraw my troops from Glade Spring, which is in truth within your department, for I need them elsewhere, but will not do so until I can organize other troops to send to Saltville. It happens that the Salt-Works, which are of incalculable importance to us just now, and which the enemy would be delighted to destroy, are partly in your department and partly in mine, and the most practicable approaches to them are through your department, and, with my small force, it is extremely inconvenient to me to keep any troops there. I will, however, keep them there as long as I can. Indeed, I think I have more to apprehend at that end of my line than anywhere else, and shall not be surprised if I find it necessary to send additional troops there. I am glad that you have been assigned to the command of the Department of East Tennessee, not on your own account by any means, for it is a most perplexing and thankless command, but because I believe you can render good service there.

I need hardly say that I shall be most happy to co-operate with you cordially. To that end it is desirable that we should communicate with each other fully and freely. I shall be glad to give you any information you desire in regard to my command. I wish you would give me any information you may receive from Kentucky which you think it desirable I should know.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: Please send with the best dispatch the following telegram to General Van Dorn's headquarters:

TULLAHOMA, *April* 30, 1863.

General VAN DORN, *Columbia:*

Send couriers with dispatch to Colonel Dibrell, supposed to be near Florence, and inform him that the enemy are near Decatur, south of the river, and that the general directs him to move up the river, observe their movements, and resist any attempt they may make to cross the river. Give the same orders to the cavalry left on the north side of the river by Colonel Roddey, with this addition, that he leave small parties in observation on the lower river. Acknowledge receipt.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Unionville, Tenn., April 30, 1863—6 a. m.

Lieutenant-General Polk's Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report all quiet along my lines this morning. I would respectfully ask that the order to report every six hours be modified, as there is no place between here and Shelbyville where a courier station can be kept up, for want of forage. Should any movement of the enemy take place, I will report every two hours, or even at shorter intervals.

I think that the enemy will send out to-morrow morning a heavy foraging party from Triune toward College Gove. Such I infer from the large number of wagons concentrating about the former place.

Brigadier-General [Major-General] Schofield commanded the expedition we drove back yesterday. It consisted of about 500 mounted men and some artillery. The latter was not brought into action, but fell back almost immediately to Triune.

If the lieutenant-general commanding will send me two regiments of infantry, with two days' rations, to report here as soon as possible, I will be able to concentrate my command on the [upper] pike, and, leaving the infantry to guard this road, where the enemy will come to forage, I can get into his rear and capture his wagons. My line of vedettes is too long to concentrate my command for an offensive movement, as it will leave one or other of the pikes with a weak guard. The enemy will bring, as he generally does, about one regiment of infantry with his cavalry, and, perhaps, a section of artillery.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE W. ORTON,*
Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, Martin's Division of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
April 30, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to communicate the following, in addition to the dispatch of to-day, with reference to the arrangement of a line of division with Brigadier-General Pegram: That your cavalry be brought to the western line of Clinton County instead of Wayne, but that you shall withdraw none of your force from observation of the river east until Pegram's force comes up to relieve.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

[POST NEAR CELINA, TENN.,]
April 30, 1863.

General JOHN H. MORGAN:

It is reported that there are 400 Federals at John Ray's, 5 miles on this side of Tompkinsville, on the Brunett's Ferry road. A lady brings in the information. They are said to be taking all the horses they can find; also all the bacon and corn.

In haste, your obedient servant,

W. B. CARTER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

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* See foot-note on p. 425.

KNOXVILLE, *April* 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr.,
Bear's Station:

Hold your infantry reserve ready to move by railroad on short notice.

By order of Major-General Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON,
Commanding Fourth District:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to return to your command to-day, and, after assigning to the bridge defenses the very smallest force sufficient to hold them, you will be ready to move the remaining available infantry with the greatest possible promptness to any point which may be indicated to you from this office.

Let your brigade quartermaster at once inform himself as to the amount of railroad transportation which may be held available for the movement, without interfering with the necessary transportation of supplies.

These instructions are given in consequence of a telegram from General Johnston last night, requiring that all of the available reserves be held ready for a prompt movement if called for.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr.,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: It is important to hold all of the forces of the department available as reserves in such position near the railroad as will enable the general commanding to concentrate them on short notice. He therefore desires that, after assigning to the bridge defenses the very smallest force sufficient to hold them, you will be ready to move the remaining available infantry and a battery of artillery, if you have one near you, with the greatest possible promptness to any point which may be indicated to you from this office.

Let your brigade quartermaster at once inform himself as to the amount of railroad transportation which may be held available for the movement without interfering with the necessary transportation of supplies.

These instructions are given in consequence of a telegram from General Johnston last night, requiring that all the available reserves be held ready for a prompt movement if called for.

Very respectfully, &c.,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, for April 30, 1863; headquarters Tullahoma, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Polk's corps	1,326	17,765	12	215	42	818	18,485	23,916	35,380	35,903
Hardee's corps	1,199	14,216	7	63	34	686	14,706	18,538	27,393	26,831
District of Tenn. River	139	1,484	.....	.....	8	123	1,590	2,651	3,358	3,567
Cumming's brigade	160	2,692	.....	.....	5	138	2,782	3,360	4,110	3,979
Post Tullahoma	29	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	457	607	616
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	238	224	294	332	330
Van Dorn's cavalry corps.	.....	.....	440	5,471	6	140	5,531	6,903	10,855	11,064
Wheeler's cavalry corps.	.....	.....	653	8,070	12	279	8,268	11,501	16,296	16,520
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	7	153	.....	.....	153	178	201	201
[J. W.] Clark's cavalry company.	.....	.....	4	30	.....	.....	29	40	42	.....
Total	2,853	36,472	1,123	14,002	127	2,422	52,069	67,838	98,574	99,011

Abstract from field return of Cheatham's division, April 30, 1863.

Command.	Total effective.	Total present.	Present and absent.	Arms.		Ammunition, rounds.
				Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	
Stewart's brigade	1,452	1,722	2,410	1,465	43	147,920
Maney's brigade	1,421	1,724	2,625	1,463	.....	168,200
Smith's brigade	1,700	2,139	3,169	1,856	5	216,595
Wrights brigade	1,703	2,036	3,336	1,632	81	105,026
Total*	6,276	7,621	11,540	6,416	129	637,741

Abstract from field return of the Army of East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1863; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	9	.....	9	10	10
First Brigade, Col. R. C. Trigg	166	2,139	2,678	3,696	3,696
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. G. M. Davis	181	2,619	3,246	4,474	4,515
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. Gracie, jr	160	2,123	2,665	3,881	3,862
Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson	113	1,830	2,203	2,939	2,963
Fifth Brigade, Col. John B. Palmer	108	1,551	2,106	2,850	2,876
First Cavalry Brigade, Brig. Gen. John Pegram	134	1,943	2,250	3,842	3,842
Second Cavalry Brigade	132	1,831	2,407	3,738	3,738
Sappers and Miners (one company)	3	102	114	124	121
Total	1,006	14,138	17,678	25,554	25,622

* The original accounts only for the infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, *Near Wartrace, May* 1, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XI. Helm's brigade will take position at Jacobs' Store.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, *May* 1, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin Depot, Va.:*

The following dispatch just received:

TULLAHOMA, *May* 1.

Reports of our scouts in Kentucky indicate the invasion of East Tennessee by a strong force under Burnside. Cannot our troops there be re-enforced from Western Virginia?

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

The Secretary of War directs that if it is in your power to render this aid, you will do so; but you must exercise your judgment in view of the circumstances and your own forces.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE, *Knoxville, May* 1, 1863.

The following general order from headquarters Department of East Tennessee is republished for the information of all concerned. It will be strictly enforced:

I. The transportation of flour, bacon, corn, and oats from the Department of East Tennessee is strictly prohibited.

II. When Government supplies are purchased for shipment from the department, authority must be obtained at department headquarters for their transportation.

III. Railroad and steamboat companies will in every case require this authority to be presented before shipping such supplies.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Shelbyville:*

Enemy have been re-enforced at Franklin. Will attempt to drive me away, I think. Came out yesterday, with all cavalry and two brigades of infantry, but went back. Can you send me an engineer officer and some intrenching tools?

Can you send two batteries with Walthall, in case he is ordered up?

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sparta, May 2, 1863—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Comdg. Cavalry Corps, McMinnville:*

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of copy of your dispatch of yesterday to Colonel Harrison, ordering him to guard a wagon train in the direc-

tion of Liberty. You appear to be particularly anxious to have Snow Hill held. I find, on consultation with General Morgan, that it will probably be late to-morrow before Colonel [B. W.] Duke can possibly reach Liberty. Under all the circumstances, I think you would be pleased if I could hold Snow Hill until General Morgan's forces can arrive. I have, therefore, ordered four companies of Texas Rangers and my two light 6-pounders to Liberty, to remain until the arrival of General Morgan's forces.

You will please advise me what disposition to make of Harrison's brigade upon his return. I particularly desire, except when circumstances prevent, that all orders for my command may be transmitted through me. As soon as Mr. Weems returns, I will forward all the captured money that was turned over to me. Most of the officers have sent in certificates that General Orders, No. 4, has been complied with. I have this morning written to brigade commanders to be punctual, in compliance with the order.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, May 2, 1863.

Maj. E. S. BUFFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: No orders directing me to move my command to Liberty, &c., have ever been received by me until this morning, when an extract from Special Orders, No. 22, arrived. Had such orders been received by me, they would, of course, have been promptly attended to. Command has been sent, as directed.

Very respectfully, major,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I received this morning a telegram from the Adjutant and Inspector General, communicating one from General Johnston of yesterday's date, to the effect that the reports of his scouts in Kentucky indicated an invasion of East Tennessee by a strong force, under Burnside, and asking if re-enforcements could not be sent from Western Virginia to East Tennessee. The Secretary of War directs me to furnish the aid if in my power, but to exercise my judgment in the matter.

I have already informed you by letter of the 29th April of the troops I have at and near Saltville, the extreme left of my line. I have, besides, 1,500 or 1,600 men operating with Brigadier-General Imboden in the northwest of this State. They were in Upshur County on the 28th April. I have orders, besides, to send all the cavalry I have available to General Lee; and I have, besides, information that re-enforcements (five regiments) have been sent to the enemy in the Kanawha Valley. Under these circumstances I cannot, without a positive order, detach another man from my immediate front.

The troops at and near Saltville may be used to re-enforce you if the enemy advances into East Tennessee; but until Burnside's movement is more clearly developed than it now is, I do not think it would be safe to move the troops from Saltville to East Tennessee.

I have no reliable information in regard to Marshall's command. If that is in position and condition to guard the approaches to the Salt-Works, my troops might go into East Tennessee, though even in that case I think it better that Marshall's men should go there. But if the reports that reach me in regard to his command are true, they cannot be relied on at present for any useful service. Under all the circumstances, therefore, I think it best not to move my troops from Saltville at present.

It may be that Burnside will attempt to penetrate East Tennessee by Cumberland Gap or to the east of it; if so, my small force at Saltville will be in better position to aid you than if sent to Knoxville.

Please keep me fully advised of any information you have from Kentucky, and of your own plans and wishes. All the aid I can give you will be given most cheerfully.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *May* 2, 1863.

General COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Six or eight regiments of enemy's cavalry reported having crossed Cumberland River, between Rowena and Somerset, on 29th ultimo.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *May* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have sent Colonel Trigg, an energetic soldier, to take command of General Marshall's forces in Harlan, Perry, and Letcher Counties, General Marshall being absent on leave. He is doubtless with them by this time. I have given him the best general instructions I could, and I hope he will be able to insure the protection of our front. I have especially urged him to build up the discipline of the troops. I am very thankful for your suggestions on this subject, and hope you will continue to give me the benefit of your views respecting the affairs of our departments, which are so closely related, and both of which you possess—information I cannot hope to acquire. General Buckner may be expected here daily. I receive information that the enemy is assembling his forces at Somerset and at London. I am unable yet to procure information of his collecting means of transportation in large quantity. I can only watch and hold the troops ready to move promptly.

Sincerely, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—By a letter from Albany of the 29th instant [ultimo], I learn that a force, reported eight or nine regiments of cavalry, have crossed Cumberland River at three points between Somerset and Rowena, and is advancing toward Monticello.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON, *Commanding Fourth District:*

GENERAL: I have laid your letter of the 1st instant before the major-general commanding, who desires me to say he is impressed by the insufficiency of the forces in your district, and, indeed, throughout the department, to guard all points effectually against a sudden attack of the enemy in force, and that, therefore, it has become necessary at once, after making provision to insure prompt information of the enemy's movements, to hold in readiness the main force of your district at a point from which you can move it most rapidly to meet a force of the enemy invading the department from any direction. He desires that, after detaching small infantry garrisons for defense of the bridges, your infantry forces be assembled at Greeneville, and held in readiness for instant movement, and that your cavalry forces, after making necessary detachment for patrols and pickets, be assembled at some point on or near the railroad, in the eastern part of your district. He wishes to impress upon you that at this time the paramount consideration in all operations of the department must be the defense of it against invasion by the enemy's forces in Kentucky. Thirty or forty infantry will, in the present emergency, have to suffice as the average force for defending each bridge. Please make your arrangements in accordance with these instructions as soon as possible, and report to this office.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 2, 1863.

Col. J. B. PALMER, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: The present disposition of your troops appears to the major-general commanding to be the best that can be made under the circumstances. By reason of your proximity to the scene of action, he will depend upon and trust their disposal to your own judgment. He will expect you to maintain your position, and to defend those in your front until he can re-enforce you. Urge upon Colonel McKenzie to be vigilant, and to report promptly anything of interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Maury to say that if you consider the information contained in the accompanying communication to you,* which he has read, as reliable, you will take prompt measures to resist and drive back the enemy. Carefully watch all his movements, so as to prevent any surprise, keeping this office constantly advised of your movements as well as those of the enemy, and, if practicable, you will advise Colonel [J. B.] Palmer, at Big Creek Gap, of any advance

* Not found.

that may be made. It is of great importance that Monticello be reoccupied, and our pickets re-established along the Cumberland River. It is hoped that the forces under your orders, in co-operation with those of Colonels Cluke and Chenault, will be able to accomplish this.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 2, 1863.

Col. R. C. TRIGG, *Commanding First District:*

COLONEL: It is very important that you should give your immediate attention to the condition of the forces under your orders, now occupying Perry, Harlan, and Letcher Counties. They appear to me to be too much scattered, and there is every reason to believe that after their recent service they will require unusual attention on the part of the commander to insure discipline and efficient action.

I cannot venture to dictate to you what special dispositions you ought to make of your forces, but I urge you in general terms, after making the best arrangement practicable to guard and watch the approaches to the department, to assemble your main force at some central point, as you may select, so that you will be able to move with promptness wherever you may find it necessary to oppose your force to the enemy. Keep in mind the importance of co-operating with General Gracie. Do all that you can to improve the discipline of your troops and to introduce proper order and system in the adjutant-general's department, which appears to have been deficient in these respects. The returns of the command have not been heretofore properly rendered.

Hold your command completely ready for active service, with 100 rounds of ammunition to the man. I feel great satisfaction in knowing that, although the troops of your district are very remote from me and very much scattered, they have in you a commander especially well qualified to maintain their discipline and efficiency.

Please render me frequent reports.

Very respectfully, colonel, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *May 3, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GRACIE, *Bean's Station:*

Move your infantry to Morristown. Order [J. R.] Hart's cavalry to report to General Pegram, at Clinton, at once. Let there be no delay.

By order of Major-General Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, EAST TENNESSEE,
Clinton, May 3, 1863.

Maj. D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have carefully examined several persons of reputed veracity and loyalty to the South, residents of Whitley County, Kentucky,

who, having been arrested by the Federals, have been released and sent here to endeavor to effect the release or exchange of the man Berry, sent to Knoxville a few days since, and another prisoner in confinement at this place. The persons examined state their belief that the main force of the enemy is at Crab Orchard, and that there are not more than three regiments (the Twelfth and Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry and the Forty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry) between Wild Cat and Williamsburg, about 500 of whom—detachments from each of the regiments—with a few mountain howitzers, are at the latter place, and from 500 to 1,000 at or this side of London.

One of these gentlemen states that two weeks ago he had a conversation with a friend of his, a Mr. George Little, a lawyer of Williamsburg, formerly deputy marshal, &c., and who accompanied Carter on his late raid into East Tennessee. Little, who had just returned from the Federal forces, stated that they were about ready to move into East Tennessee, one portion, under General Carter, via one of the gaps north of Cumberland Gap, and the main portion, under Burnside, via Somerset, Ky., and Jamestown, Tenn.; that these movements were to be simultaneous with the battle to be fought by Rosecrans. My informant believes that Little really thought that the movement would be made as indicated, and that he (Little) had good opportunities for gaining information.

It is the opinion of all these persons from Williamsburg that the movements around that place are made to direct attention to Big Creek and Cumberland Gaps, while the real movement is contemplated via Somerset, Ky., and Jamestown, Tenn., with intentions against East Tennessee or Tullahoma, most likely the former. They doubt the movement toward Southwestern Virginia, but seem confident that the movement toward Jamestown will be made.

A soldier of the Twelfth Kentucky has just been brought in. He states that he heard through a brother-in-law of his, a lieutenant in the same regiment, that there were 1,500 men at Somerset ten days since—probably an exaggeration. The statements of the persons from Whitley County are not, perhaps, perfectly reliable, but may be depended upon as their real impressions, founded upon observations of the enemy's movements and what they could learn from Union men.

Very respectfully,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Fifth Brigade.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General MARTIN, *Commanding Cavalry:*
(Care General Polk.)

On May 1, I wrote you as follows:

Major-General Wheeler has sent to you a brigade. On arriving, the general commanding wishes it posted at or near Colonel Roddey's former station, north of Duck River, and intermediate between your left and Van Dorn's right, say in the vicinity of Chapel Hill. This brigade he wishes to be kept in a body, ready to move at once to right or left or rear at the first notice of the enemy's movements.

If these dispositions have not been made, make them now. Did you receive my letter and make the dispositions? Answer.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 4, 1863.

General WHEELER, *McMinnville:*

SIR: It is directed by General Bragg that you send Morgan with all of his command to Wayne County. Order him to co-operate with Pegram's forces, and drive the enemy's column that crossed near Monticello back across the river; then to re-establish the pickets on the river and report to you. He is only to remain there until the enemy withdraws and the pickets are re-established. If, in your judgment, this movement of Morgan endangers Wharton, draw him back until Morgan's return.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 4, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: It is the wish of the general commanding that Morgan shall move to Wayne County as directed, regardless of the movement of Pegram. You will direct Morgan to communicate with Pegram and co-operate with him if possible. Morgan will take all of his command except that portion picketing the line in front of McMinnville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Pegram is ordered back to Wayne County.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, *Wartrace, May* 4, 1863.

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II. Brown's brigade will take position in the vicinity of Jacobs' Store. Adams' and Preston's brigades will move to Fairfield, the positions to be selected by Major-General Breckinridge.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia:

GENERAL: From the recent movements of the enemy, it is evident that Burnside is preparing to invade East Tennessee. On the 1st instant a heavy cavalry and mounted infantry force crossed Cumberland River and drove our cavalry out of Clinton and Wayne Counties, Kentucky. I hope, therefore, that you can send me at once some re-enforcements to this place; or, if you cannot do that, that you will place such a force on the railroad between Bristol and Greeneville as will enable me to withdraw all of General Jackson's command, in case I require it.

I had written this much when I received your letter of May 2, stating your inability to help me, unless the emergency is imminent.

Marshall's command are along the Pine Mountain, from Cumberland Ford, which is their westernmost post. Colonel Trigg has gone up there to command them.

On the 2d instant, a force of 1,000 cavalry from Corinth, Miss., having crossed Northern Alabama, destroyed the depot at Gadsden, and were threatening Rome, Ga., and the Georgia Railroad. I am warned to try and intercept them, in case they pass out through East Tennessee.

In the event of a decided movement of Burnside to occupy this department, the whole of your force and mine combined should meet him, and will not be too many for the necessity.

I am, general, very sincerely, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: A cavalry force of the enemy, estimated at 1,000, has moved from Corinth, Miss., across Northern Alabama, and, on the 2d, destroyed the depot at Gadsden, Ala., and was threatening Rome, Ga., and the Georgia Railroad. General Forrest was pursuing them, and it is thought that they may endeavor to return through East Tennessee to their own lines. I will send you any information I may receive of their further movements, in the hope that you may be able to intercept them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has learned with regret, by your dispatch last night, of the abandonment to the enemy of the counties of Clinton and Wayne. He desires you at once to re-occupy them, if you find it practicable to do so.

The forces of Colonel [J. B.] Palmer may co-operate with you, if your information and means justify you in making the attempt; and it is hoped that the cavalry of Colonels Cluke and Chenault, with a portion of the force at Kingston, will be available for the purpose. Hart's regiment may be expected at Jackson to-morrow or next day.

In any disposition you may make to carry out these instructions, have due regard to the defense during the movement of the routes through Big Creek Gap and those in its vicinity.

Please report to the general commanding as soon as possible respecting this subject, informing him of whatever will be necessary to enable you to carry out his wishes, and of any disposition of troops which may become necessary to enable you to move judiciously as indicated. The general commanding suggests that in any event Wart

burg seems to be a better position for you to occupy than Clinton. If you know any reason why it is not, you will please communicate it to him.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 4, [1863.]

Col. R. C. TRIGG, *Abingdon, Va.:*

Can you spare any infantry? If so, send it to Gracie. Answer.

By order of Major-General Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Tullahoma, Tenn., May 5, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of the 4th instant, and in reply to say that unless Colonel Chenault can satisfactorily explain his report of the loss of General Pegram's artillery, he must be arrested and brought to trial.* If General Morgan should move on East Tennessee, the general directs that he operate in the rear of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Tullahoma, May 5, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding McMinnville:*

GENERAL: There is so great a conflict between the report of Col. D. W. Chenault and that from Brigadier-General Pegram and his officers, in relation to the opposition offered to the enemy after he passed the Cumberland near Monticello, that the commanding general desires you to submit the report of General Pegram, and the statement of his officers, to Colonel Chenault, and ask him for an explanation and a detailed report of his own operations and of those connected with Colonel [J. J.] Morrison.*

The pickets do not seem to have been aware of the attempt of the enemy to cross the river until it was a success, or, knowing it, the main body of the cavalry seem to have made no opposition at the place where opposition was most likely to be followed by success or serious damage to the enemy, viz, at the passage of the river. The manner in which observation of the river is performed is also worthy of your attention.

It is not desirable that General Morgan should construe his orders into a positive direction to attack the enemy under any and every circumstance. It is most desirable to force the enemy back, but whether this can best be done by direct attack or by maneuvering on their flanks and rear he must decide.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,

Chief of Staff.

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* See Expedition from Columbia, etc., April 26–May 12, 1863, Part I, p. 316.

MOBILE, *May* 5, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Previous to the arrival of your dispatch authorizing the purchase of 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, the War Department had directed General Buckner to seize and detain for impressment all the stock of sugar and molasses in this district. Having little faith in the impressing officers fixing the price of sugar under the present market rates, I would still have been disposed to operate under your order, but the parties making the proposition availed themselves of the delay to raise their figures with the advancing market, and declined to execute their agreement.

General Buckner having ordered his commissary to purchase 300 hogsheads at 65 cents, securing a concession of 10 cents in the pound by releasing an equal amount, I had 50 hogsheads of this turned over to Major Guy, at Demopolis, with the promise that another 50 hogsheads would be sent him this week. Seeing that nothing could be accomplished here, I turned my attention to General Pemberton's department, and concluded with a joint stock company what I think is an excellent operation for the Government. The parties have 1,000 hogsheads of No. 1 clarified sugar (warranted as such) at Summit Depot, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. They engaged to sell one-half of this amount (500 hogsheads) for 60 cents per pound, on condition they are accorded liberty of transportation for the other half, they paying their own freight. They guarantee that the sugar sold the Government is the very best article, such as would command 90 cents to $1 per pound in this market. Mr. Charles Walsh, president of the Bank of Mobile, is at the head of the company. I did not feel that I could reject so advantageous a proposition for the Government, and accordingly took the responsibility of closing the transaction and issuing the necessary orders for the transportation to Lieutenant-General Pemberton.

It appears that at the last moment Colonel Northrop has become alive to the importance and necessity of bartering sugar and molasses for meat. Three months ago he could have secured 10,000 hogsheads at an average of 35 cents a pound. When too late, he is met by the stubborn results of his folly. He orders the sugar in this district to be impressed for this purpose, which I predict will cost the Government not one cent less than 75 cents per pound. Presuming that the impressment had already taken place, he yesterday ordered the commissary here to send forward immediately 4,000 hogsheads to Richmond, Raleigh, and Augusta. But as the impressment commissioners had not acted in the matter, the order was not executed. I think it would be well for you to determine how much of the sugar and molasses in your department you can, in justice to your troops, permit to go east for this object. So long as there is sugar and molasses, the army will be in no want of meat. Any quantity can be had in exchange, both in Georgia and Alabama.

Two experienced and reliable cattle-men, Messrs. Yocum and Kerr, have called to see me, and propose to deliver 5,000 head of cattle at Demopolis to Major Guy in the next sixty days. These cattle are within a week's drive of the Mississippi River, and will be put across so soon as a tolerable chance presents itself. They offer to deliver them at Demopolis, taking all the risk, at 18 cents net. They are to be in fine condition, and subject to inspection. Without concluding any definite arrangement, I told them I had no doubt you would order these

figures to be given, and to go on at once with their work. One of the parties leaves this afternoon to begin operations. Mr. Yocum refers to Major [J. J.] Walker for testimonials of his reliability.

The commissary arrangements in this district look well. They have about 250,000 pounds of salt meat in depot, and about 2,000 head of cattle either herded or engaged. This meat has been secured chiefly by exchange for sugar and molasses, and is still accumulating. I am in hopes that enough will be gotten to justify sending forward some to the Tennessee army.

The daily ration now is for 10,000 men; 7,500 of these are negroes working on fortifications. I think it would be well to see if some arrangements could not be made by which the planters could be induced to supply their own negroes, and this heavy drain on the provision depot be prevented. Besides, I should think that the work on the fortifications had sufficiently advanced to dispense with the services of at least half of them. I would suggest that this matter be inspected.

So soon as the enemy's operations on the Mississippi permit, the parties who have sugar up the Red River propose to bring it forward on the terms agreed upon.

Faithfully,

A. D. BANKS,
Major, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN., *Shelbyville, May* 5, 1863.

The lieutenant-general commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to his corps another signal victory of our gallant comrades of the Army of the Potomac over the common enemy. Offering you his congratulations on this new proof of the high qualities which distinguish our associates in arms, and the favor with which their efforts continue to be crowned, he submits the following dispatch just received:

MILFORD, *May* 3, 1863.

President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Yesterday General Jackson penetrated rear of the enemy, and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness within 1 mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at same time in front by two divisions of Longstreet. This morning the battle was renewed, and enemy driven from all his positions around Chancellorsville, and driven back toward Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating. Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss is heavy in killed and wounded. We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to say that General Paxton was killed, General Jackson severely wounded, and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill slightly.

LEE.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU,
ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Huntsville, Ala., May 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

SIR: The recent movements of the enemy upon the left and rear of this position was evidently a well-conceived and well-digested plan of a wily foe to reach the rear of General Bragg's army and the heart of the interior, for the purpose of destroying the supplies upon which the

existence of his army depends. The general's foresight was equal to the emergency. It saved the supplies of the army and thus saved the country. Thus far his sagacity and a kind Providence has favored us. The failure of their first movement will not, however, prevent future efforts to accomplish the same result. It is evident the enemy does not intend to fight General Bragg in his present position. If he had intended so to do he would have advanced upon the general before his army was strengthened and his position fortified. The loss the general inflicted upon the enemy at Murfreesborough was so terrible that he will not, under the circumstances, renew the conflict. If General Bragg fights in front of his position, he will have to advance and fight the enemy behind his works.

The policy of the enemy is changed. He intends to lie in the general's front, and keep the attention of his army occupied, while, with his cavalry and outside organizations, he ruins the country to the left and rear. The Tuscumbia region is the gateway for all movements based upon the new policy. To meet this new system of tactics of the enemy, will not the general have to change his position? Will he not be forced to provide against a repetition of this recent movement? Fortified as General Bragg is, can he not detach a force of a division of infantry and Forrest's cavalry for the purpose of protecting his left and rear? His rear is the heart of the South. If he will give me such command, I will hold the enemy at Corinth in check, will rapidly increase my force, and in the end clear that point. This force and disposition will prevent an advance of the enemy down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, as it will flank any such movement. Occupying that position, promising an ultimate advance into West Tennessee, I can draw to my force a large proportion of the district population, and thus augment the command.

The position west of Tuscumbia, on Bear Creek, as the general is doubtless aware, is naturally strong, and is capable of being made almost impregnable. This position, arresting an advance down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, would protect General Pemberton's rear and the black-land region on the Tombigbee River, from which his supplies are mainly drawn. This position would much more efficiently protect Columbus, Aberdeen, Okolona, and Northern Mississippi than can the small forces scattered along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Draw up these forces to the position on Bear Creek, and unite with the forces suggested, and no advance on Mobile Railroad would be possible. I throw out these suggestions for his consideration. Without amplification, he can see and comprehend their force and whatever of value they possess. I will run up and see him, if he deems these suggestions of value sufficient to desire fuller information of the country, locality, &c.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brig. Gen. C. S. Army, Chief of Bureau, Army of Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *May* 5, [1863.]

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Tullahoma:*

What re-enforcements (cavalry) can be sent to Pegram by General Bragg? Will Colonel Chenault be ordered to report to him? I desire, if possible, to re-establish the cavalry on the Cumberland.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 5, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tullahoma:

COLONEL: I have already reported that the cavalry forces under Colonels [J. J.] Morrison and Chenault have evacuated Clinton and Wayne Counties. General Pegram reports that, from the barren nature of the intervening region, he has decided to retire to Clinton, Tenn. I have directed him, if practicable, to take his command back into Clinton and Wayne Counties, and to drive the enemy out. I can only increase his force by infantry.

I hope Colonel Chenault's force will be placed under General Pegram's order for the movement, and as the enemy is reported to be in considerable strength, and to have supports not far off, any additional cavalry which General Bragg can send is desirable.

General Gracie thinks the demonstration of the enemy, who are reported to him to be at London and Manchester in force, threatens Cumberland Gap, so that he has been compelled to retain Colonel Hart's, the only cavalry regiment with which I could re-enforce General Pegram.

Unless I can reoccupy the line of Cumberland River, I shall have, on account of the nature of the intervening country, to draw my cavalry back to the line of the Clinch River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr.,
Commanding, &c.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: So far as I can see, the indications of the enemy's purposes do not point to Cumberland Gap as strongly as to a route into Tennessee much farther west. They have a considerable force at Williamsburg and Somerset, and have driven our forces out of Monticello and Albany, and occupied these places in a force represented to be quite formidable. Therefore it was that I desired you to send Hart's regiment to General Pegram. But, in consideration of your information and your orders to Colonel Hart's regiment to move forward in another direction, Pegram will have to do without him for the present.

I do not think it necessary to move your battery to Morristown yet. I told Colonel [R. C.] Trigg to send you any of his infantry, if he can spare it.

I have applied to General Jones to put some of his troops on the railroad, near Zollicoffer. I am compelled to make all dispositions of troops with reference to my ability to concentrate my infantry rapidly.

Very truly, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—My cousin, J. H. Maury, came to see me this morning, and I have transferred him on direct application to the engineer department. This is wrong, of course, but I hope will not be of any serious injury to the service.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, [*May*] 5, 1863.

Major-General PEGRAM,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

MY DEAR PEGRAM: It seems most desirable, if possible, to resume our positions on the Cumberland. A prompt movement can accomplish it, I think. General Johnston tells me he has requested General Bragg to re-enforce Chenault. I think I can give you the greater part of [J. B.] Palmer's brigade, besides some other aid perhaps. Hart's regiment you cannot now count on, because Gracie has ordered it "to the front," thinking Cumberland Gap is threatened.

Your arms and ammunition left here several days ago. Corn has been sent to Clinton; more will be forwarded at once, either to Clinton or to Wartburg. I have suggested Wartburg as equidistant from Clinton and Kingston, and farther to the front; but should you find it necessary to refit at Clinton, do so. Be as quick as you can in your preparations. I have ordered Folk's cavalry here, but you must not wait for it. I sincerely hope you will be able to drive these fellows away and punish them well. According to Morrison's report, I cannot see that our forces needed to fall back, but they all cordially co-operated. Forrest has captured the whole of the force which threatened Rome, Ga.—1,600 mounted infantry.

Your friend, sincerely,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

P. S.—Yours of the 4th instant received. I am sorry to find you do not think it practicable to turn the enemy out; but go on with your preparations, nevertheless, and we will see what force you can get together. If Palmer cannot be moved, I may be able to send you some other infantry, and General Bragg is to give you more cavalry. I wish Forrest could come up with his victorious legions.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Please inform the general commanding at once what force of infantry you require for your expedition. Supplies have been ordered already to Wartburg for you. All the cavalry at Kingston has been ordered to report to you. General Johnston again orders you to communicate with General Morgan. I inclose his dispatch,* received this morning. Colonel Palmer will be ordered to give you two regiments of infantry, which will be replaced from here. Will they be sufficient? Horseshoes have been sent to you, but I fear you will not have time to use many of them, for dispatch is very important and secrecy very desirable. If practicable, please make definite applications on the supply officers for what you require. The chief commissary reports plenty of rations at Clinton.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Wartrace, May 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: It is due to myself to state that my corps has not sufficient transportation with it to move, and in the event I am ordered to advance or retire, I should be compelled to leave or destroy a part of my baggage. I have brought forward all the wagons I could spare, keeping in the rear only wagons enough to supply the command with forage. To prevent misconception, I will add that the command is not supplied with the limited allowance of wagons by orders from army headquarters. To complete the allowance, I should be compelled to bring forward wagons from the rear, which I should be glad to do if I can be supplied otherwise with forage.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARRISON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
May 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, McMinnville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of last night is received. My brigade inspector is now charged to select an encampment at Snow Hill or Liberty. Snow Hill is of but little value as a position of defense to a small force, as it is turned by convenient roads on the right and left. I shall be greatly troubled to get forage at either place. The country appears to be entirely exhausted. Heretofore my supply has been drawn mostly from the other side of the river, which, besides being exhausted, is now beyond impassable waters. Citizens inform me that the river will not be fordable in two weeks, or that it will be past fording for one week after the rains cease.

In my last dispatch I requested to be informed in regard to the strength and positions of the cavalry forces near me. This request was not noticed in your dispatch. I hope it was not considered improper. I still think that I should know the positions, at least, of the cavalry forces on my left, that I might communicate with them, if necessary. This communication might be serviceable to both commands.

I will be much obliged to Major Burford to forward the accompanying letter to Major Jack, and also to forward to me any letters which may reach headquarters. I thank you for the expression of your approval of the manner in which I executed the duty with which I was recently charged. I feel sure that I shall secure your approbation whenever I deserve it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

P. S.—Could Major Burford send me a few envelopes?

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 7, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

MY DEAR SIR: I received with much pleasure your letter of in

structions respecting my conduct of certain affairs at Mobile.* I shall endeavor to be guided by them.

General Buckner has not yet arrived, and, as I have been in the department long enough to receive impressions and to form opinions, I venture to submit to your consideration some matters which seem to call very strongly for a change of policy. Prominent amongst these is the disloyal element of this region and its treatment. So far as I can see, a merciless partisan warfare has been waged against these tories, and men who might have been made our friends or have been rendered quiet citizens, have been goaded into active hostility against us. A generation cannot now suffice to allay this animosity; but we can, at least, abate its activity, and, as I perceive that all Tennesseeans serving here, whether officers or men, are bitter partisans in this civil war, I recommend that no Tennessee troops nor Tennessee commanders be sent here, and that, whenever occasion serves, those now here shall be exchanged for troops who cannot be parties to the intestine war.

I am convinced that formidable preparation has been made to occupy this department. It is a hard territory to defend, being a mere frontier, with a railroad line of 200 miles or more in extent, parallel to which is the enemy's line of occupation, from which by many routes he can assail us, and, as the whole course of the railroad is in a disaffected country, our ability to use it is uncertain. At present there are but about 4,000 or 5,000 infantry available for movement upon any threatened point, and, therefore, it is essential for the security of the territory that a considerable increase of the infantry force should be made at once.

The reports are daily increasing of movements of Burnside's forces, indicating an early invasion. He may await the result of the conflict impending between Generals Bragg and Rosecrans, or even the coming of harvest, before he makes his decided movement; but I believe it will be wise to re-enforce this army at the earliest possible day.

General Buckner will be here day after to-morrow, when, after explaining to him the condition of affairs, I will proceed to Mobile. I am the more anxious to get there because of the recent invasions of the interior of the Southern States, which may be the precursor of a more critical movement against our strong places.

I feel no little relief at the change which you have made in my command. General Buckner is the man of all others in the Confederacy who should be here, and, while I do not know that I am peculiarly suited to the command he has been occupying, I shall enter upon its duties with more satisfaction than I feel here, because there is but one enemy to fight there, and he is outside.

It has been my ardent wish to command Virginia troops, on Virginia soil, in this struggle—to be a part, for even a little while, of that noble army which has again, at Fredericksburg, won a great victory and upheld the honor of Virginia. But I am very grateful to you, sir, for what you have done for me, and I am content to serve the Confederacy wherever I can best serve her, and to wait on her interests and rely on your kindness for the gratification of any personal preferences.

I have seen it stated in the papers that Mr. Roy Mason, my father-in-law, has been carried from his home a prisoner. Cannot his exchange be now effected by means of the prisoners taken by General Lee?

With sincere regard, yours, truly,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

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* See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 1059.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr., *Commanding, &c., Bean's Station:*

GENERAL: Written orders were sent on yesterday for Hart's cavalry to report to General Pegram. You were telegraphed last night to move your infantry to Morristown, and hurry up Hart's cavalry to Clinton. The latter orders were given in consequence of Chenault's and Pegram's cavalry being forced back by the Yankee cavalry from Monticello and Albany. Please hurry forward Hart to Clinton, where he will receive instructions from General Pegram. The major-general commanding directs that you will order a regiment of infantry to Knoxville at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, *Comdg., &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have just now received your letter of the 4th instant. I am glad you have sent Colonel Trigg to command Marshall's men, in the absence of the latter; and as it is important to me and to further our co-operation that I should have early information of the movements of the enemy in Eastern Kentucky, I wish you would instruct Colonel Trigg to communicate with me fully, and give me the earliest news of any advance of the enemy toward my left.

When Burnside's movements are sufficiently pronounced to enable us to determine by what route he is coming, I may be able to aid you as you suggest—that is, by so disposing my troops along the railroad as to enable you to withdraw Brigadier-General Jackson's troops. The line from Bristol to Greeneville, however, is a very long one to be guarded by so small a force as I can send. I wish you would designate the particular points that it is most important to guard on that line.

From what you tell me of Burnside's movements, I think, if he proposes to penetrate into East Tennessee, he will come by Jamestown and Montgomery, with a cavalry force by Jacksborough and Clinton. From the best information I can obtain, the country over which his cavalry will probably pass can be best defended by infantry. Good infantry, well handled, ought to hold some of those mountain passes against four or five times their numbers of Yankee cavalry. An infantry battalion of mine was attacked early the morning of the 2d instant by nearly three times their number of cavalry, in a comparatively open country, a mile or so west of Lewisburg, and my men repulsed the enemy, inflicting a comparatively heavy loss, and without the loss of a man killed or wounded.

Keep me informed of Burnside's movements.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *May 8, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, *Comdg. Dept. of East Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 4th to General Cooper and reports of your scouts in relation to the enemy's movements in Kentucky were received yesterday.

I have suggested by telegraph that Major-General Jones might re enforce you. Perhaps the victory General Lee has just won on the Rappahannock may enable the Government to detach from his army.

If I have been correctly informed, an army invading East Tennessee must bring its supplies of all sorts with it, those of the country being entirely exhausted. Would not the best mode of opposing Burnside be to throw in his rear as large a body of cavalry as you can, to endeavor to strike his supply trains, while his progress is retarded as much as possible by such opposition as other troops can make in his front, especially on the Cumberland Mountains? Morgan, who is thought to be excellent in such service, can co-operate with your cavalry.

If it is true that East Tennessee cannot support such a body of troops as Burnside's, could not the same cavalry, if he were established in the department, compel him to evacuate it by destroying his trains? He cannot be strong enough to guard so long a route of communication, and at the same time hold that country. Do let me hear from you on these subjects.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Wartrace, May 8, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I heard from Mr. Erwin, who arrived yesterday, that Forrest, in the pursuit of the enemy, was near enough on one occasion to hear Colonel Streight, the Federal commander, exhorting his men to stand up to their work; that his expedition was one of four on the military chess-board, and if it failed that it would materially interfere with the success of the others. This news Mr. Erwin obtained from an intelligent man who was with Forrest, and heard the speech. You may have heard this before, and if you have not it may be of little use, but I thought it well that you should know it.

I learn that Morgan's command is in bad condition and growing worse. I judge from all I hear that he is greatly dissatisfied with being under Wheeler. His conduct, if this be true, cannot be justified, and he has suffered, and will continue to suffer, in public estimation. I dislike to see his usefulness impaired and his reputation sullied by mistaken notions of pride and of duty. Would it not be well for you to send for Morgan and have some talk with him. He likes you and will receive kindly any suggestions you may make to him. I have had no intercourse, direct or indirect, with Morgan, and write only from a sense of duty to the public.

[D. W.] Yandell will be with you this afternoon. The bearer takes his horse down for him to return on in the morning.

Hoping soon to see you here, believe me, truly yours,

W. J. HARDEE.

[P. S.]—Give me any news you may have from Virginia or Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., May 8, 1863.

I. Lieut. Col. George William Brent is, at his own request, relieved from the position of adjutant-general of the Army of Tennessee. With

great regret the commanding general dissolves his official connection with Colonel Brent, who, by his intelligence, diligence, and urbanity, has won the confidence of his superiors and the respect of all. Lieutenant-Colonel Brent will report in person to the Adjutant and Inspector General, that his valuable services, lost to this army, may elsewhere be made available.

II. Lieut. Col. H. W. Walter is appointed adjutant-general of the department and the army.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, May 8, 1863.

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VIII. Lieutenant-General Polk and Lieutenant-General Hardee will send all dismounted cavalry respectively assigned to them to Tullahoma, Tenn., to report to commandant of that post.

IX. Colonel [James] Strawbridge, commandant of post, Tullahoma, Tenn., will receive all dismounted cavalry sent him by Lieutenant-General Polk or Lieutenant-General Hardee, and place them as they arrive in a separate camp under a strict officer.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr., *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your battalion will probably be returned to you in a few days. I have already authorized you to move at once toward Cumberland Gap, without waiting for orders from me, if you find that your command is required there. Meanwhile your infantry, from the indications now before me, had better remain on or near the railroad.

I ordered Colonel Trigg to communicate with you. Can you tell me anything about him or where his troops are, for I do not know, and I have received no report from him since he left here? Push forward the works at Strawberry Plains as rapidly as possible. Do not let the troops stop laboring on them. I understand they have done so. You can then concentrate all of your infantry, which is desirable on the score of discipline and efficiency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 9, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

Proceed at once to Mississippi and take chief command of the forces, giving to those in the field, as far as practicable, the encouragement and benefit of your personal direction. Arrange to take for temporary service with you, or to be followed without delay, 3,000 good

troops, who will be substituted in General Bragg's army by a large number of prisoners recently returned from the Arkansas Post, captured and reorganized, now on their way to General Pemberton. Stop them at the point most convenient to join General Bragg. You will find re-enforcements from General Beauregard to General Pemberton, and more may be expected. Acknowledge receipt.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

TULLAHOMA, VIA CHATTANOOGA, *May* 9, 1863—6.40.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Your dispatch of this morning received. I shall go immediately, although unfit for field service.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 9, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

I earnestly recommend to the War Department that General Bragg's command be extended over East Tennessee. It is of great importance.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 9, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

There will be a train at Shelbyville in the morning for the baggage of the two brigades. Brigades will march in the morning to Wartrace, where the cars will take them up. They must have three days' cooked rations [illegible] receipt immediately.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., May 9, [1863]—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General STEWART:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you hold Ector's and McNair's brigades ready to move by rail immediately.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, May 9, [1863]—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General STEWART:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding countermands the order issued at 10 p. m. from these headquarters respecting movement of Ector's and McNair's brigades. He now directs that you order these two brigades (Ector's and McNair's) to cook immediately three days' rations, and to march on to-morrow morning (19th) to Wartrace, at which place they will take the cars. They will send their baggage in, to go on the cars from this place (Shelbyville) in the morning.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR LIBERTY, *May* 9, 1863—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Army Corps, McMinnville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am camped with my brigade at the forks of the Lebanon and Murfreesborough pike. I have no movements of the enemy to report. My couriers report the river at Sligo Ferry now fordable. Please send me a paper with the particulars of the fight at Fredericksburg. We have a rumor in camp that General Price has gained a great victory in Missouri. Is the report reliable? An officer of the First Kentucky Cavalry, just in from Kentucky, informs me that General Burnside has now only five regiments in that State, and says it is believed in Kentucky that the balance of his army has re-enforced General Rosecrans. I give these rumors as I hear them, not knowing whether reliable or not.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. HARRISON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Wartrace, May 9, 1863.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding near Fairfield:

GENERAL: The following thoughts, which I will express in interrogations, occurred to me on returning last night from your headquarters:

1st. If you were required to re-enforce Cleburne with your division, or any part of it, on what road or roads would you march to reach him with the greatest dispatch, Cleburne being at or near Liberty Gap?

2d. What roads lead from the front to your position at Jacobs' Store? Have they been reconnoitered, and are they sufficiently guarded to prevent surprise, even if the cavalry fails to do its entire duty?

3d. Are there any lateral roads leading to your position? Are there any roads to the right or left by which an enemy could get in your rear?

4th. How long would it take Captain Cobb to get his battery in motion, his horses being at picket line; in other respects unprepared?

5th. Can you ascertain whether there is any forage or subsistence to be had in front of us, between our pickets and those of the enemy, at what houses, how far from the main road, &c.?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *May* 9, 1863.

His Excellency Governor HARRIS:

MY DEAR SIR: I am more than content with the result of your conference. When in Columbia, two weeks since, and while Forrest was on his way down south, he applied to me and urged me to get myself assigned to the command of cavalry, and asked to be placed under my orders; so did General Jackson. I do not like that service; greatly preferred the infantry; but though I had declined Forrest's and Jackson's applications, yet the command suddenly being rendered vacant, and having no command, and being tired of my present position, I concluded I would accept that duty. Since, however, Forrest is assigned

to the command, I am gratified at the result. He deserves the position, though I had thought he would not be assigned to it.

Desiring to keep you fully informed of everything relating to myself and the Government at Richmond, and having sent you, through General Bragg, two former depositions, proving that we were not reinvested at Fort Donelson when the army was surrendered, I now inclose you copies of two others upon same point, and copy of my letter to Secretary of War.* I am happy in the belief that I see the dawn of our independence breaking in the future. We have got to kill off and wear out the army now confronting us, which the work of this summer will accomplish, and peace will soon follow. My judgment is clear that our army should advance on the Eagleville pike, turning enemy's position, making the movement with our cavalry thrown around the south and west of Murfreesborough, and compelling him to come out of his works and fight us, or retreat to Nashville, or be cut out from his base and be attacked in reverse. In such a movement I cannot doubt our success. Such a success would greatly accelerate the approach of peace. The inactive course our army is pursuing will lead to the same end, but the process is slow, and will cost our country intolerable suffering, and will greatly impoverish it, and in protracting the war will greatly increase the public debt. The active offensive policy would cost the army much blood, while the slow process of wearing out the enemy will cost as many lives of the army, and will inflict upon the country suffering and losses infinitely greater than any battle would occasion. While I have full confidence in Generals Johnston and Bragg, and am content to follow their views of the best policy, yet my own convictions are so clear that I grieve at what I judge to be the policy they have determined to pursue.

With assurances of my warm personal regard and friendship, I am, your obedient servant,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May* 9, 1863.

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XV. Brig. Gen. William Preston will relieve General Marshall in his present command. General Marshall, on being relieved, will report to General Joseph E. Johnston for assignment to a brigade.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 10, 1863—8 a. m.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Richmond:*

You say in your dispatch of yesterday that additional troops will follow those mentioned. It may be important that I should know how many and when. Please reply to Jackson. I go in a few minutes.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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* Not found.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 10, 1863.

Colonel [J. W.] GILLESPIE, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Instead of reporting, as heretofore ordered, with your command, you will proceed to Tullahoma, and report to General Bragg for temporary service in his army.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 10, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Montgomery, Ala.:

One regiment of State troops is ordered to Etowa, Ga. Other cannot go now, for I am sending all disposable troops (10,000) to Pemberton, by order of the War Department.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, for May 10, 1863; *headquarters Tullahoma, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Polk's corps	1,442	17,937	14	205	51	1,027	18,826	24,356	35,191	35,380
Hardee's corps	1,223	14,146	8	121	39	706	14,717	18,585	27,025	27,393
Clayton's brigade	140	2,380	3	24	5	137	2,495	3,137	3,750	4,152
District of Tennessee	135	2,035	3	43	8	148	2,207	3,250	3,880	3,356
Post Tullahoma	29	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	448	590	607
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	311	299	364	379	332
Van Dorn's cavalry corps	.....	.....	332	3,707	2	89	3,748	5,156	6,952	7,490
Wheeler's cavalry corps	.....	.....	656	8,244	10	257	8,437	11,398	16,352	16,296
Forrest's cavalry corps	.....	.....	85	1,589	.....	.....	1,577	1,742	2,585	3,365
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	7	152	.....	.....	152	177	201	201
Freeman's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	99	98	110	181	.....
Total	2,969	36,810	1,108	14,085	138	2,774	52,855	68,723	97,086	98,572

NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—There is evidently error in Forrest's command. He crossed 2,500 effectives over the Tennessee, and Roddey (not reported) had not less than 2,000. This would increase cavalry 2,900. I can only get these reports corrected by degrees.—W. W. MACKALL, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., May 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEWART:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general directs that you order General Bate to hold the two North Carolina regiments of his brigade ready to move as soon as they shall receive orders.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, May 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEWART:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you order the two North Carolina regiments of Bate's brigade to prepare three days' rations, and march as soon as they can get off in the morning (at daylight, if practicable) to Wartrace. Their baggage will be sent to the depot in Shelbyville, and will go forward by rail. The sick and convalescents will be sent to Atlanta, Ga.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
May 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE:

GENERAL: I have just received your note by the hands of Captain [J. W.] Green, and will answer your inquiries in their order.

To re-enforce Cleburne at or near Liberty Gap, Brown and Dilworth should move on the direct road from Fairfield to that point. The batteries and ordnance wagons of Helm and Adams would, I think, be obliged to move via Fairfield. It is about 12 miles from Jacobs' Store to Liberty Gap by way of Fairfield, and about 8 miles on direct line. Infantry may be able to move by direct route. I will know to-morrow.

The roads in my front and on my right and left are known to you, being delineated on Captain Green's map. They are quite numerous, especially on my right, and it would take a whole brigade of infantry on duty at once to picket them properly. I have no infantry pickets more than a mile from my camps, except in one direction. Colonel Thompson, commanding cavalry, has pickets on the different roads, and has promised to be vigilant and report promptly and regularly. I would like the cavalry farther in front and more of it. If you think best, I can distribute a brigade 3 or 4 miles in front and flanks on the different roads.

I will see, by experiment, how long it will take Cobb to get in motion under the conditions you mention. Please send an officer to examine the defective gun in his battery.

I will ascertain whether we can get any forage between our pickets and those of the enemy.

With great respect, yours, &c.,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

OFFICE OF ARTY., HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Camp at Erwin's House, near Wartrace, May 11, 1863.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication requesting that the relation of the batteries of this corps (under the recent order of the Secretary of War) to brigade and division commanders be clearly defined, I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that on the march a battery will be assigned to each brigade and, if possible, the

one heretofore attached to it; that a battery on outpost duty will be exclusively under the control of the brigadier-general to whose command it is attached, except that all returns will be made through the division chiefs of artillery to me, although the brigadier-general commanding may require such returns as he desires; that such battery will be supplied with rations and forage by the brigade commissary and quartermaster.

All artillery not on outpost duty is considered detached and in charge of the chiefs of artillery. On the field of battle the artillery will be placed in position by the chiefs of artillery, under the direction of the lieutenant-general commanding. If the emergency of the case requires it in your present condition, you will order any battery to move to any position you may desire, the captain commanding notifying the division chief of artillery of the change.

The artillery formerly associated with your division will continue to operate with it. The Washington Artillery and Cobb's battery being on outpost duty, are exclusively under the control of Brigadier-Generals Adams and Helm.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. HOXTON,

Major and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,

Knoxville, May 11, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

Commanding Department, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 8th instant reached me yesterday evening. I had already received information from General Jones that his ability to re-enforce this command is small and doubtful, but that he will do so if he can.

I hope that, since the defeat of Hooker, re-enforcements will be sent here from the Virginia army, for unless the infantry force is largely increased, it will be difficult to defend East Tennessee against such a force as Burnside is reported to have.

The practicability of defending the passes in the Cumberland Mountains has been much considered by me, but there are many of them. They are very distant from here, and a force acting at one is cut off from the support and co-operation of those at the others. Therefore, it has seemed to me best, in the event of having to rely upon my present forces alone, to fortify Knoxville by erecting small redoubts on the eminences around it, so that a small garrison could hold it against cavalry or against an insurrectionary force, and then to march with the whole of the infantry and sufficient artillery to meet the enemy's main column so soon as its route should be certainly developed, upon Clinch River or the Copper Ridge, about 18 or 20 miles from the railroad. This would open the enemy's rear to our cavalry, and, in the event of his being checked, he would be in great danger of ruin, while we could, if necessary, retire upon Knoxville and hold it so long as our supplies would enable us. Meantime our cavalry outside could, if active, compel him to retire from the territory.

Burnside has so posted his troops that, while he may suddenly invade us, he appears to have great regard to the military occupancy of Kentucky, and that may be his sole object until Rosecrans moves or until harvest. If he enters East Tennessee before harvest, he must bring

with him everything his army will use, and have an immense train. I have not been able to learn that he is assembling an unusual amount of transportation; but Colonel [G. W.] McKenzie reports, on the 8th, that he is assembling a large force at Somerset; that his forces had fallen back to London. Judge Curd, of Kentucky, a citizen of Williamsburg, also reports a large force assembling at Somerset, and for the invasion of East Tennessee. The people hereabouts are very confident that the invasion will soon be made. The Lincoln people are said to be very exultant at their approaching deliverance from oppression, and, so soon as an army enters, they will doubtless become active allies, and our railroad and telegraphic lines will cease to be of value to us.

As soon as the engineer officer had reported to me from his inspection of the bridge defenses, I ordered him to go to work and select the points for the redoubts. He reports to me this morning that he has received tools enough for 1,000 workmen, and, if General Buckner chooses to do so, he may commence work to-morrow, and, with the force he can employ, the redoubts will be ready in a few days. There is a great quantity of field artillery in this department; more, I think, than is required now—more, at all events, than there are horses and men for. The arming of the redoubts will not, therefore, take from the field artillery any of its guns. But General Buckner will be here to-day, and to him I will transfer your instructions and submit these suggestions, which I offer to you, general, with great diffidence and respect.

Very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 11, 1863.

Col. J. S. FAIN,
Commanding Fifth District:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will please assume command of the Fifth District during the absence of Colonel Palmer. Please get together the dismounted men (also the mounted ones, if there be any) of Pegram's brigade. Establish them in camp, under the senior cavalry officer; have the proper discipline enforced, and let them be ready for any service which they may be called upon to do.

The general commanding has not received a report from Colonel McKenzie for some days past. He is anxious to hear from him. Please give him any information you can procure from Colonel McKenzie at the earliest moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 12, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin Depot, Va.:*

General Maury telegraphs East Tennessee to be in imminent danger of invasion by very superior forces. Do your plans allow you to so arrange your forces as to send re-enforcements or go to the rescue?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,]
Knoxville, May 12, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I arrived here yesterday from Mobile. To-day I assume command of the Department of East Tennessee. I inclose copies of contracts with various parties for furnishing army supplies at Mobile. They were the best contracts I could make for the Government, differing in their details, but all having in view the furnishing of abundant supplies at a comparatively small cost to the Government. I trust they will meet with your sanction. I will advise General Maury fully to-day of everything connected with them, and with other important interests relating to that department.

Before leaving Mobile, I issued a call upon the citizens to organize for local defense. My appeal was responded to in a proper spirit, and with a promise of fair success. I took occasion, in my parting order, to commend my successor to the confidence of the soldiers and citizens of the Department of the Gulf. They will be prepared to receive that distinguished officer with all the confidence which I have reason to think they had extended to me.

Having left the Department of the Gulf, I feel at liberty to make some suggestions in reference to it, which I did not feel authorized in doing while yet in command.

In respect to its commanders, it occupies an anomalous position. It is subject to the orders of its own immediate commander, of General Bragg, and of General Johnston, as well as of the War Department.

When, soon after assuming command, the former "District" of the Gulf was denominated a "Department," subject still to the orders of General Bragg, that officer very kindly suggested that he would join me in an application to have it converted into a separate department. As I did not desire such a separation on my own account, I declined making an application for such a separation, preferring to leave the question entirely to the judgment of my seniors.

There are potent reasons for separating that department from the command of the officer who may command the Department of Tennessee.

First. The commander of the Tennessee Department will necessarily be sufficiently occupied with the details of his own department and the command of the army in the field.

Second. No intimate military relations exist between the two departments.

Third. The authority to combine movements between the two departments already resides in General Johnston, the common superior.

Fourth. More intimate military relations exist between the Department of the Gulf and the Department of Mississippi.

The defense of Mobile is essential to the defense of Vicksburg, and the fall of Vicksburg has a direct bearing upon Mobile. This is demonstrated by recent events. General Bragg ordered from Mobile a force larger than was contemplated by General Johnston. A literal compliance with his orders would have stripped Mobile of all defense, even of artillerists. By orders from General Johnston, I was directed to look to General Pemberton to replace, in case of necessity, the force sent to Tennessee, while, in the defense of Northern Mississippi, General Pemberton must necessarily call upon the Gulf Department for assistance, which has been given him to the full extent of the means of the department.

These suggestions are not made in a spirit of criticism or complaint,

but simply to show the military relations existing between the Departments of the Gulf and Mississippi. I think, therefore, the interests of the country require the constitution of the Department of the Gulf into a separate military department, subject only, like the other departments in the west, to the orders of its own commander and General Johnston, who is the supervisory commander of all. I feel at full liberty to make this suggestion, as I cannot now have any personal object in view.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

KNOXVILLE, *May* 12, 1863.

General JONES, *Dublin:*

Heavy concentration of the enemy at Somerset.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, &c.

SMITHVILLE, *May* 13, 1863—9 a. m.

General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, McMinnville:

GENERAL: I have to inform you that I resumed my position here last night, on account of information received through several friendly sources that it was the design of the enemy to surround me, if possible, by night, at Liberty. I was reliably informed that three spies from Stokes' command, Captain Blackburn among them, had been lurking in my vicinity for two days. They had probably ascertained the strength and position of all my outposts. I did not feel at liberty to disregard this information, though I did not fully credit it. My scouting was thorough, and my picketing was as secure as possible without employing in that service an undue proportion of my force; but I had to admit that, owing to the great number and complication of roads in that section, the enemy being acquainted with every one of them, and the unfriendly disposition of the citizens, the scheme reported was practicable with a superior force of the enemy within a march of my position. I did not discover myself any movement of the enemy. My scout is informed, as per last dispatch, that he is still at Rome.

I can possibly forage here to-day and to-morrow, but no longer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 103. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., May* 13, 1863.

The commanding general announces to the army another great victory on the banks of the Rappahannock. Another vast army from the North, under a selected general, attacked the Army of Virginia, and, baffled and beaten, has again sought shelter under the protection of its guns, beyond the river.

The battle of the Rappahannock is blazoned on banners bright with many triumphs and obscured by no defeat.

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee! Let us emulate the deeds of the Army of Virginia. We cannot surpass them. Let us make them proud to call us brothers. Let us make the Cumberland and the Ohio classic as the Rappahannock and the Potomac.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

MAY 13, [1863.]

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin Depot:*

After consultation with General Maury, I reply that you are the best judge of the necessary disposition of the troops you mention; but in the event of massing troops on a decisive point, I would suggest that all your disposable force be held in readiness for any emergency.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville:

GENERAL: The information you gave me of the condition and strength of Marshall's command, or late command, for I hear he has been relieved, is most discouraging. His return for December, 1862, showed total present, 5,351; and aggregate present and absent, 8,179. Deduct the Twenty-ninth and Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry and Witcher's battalion of cavalry, which have been detailed from his command, and there are left total present, 3,864; less present and absent, 5,607. What has become of them all? I will send you a copy of Marshall's December return. It may aid you to trace up the command.

Since I have commanded this department I have relied upon Marshall's men to guard at least all of that part of Southwestern Virginia embraced in the Department of East Tennessee, viz, the counties of Lee, Scott, Washington, Russell, Wise, and Buchanan. But if its condition is as represented to you, it cannot be relied on for any service, and I am more than ever convinced that my two regiments and battalion of infantry and two batteries should be retained near the Salt-Works. The enemy knows very well that the destruction of those works would do us infinite mischief, and it is reasonable to suppose they will avail themselves of the first opportunity to strike at them.

I had informed the Secretary of War fully of the conditions of things in my department. It is for him or the President to determine as to the relative importance of retaining my small command where it is or sending it to re-enforce you, and I am awaiting the orders of the Department. There is a fellow-statesman of yours, Brigadier-General [John S.] Williams, at Saltville, in command. He is instructed to organize all the men he possibly can in Eastern Kentucky, and has been provided with some arms, and can get more. He and his friends think he would, if allowed to do so, not only collect all of Marshall's men, but add greatly to their number by new volunteers. I was anxious, and still am, that he should be assigned to that duty, and if you desire to have him, I can very well spare him. I see that one of your brigadiers (Davis) has resigned, and if you want Williams to replace him, or to collect and organize Marshall's men, I will ask the Secretary of War to order him to you.

I am greatly concerned by the threatening attitude of Burnside in Kentucky, and would like very much to know what troops you have to resist his advance if he attempts it. I have some hopes that Hooker's defeat in Virginia and the excitement consequent on Vallandigham's arrest in Ohio, will deter the enemy from moving Burnside's army so far into our country. A few days ought to determine that. The troops I sent to Northwestern Virginia, under Imboden, and those under Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, have succeeded in doing great damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and have procured many horses and cattle.

Please communicate with me freely and fully. I will with pleasure co-operate with you and aid you to the extent of my ability.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, Tenn., May* 14, 1863.

I. All sick, disabled, or convalescent officers and privates able to be removed will forthwith be sent to the hospital in the rear.

II. All surplus camp furniture and baggage of the army beyond that necessary for marching will be sent to the rear.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., May 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General PEGRAM, *Via Clinton:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Buckner to say that no reports have been received from you since leaving for Kentucky. It is important that the commanding general should be advised regularly of your own movements, and of the position and strength of the enemy, so far as they may be known. A report from the front, not yet confirmed, states that Burnside, with about 15,000 men, has passed Barboursville in the direction of Big Creek Gap. If this is true, your forces should operate vigorously upon his flank and rear, with the view of retarding his movements and destroying his supplies. The major-general commanding will expect at least daily reports from you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Jackson, Miss.:

DEAR GENERAL: I am sure you will appreciate the motives which induce me to offer for your consideration the following general views on the coming summer campaign, which, if they coincide with your own, might, if not already done, be submitted by you to the War Department.

Certainly the surest way to relieve the State of Mississippi and the valley of the Mississippi from the presence of the enemy's army is sud-

denly and boldly to take the offensive in Tennessee and Kentucky, for which purpose all available forces from other commands, held strictly on the defensive, should be concentrated under you. The forces now in Tennessee being thus re-enforced by 25,000 or 30,000 men at the most favorable strategic point for the offensive, Rosecrans could be suddenly attacked, and would be either totally destroyed or the remnant of his forces would be speedily driven beyond the Ohio.

A force of at least 10,000 men in Tennessee and 20,000 in Kentucky would doubtless be then raised, and, with about 20,000 of the re-enforcements received from Virginia and elsewhere, could be left to hold those two States. The rest of the army, say about 60,000 or 70,000 men, should cross the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers to Columbus or Fort Pillow, so as to command the Mississippi River, and thus cut off Grant's communications with the north. The latter, should he have delayed thus long his retreat north of those two points, would then find himself in a very critical condition, that is, compelled to fight his way through a victorious army, equal to his own in strength, on its own selected battle-field, in position to be re-enforced for the occasion from the forces left in Kentucky, and the result could not be doubtful for an instant.

As a matter of course, advantage would be taken of the low stage of water in the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers to obstruct thoroughly their navigation and fortify their banks strongly at the point where they come close together, known as the "Neck." Immediately after the destruction of Grant's army, sufficient forces could be thrown from the army in Mississippi into Louisiana in aid of Kirby Smith, and into Missouri to the assistance of Price, or from Kentucky into Virginia to re-enforce the troops left there, should they be hard pressed; but that is not to be dreaded, considering the terrible lesson the enemy has just had at Chancellorsville, and that a large part of his army is to be disbanded during the present month, to be replaced, if at all, by raw Yankee recruits.

Meanwhile a sufficient number of Capt. F. D. Lee's torpedo rams* could be constructed in England, and the navigation of the Mississippi River resecured, thereby enabling us to retake New Orleans and capture Banks' army.

Wishing you success in your department, I remain yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[Postscript.]

JUNE 21, 1863.

N. B.—It is evident also that the quickest way of relieving Vicksburg would be, after defeating Rosecrans at Murfreesborough, to march at once on Memphis and Fort Pillow, and establish our lines of communication with Tennessee by the Memphis Railroad, with Alabama by the Mobile Railroad, and with Mississippi by the Jackson Railroad All the principles and maxims of war would then be observed.

It may be that Lee could not have spared 30,000 men from Virginia, for the purpose of re-enforcing Bragg; he certainly could have sent him Longstreet's 20,000 men from North Carolina and elsewhere, who took no part in the battle of Chancellorsville. With these and the 10,000 men and seven light batteries I sent to General Johnston, at Jackson, Miss., about the beginning of May, Bragg would have had about 95,000 men with whom to attack suddenly and boldly Rosecrans' 65,000. Hav-

* This is a sea-going vessel of great speed, shot-proof, and carrying a torpedo in its bow, 7 feet below water mark, which explodes on striking; another one can then be put in position in a few minutes—G. T. B.

ing crushed them, he could have left 30,000 to march on to Nashville and Kentucky, and have sent about 50,000 to take possession of Memphis and Fort Pillow, keeping up his own communications with them by the Memphis Railroad and with Mobile and Jackson, Miss., by the Southern Railroad to those cities.

The whole of this brilliant campaign, which is only indicated here, could have been terminated by the end of June with the destruction of Rosecrans' and Grant's armies and the conquest of Tennessee and Kentucky. We could then have taken the offensive in Ohio or Pennsylvania, as circumstances would have best indicated.

G. T. B.

SMITHVILLE, *May* 15, 1863.

Lieut. W. E. WAILES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, McMinnville:

LIEUTENANT: Your dispatches of yesterday (three) were received. My brigade moves this morning at 7 o'clock for Liberty. Please inform me where the headquarters of the right of our infantry rests.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Tullahoma, Tenn., May* 15, 1863.

Surg. A. J. Foard is *ex officio* announced medical director of this department and of the Army of Tennessee.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM, *In the Field:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th instant, from Monticello, is just received. Since my note of yesterday there is no confirmation of the doubtful rumor I sent you; but, on the contrary, information of about 500 Federal cavalry at Barboursville. You should endeavor to keep advised of all movements in that direction, to advise me speedily of them, and to act in accordance with the necessities which may arise. Should the enemy advance on the Barboursville line in force, your cavalry force might, by vigorous movements, destroy his trains and defeat his purposes.

General Morgan is your junior. I am uncertain as to the character of his orders further than to co-operate with my cavalry. You are aware of the feeling which exists in some irregular organizations in reference to being commanded by regular officers. In your relations with the troops, even more than with General Morgan, you should endeavor to conciliate that feeling. I have written to General Morgan, informing him that I have a right to expect from him a hearty co-operation with you as his senior. I feel assured that you will receive from General Morgan his able and hearty support, if you show toward him and his command the proper consideration and a spirit of great conciliation.

I am informed that you have a large amount of transportation. I am now largely reducing the allowance. We must be burdened with little. I propose to require even the infantry to bivouac. Situated as you are, you should have no needless wagons.

You write for an ammunition train, without specifying what ammunition is required. As soon as the courier leaves, I will endeavor to find out your necessities and supply them; but I must urge you to call for nothing that is not absolutely requisite.

Respectfully and truly,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May* 16, 1863.

Hon. LOUIS T. WIGFALL, C. S. Senator,
Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Knowing your zeal, energy, and enlarged views on all military matters, I send you herewith the copy of a hastily written letter to my friend, General J. E. Johnston, proposing to him the plan of a campaign in his department which I feel confident, if it met with the cordial support of the War Department, would soon give us back Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, relieve the States of Mississippi and Arkansas of the presence of every Yankee in them, and probably give us Missouri also.*

I do not think, for several reasons, that the offensive ought to be taken in Virginia at this moment. Amongst those reasons are the difficulties of operating offensively with a large army in an exhausted country like Northern Virginia, and the probability that the threatened danger to Washington would arouse again the whole Yankee nation to renewed efforts for the protection of their capital. The troops about to be disbanded would be compelled to remain in the service until their places could be filled from the new levies, who would then come forward with alacrity; whereas the plan of operations I propose would leave the Northeastern States in their present condition of enervation. Should you agree with me in my views, can you not make a desperate effort to have them adopted at once by the War Department, without saying that they came from me, for I fear that information would consign them to the tomb of the Capulets.

Allow me here to thank you for the defense I am told you made for me lately in the Senate. I always knew that power and patronage could never have any evil influence on the bold and gallant Wigfall.

Truly, your friend,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., May 17, 1863.

General BRAGG:

There is pressing need of cavalry in Mississippi. Can you not spare Forrest's or some other cavalry force for immediate movement there? If so, order at once.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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*See Beauregard to Johnston, May 15, p. 836.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, [Tenn.,] May 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia, Dublin:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 13th instant. I have made the following general arrangements in this department: One brigade, reduced to about 1,200 men, guards the bridges and does ordinary police duty; the remaining infantry force (about 6,000 effectives) are divided into three brigades. This constitutes the entire infantry force in this department, exclusive of Marshall's command (now Preston's). Preston's total force of all arms does not much exceed 2,000, scattered over a large territory. My cavalry amounts to upward of 3,000 effectives, but much of it is indifferent cavalry.

From this statement you will perceive how essential is an earnest co-operation between us—a co-operation which you may expect from me, as I feel assured I will receive from you.

The enemy evidently intend an invasion of East Tennessee. It may probably be deferred until the ripening of the wheat crops, but, whenever it is attempted, it will be in heavy force.

After my dispatch to you in reference to General Williams, I learned of General Preston's arrival. It is not likely that the President will make any changes, but there is no necessity of changing the application.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, yours,

S. B. BUCKNER.

MOBILE, *May* 18, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Presuming that the necessities of the Army of Mississippi may force you to look elsewhere for supplies, I make haste to inclose you a tabular statement* of the amount on hand in this district, which has been collected mainly by exchanging sugar for meat. In round numbers, I estimate that there are between 500,000 and 600,000 pounds of salt meat and 2,000 or 3,000 head of cattle which could be sent forward on very short notice without seriously interfering with the wants of General Maury's now much-reduced command. In addition to this, there is a vast quantity of flour and rice held here in private hands, which can be made available. I will wait here until I hear from you as to what you may require in the matter of supplies, and can have sent on at a day's notice such as you will require. General Maury manifests a lively desire to render all the aid in his power. He has ordered to be sent forward to Demopolis another steamer, which will increase the facilities of that road to about 2,500 troops per day, or as fast as the West Point road can transport them.

Very respectfully,

A. D. BANKS,
Major, &c.

P. S.—The Government has here in depot about 5,000 barrels of flour and 2,000 tierces of rice. The exchange of sugar for meat, stopped by order of Colonel Northrop, has been resumed, and will go on actively. It is thought a large amount of it can be secured at Montgomery, Demopolis, Selma, and other points. I am co-operating with Major [R. C.] Wintersmith in the matter, and furnishing such aid in the way of suggestion as I can.

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* Not found.

SHELBYVILLE, VIA CHATTANOOGA,
May 18, 1863.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

A brigade of cavalry from Northern Alabama moved to Mississippi several days ago. Another division is ordered to-day.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 132. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, May 18, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VII. Cox's Confederate regiment of cavalry is attached to, and will form part of, the brigade of Brigadier-General Martin.

VIII. Colonel Patterson's regiment of cavalry is detached from Brigadier-General Martin's brigade, and will proceed immediately to join Colonel Roddey for duty.

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By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I received yesterday your letter of the 28th April, but after the train for Knoxville had passed down, so that I could not answer sooner than now. My letter of the 29th April, however, answered sufficiently yours of the day before.

I have heretofore relied on Brigadier-General Marshall's command to guard the approaches to this line of railroad and the Salt-Works within that part of Southwestern Virginia which is in your department. I have no reliable information from General Marshall's command, but am informed, by persons who have seen and conversed with some of his officers, that his command is scattered through Harlan, Letcher, and Perry Counties, Kentucky, and in an extremely disorganized state. Those troops constitute a part of your command, and have been relied on to guard an important section of country, and I think it needs looking after. You have so recently entered on your new command that I trust you will pardon me for venturing to make this suggestion. I do it only because you have not yet had time to inform yourself fully of the condition of your troops, and because the efficiency of that part of your command is essential to the security of the extreme left of my line.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: You have been assigned to the command of the force charged with the defenses intended to protect the public works in East

Tennessee. The duty is of the greatest importance, and requires the utmost vigilance on the part of all under your command.

You will assign the force under your orders to the various works. The engineer's estimate is larger than the force I can now furnish you, but I would suggest an assignment of the troops at the respective stations in about the proportions judged best by him, as modified by your own judgment. The cavalry and Indian force should not be permanently fixed at any point, but used as scouts, and to re-enforce points threatened by raids.

In addition to your other duties, you will attempt to organize, amongst the patriotic elements of the people, such volunteer companies as are authorized by the act of Congress approved October 13, 1862.

In addition to your local duties connected with the defense of the public works, you will employ such of your force as may be available for suppressing any armed bands which may infest the departments, but you will enforce the most rigid discipline amongst your troops, and forbid every act that may be construed into the oppression of those misguided citizens whose unprincipled leaders have brought them into opposition to our country.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 19, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Comdg. Dept. No. 2 *and Army of Tenn., Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 15th instant, and appreciate what you state in reference to the intimate relations between our positions.

My force is disposed as follows: Preston's brigade (late Marshall's) in Southwestern Virginia and the mountain passes of Southeastern Kentucky. His total is not much over 2,000 of all arms. I do not say effective, because it is half disorganized. Twelve hundred infantry and cavalry, with field pieces at the various bridge defenses, are stationed along the railroad. This is a small brigade assigned to that special service. The rest of my infantry force, which does not exceed 6,000 effectives, constitutes my active field force. It is divided into three brigades, and is much scattered, but generally with a view to concentration on the line of railway. About 1,000 of these troops are at Cumberland Gap; the rest, in nearly equal parts, at Greeneville. Morristown, Knoxville, Clinton, and Loudon. My cavalry force numbers about 3,500, about half of which is with Pegram, at Monticello; the rest covering the front and recruiting animals in rear of front. Its quality is indifferent. Leaving minimum garrisons for the bridges and Cumberland Gap, I could not from my whole force concentrate at any one point more than about 4,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and the requisite artillery; most of them troops who have not been in action.

The country in front of the Clinch River is almost literally a desert. This fact constitutes at present our strongest defense in East Tennessee.

My information from Pegram to-day is, that on the 17th the enemy had fourteen regiments at Somerset, and that their troops, previously about Jamestown, had retired in the direction of Columbia, Ky.; it is not unlikely with a view to concentrate at Somerset, Ky., by a better road. They have from two to three regiments at Barboursville.

I have no information from Eastern Kentucky, by way of Pound Gap;

but that country, until the oat crops ripen, may be regarded as impassible, except by parties on a raid.

The view which I present you of my position is not encouraging, but I think it is a just one. General Sam. Jones, near Wytheville, has been directed to co-operate with me. I am not advised of what assistance he could render, but not beyond a very few thousand men (perhaps from 2,000 to 4,000 men).

The general plan I have sketched for the present is as follows: If the enemy advance toward Cumberland Gap, I propose to concentrate there, and avail myself of opportunities to strike at him where he divides to turn the position. If he advances from Monticello in the direction of Clinton, I propose to concentrate at the latter place in the latter movement. If I cannot stop his advance, I would propose to maneuver with a view of Loudon as my base, making the Tennessee River a common line for your army and mine, should my failure here cause you to withdraw behind the Tennessee. For that purpose Loudon is better fitted for my base than Knoxville, where, in the event of falling back, an enemy might interpose directly between me and the Army of Tennessee.

I need not say, general, how cheerfully I desire to co-operate with you. I regret that my means are so small that I will have little opportunity of practically showing my disposition to aid your movements. You will see from the statement of my force and position that it will usually be I who am to expect from you the assistance which I feel assured you will always render, as far as possible.

Let me ask you to give me your views in reference to the whole subject of the defense of East Tennessee, and the best way of our acting in concert with each other. As you remark, the distance of our common superior is so great, and the relations between our departments so intimate, that it is indispensable that we should act in proper concert. It is to be regretted, therefore, at this time that a single mind does not control both departments.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the artillery of Polk's Army Corps, Lieut. Col. Marshall T. Polk commanding, for May 19, 1863.

Batteries.	Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Armament.				Horses.	
				3-inch rifles.	12-pounder guns.	6-pounder guns.	12-pounder howitzers.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.
Barret's (Missouri)	92	98	114	.....	.....	2	2	51	26
Carnes' (Tennessee)	79	92	107	.....	.....	2	2	47	27
Douglas' (Texas)	81	95	103	.....	.....	2	2	65	12
Garrity's (Alabama)	94	101	138	.....	.....	2	2	51	32
Humphreys' (Arkansas)	87	99	103	.....	.....	2	2	50	14
Robertson's (Confederate) [Florida?]	99	130	140	.....	6	.....	.....	83	34
Scott's (Tennessee)	84	101	113	.....	.....	2	2	53	20
Smith's (Mississippi)	81	97	108	.....	4	.....	.....	72	29
Stanford's (Mississippi)	100	117	119	4	.....	.....	.....	60	32
Waters' (Alabama)	86	104	116	.....	.....	2	2	58	29
Total*	883	1,034	1,161	4	10	14	14	590	255

* McTyer's battery reported on detached service near Columbia.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, May 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I inclose you a letter just received from one of my agents. Information is coming in slowly just now, but in a day or two I shall be able to present you with a more complete account.

The force of Federals at Glasgow is about 1,500. They have fortified several points in the vicinity of the town. There is also a large force at Lebanon, and one at Somerset. The enemy appear to be moving down all their troops from the upper portion of the State and concentrating them in the lower bank of counties.

I would be greatly obliged, general, if fifteen or twenty days before you design the expedition to start you would notify me, in order that I may proceed with my family to Augusta, where I design making arrangements for them to remain during my absence.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

ALBANY, *May* 19, 1863.

General MORGAN:

Two of my scouts have just returned. One from Columbia reports eight regiments at Columbia, and from the best information he can get they are fixed to remain there. They are receiving no re-enforcements, nor are they fortifying. They are under Jacob, and composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Their wagon trains are constantly passing between Lebanon and Columbia; also scouting between Columbia and Somerset.

The other reports the force at Somerset to be eighteen regiments (cavalry, infantry, and artillery), stationed at Somerset, Harrison, and Miltonville. They say they will move to Mill Springs and Stigall's Ferry.

No talk of the Yankees withdrawing. Burnside was at Louisville last Friday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THORPE.

P. S.—The river can be forded at two places—about Greasy Creek and below Rowena.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 20, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The absence of General Johnston in Mississippi induces me to communicate with you directly. On my arrival here I found a very faulty organization of the troops, although my immediate predecessor had done much toward concentrating them. With a view to as large and speedy a concentration as practicable, I have made the following organization:

1st. A local brigade of the several arms of service, composed chiefly of troops raised for local defense, and numbering about 1,200 effectives, under command of Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson, an appointment from East Tennessee. These troops are to be distributed at the various defenses

of the bridges, in minimum garrisons, with the cavalry and Indians of the brigade for scouts and police of roads.

2d. The remaining infantry force, numbering about 6,000 effectives, is organized into three brigades. From this force a small garrison, sufficient to guard against surprise, has been kept at Cumberland Gap. The rest, under instructions from General Johnston, has been on or near the line of railway, with a view to speedy concentration. It will be concentrated, in as large bodies as practicable, at Morristown, to support Cumberland Gap at Clinton, with a view to concentration toward the front, either to meet an enemy from the direction of Somerset, Ky., or Cumberland Gap; and at Loudon and Knoxville to cover depots prior to a general concentration.

3d. My cavalry force, though nominally somewhat larger, has in reality not more than 3,000 effectives. They are organized into two brigades. General Pegram, with this force, is at Monticello, Ky., acting in concert with General Morgan, who has in the same vicinity, detached from General Bragg's army, about 3,000 cavalry. The rest of my cavalry force observes the front from Big Creek Gap and Cumberland Gap in the direction of Barboursville, Ky., and from Kingston in the direction of Sparta, Tenn., as far as Crossville. A portion of this cavalry is held as reserve.

4th. Preston's (late Marshall's) brigade is in Southwestern Virginia and Southeastern Kentucky. It numbers (exclusive of the Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment and a Georgia battalion which I found here, and which are included in the foregoing estimate of infantry) little more than 2,000 effective men of all arms. Fully half of this force are cavalry. The troops of that brigade are generally imperfectly organized, and many of them nomadic in their habits. They are chiefly mountaineers, intimately acquainted with the passes, and in their peculiar way are doubtless very useful.

5th. But few of the troops have ever been in action; most of them have been on marches and encountered hardships, but, owing to their having been long dispersed in small bodies, their instruction and discipline are not good. These faults I am attempting to remedy.

6th. After leaving a garrison at Cumberland Gap large enough to hold it against a surprise, together with other necessary guards, I could not at this time concentrate at any decisive point for action more than 4,000 effective infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with proportionate artillery. This is inclusive of Preston's brigade, which is so remote, and in so disorganized a condition, that I could not reasonably expect any portion of it to combine with me, except, perhaps, a small part of it, which might in an emergency be brought to Cumberland Gap.

7th. The forage in the mountains of Kentucky is exhausted completely; there is little or no grass. The transportation is in bad condition; forage and provisions must be transported from the railroad to the mountains for supplying animals and men. Powell's Valley, in the rear of the Cumberland Range, is denuded, and, like the country in the mountains, is almost a desert. The valley of the Clinch, next to Powell's Valley, furnishes but little grass and no corn. Under these difficulties, which you will appreciate, I have been compelled to adopt the following general policy:

I keep my infantry and part of my cavalry this side the mountains, within supplying distance of the railroad, and in position to sustain the mountain passes in front. I keep as heavy scouts as practicable in the mountains. In the mean time I urge forward supplies of provisions and forage as rapidly as transportation will admit to Pound Gap, Cum

berland Gap, and Clinton, where they will be covered by troops, and, when sufficiently accumulated, will enable me again to throw forward all my cavalry to hold the mountains, supported by the infantry near the passes.

Information to-day gives the enemy eighteen regiments at Somerset, Ky. They have two or three regiments at Barboursville. I have not learned yet the disposition of their remaining forces in Kentucky. They are evidently preparing for an invasion of East Tennessee in heavy force. The success of our arms on the Rappahannock has checked their movements. Any reverse to our arms in Mississippi will hasten it, with a view of compelling the Army of Tennessee to fall back before General Rosecrans. This sketch will show you some of the wants of this department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, for May 20, 1863; headquarters Tullahoma, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Polk's corps	1,133	13,892	14	189	54	893	14,725	18,384	28,875	35,191
Hardee's corps	1,252	14,489	10	137	39	712	15,079	19,149	26,811	27,025
Clayton's brigade	131	2,202	4	27	5	136	2,321	2,890	3,722	3,751
District of Tennessee	148	1,766	3	56	6	112	1,910	2,950	3,810	3,880
Infantry with Artillery Reserve.	33	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	422	587	590
Churchill's brigade	124	1,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,493	2,017	2,791	.....
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	293	279	340	402	380
Wheeler's cavalry corps	.....	.....	558	8,226	12	289	8,452	11,270	16,166	16,362
Forrest's cavalry corps	.....	.....	417	5,296	9	276	5,509	7,107	9,835	9,808
General Bragg's escort	.....	.....	7	152	.....	.....	152	177	201	201
Total	2,821	34,178	1,013	14,083	145	2,711	50,233	64,706	93,200	97,178

NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—Ector's and McNair's brigades and the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiments sent to Mississippi. Effective strength, 2,789; aggregate present and absent, 5,891.

Abstract from brigade return of Breckinridge's division, Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding, for May 21, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Adams' brigade	163	1,967	2,375	3,350
Brown's brigade	141	1,758	2,305	3,167
Kentucky brigade	175	1,836	2,282	2,982
Preston's brigade	139	1,587	1,967	2,892
Total	618	7,145	8,929	12,391

*Organization of Breckinridge's division, May 21, 1863.**

Adams' Brigade.

Col. AUGUST REICHARD.†

32d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Henry Maury.
13th and 20th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Leon Von Zinken.
16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. D. Gober.
19th Louisiana, Col. W. P. Winans.
14th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. J. E. Austin.

Preston's Brigade.

Col. W. S. DILWORTH.

1st and 3d Florida, Lieut. Col. E. Mashburn.
4th Florida, Lieut. Col. E. Badger.
60th North Carolina, Maj. W. M. Hardy.
20th Tennessee, Col. T. B. Smith.

Brown's Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Col. John M. Lillard.
32d Tennessee, Capt. C. G. Tucker.
45th Tennessee, Col. A. Searcy.
23d Tennessee Battalion, Col. T. W. Newman.

Kentucky Brigade.

Brig. Gen. B. H. HELM.

41st Alabama, Lieut. Col. M. L. Stansel.
2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt.
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John A. Adair.
6th Kentucky, Col. Joseph H. Lewis.
9th Kentucky, Col. John W. Caldwell.

SHELBYVILLE, *May* 21, 1863.

General WHEELER:

Our lines are full of spies, admitted by our pickets as refugees from Nashville. My orders have been that no one should enter without my permission. See these orders enforced in your front.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., May 22, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

The vital issue of holding the Mississippi at Vicksburg is dependent on the success of General Johnston in an attack on the investing force. The intelligence from there is discouraging. Can you aid him? If so, and you are without orders from General Johnston, act on your judgment.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WARTRACE, *May* 22, 1863.

General HARDEE:

The following just received:

FOSTERVILLE, [*May*] 22, [1863.]

Enemy have captured my piece of artillery on this pike, and a large part of the First Alabama and Eighth Confederate Regiments.

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

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* Compiled from brigade reports. The batteries reported January 29 (see p. 619) disappear from the reports April 20. Escort not accounted for.

† Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams commanding, May 18.

‡ The Twenty-eighth Tennessee transferred to Cheatham's division about February 16, and the Twenty-third Tennessee Battalion assigned about February 28.

The operator at Fosterville also dispatches following:

The enemy came in our rear at 5 this morning. Skirmishing still going on. We are holding our own finely.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

LIBERTY, TENN., *May* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, McMinnville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your circular is just received. It seems that the courier has been sixteen hours on the road. Captain [J. H.] Britton and Lieutenant [D. S.] Terry, jr., of Brigadier-General Wharton's staff, and escort company, are now below, in the direction of Lebanon, and will return to-morrow. I suppose the order to exclude all persons from the lines does not include them, or, perhaps, other parties of soldiers now below on duty. I am experiencing considerable difficulty in procuring forage here, the supply being exhausted. I have dispatched this morning three wagons, under strong guard, toward Lebanon, to procure subsistence for the men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

LIBERTY, *May* 22, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Army Corps, McMinnville;

GENERAL: The scout sent out with instructions to cross Stone's River has just returned. They were unable to cross over, in consequence of its being strongly guarded at all points; they, however, got a citizen, well known as friendly to our cause, who went to La Vergne, and reports the enemy moving troops from Nashville, to re-enforce Murfreesborough. I saw large siege guns on the cars from Nashville, going toward Murfreesborough.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

PRIVATE.] SHELBYVILLE, *May* 23, 1863.

President DAVIS:

Sent 3,500 with the general, three batteries of artillery, and 2,000 cavalry. Will dispatch 6,000 more immediately. Have no orders. The general did not consider it safe to weaken this point.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Indorsement.]

General S. COOPER:

GENERAL: The President has directed me to send you the above, which is intended for your private information.

Respectfully,

WM. M. BROWNE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Wartrace, Tenn., May 23, 1863.

[Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:]

GENERAL: You will prepare all the infantry of your division, except the Tennessee regiments, to move immediately by rail, with three days' cooked rations. You will go in command. The order for the movement will be sent as soon as transportation can be provided. Report in person at these headquarters as early as convenient.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Wartrace, Tenn., May 23, 1863.

Major-General Breckinridge will put the infantry of his command, except the Tennessee troops, in motion for Wartrace to-morrow morning. Two thousand five hundred, commencing with Dilworth and Adams, will be at the depot at Wartrace by 7 a. m. Helm's brigade will move so as to reach Wartrace to-morrow morning.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

The above order will be executed as promptly as possible. All the transportation will be taken, and what cannot be carried on the cars will be turned over at Wartrace. General Adams will have not less than 1,000 men at Wartrace by 7 a. m. to-morrow; the rest as soon thereafter as possible. General Helm will move the Forty-first Alabama direct to Tullahoma. Preparations must be made to reduce the personal baggage to the lowest point.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., May 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEWART:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you promptly support Brigadier-General Martin, whenever he may require your support, without awaiting orders from these headquarters.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S BRIGADE,
May 23, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have respectfully to say that I have supposed my business here on outpost was to afford prompt support to the cavalry in front, whenever such support seemed neces-

sary or might be called for. I have always held myself and command in readiness to afford aid, and keep three regiments camped at Guy's Gap, so as to be as near as possible to the cavalry headquarters. All I require is an intimation from the officer in command that there is danger, and support is needed, and I will move without waiting for orders.

I would respectfully suggest that there ought to be an infantry brigade on outpost on the Middleton road or between that and the old Nashville road, and I desire to call especial attention to this suggestion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. STEWART,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

I don't know what this is in answer to, as I have seen no note pass my office to General Stewart for information.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 120. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, Tenn., May* 23, 1863.

The principal fort at Tullahoma is named and will be known as Fort Rains. It is so named by the commanding general in honor of Brig. Gen. James E. Rains, a gallant son of Tennessee, who fell on the field of Murfreesborough, in the heroic discharge of duty, defending his State.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELBYVILLE, VIA CHATTANOOGA,
May 24, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

It is unsafe, if not impracticable, to keep captured negroes in depot at McMinnville. At Chattanooga they could be most usefully employed as laborers, relieving the same number of soldiers.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 25, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the request that General Bragg be authorized to carry out his suggestion.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, Tenn., May* 25, 1863.

I. Brigadier-General Bate will report with his command to Lieutenant-General Hardee for duty, and Lieutenant-General Hardee will attach to this command the Tennessee regiment of General Breckinridge's division not removed with him.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Tullahoma, Tenn., May* 25, 1863.

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II. Brigadier-General Stovall will report to Major-General Breckinridge, to be assigned to command of Preston's brigade.

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By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Shelbyville, May* 25, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The First Tennessee Regiment is hereby relieved from duty at this post. Colonel [H. R.] Feild will report with his regiment to his brigade commander.

IV. The commanding officer of the Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment will report with his command, without delay, to Col. J. H. Sharp, commandant of post, for guard and police duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Wartrace, May* 25, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Major-General Cleburne will move with Johnson's and Brown's brigades, via Beech Grove and Readyville, and make a demonstration

in rear of the enemy, who is moving on McMinnville. Polk's brigade will move forward and take position at Beech Grove. Wood's brigade will take position near Hoover's Gap.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

[T. B. ROY,]
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 25, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have forwarded to you to-day a letter* from Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, tendering the resignation of his commission; and, in consideration of his special request in writing, I have approved it. Of the first reason he assigns for resigning I know nothing. On so much of the second reason as refers to me, I desire to submit the following statement:

On the 19th of March last, General Williams addressed a letter to me, communicating cheering news he had just received from Kentucky, inducing the belief that a large number of troops might be organized in Eastern Kentucky for Confederate service, and he added:

> If you will move me at once to Saltville, I will take [W. W.] Baldwin's squadrons, go through Wise County, look after Major [J. M.] French, then on to Piketon to confer with [A. J.] May, and see what can be done in the way of raising recruits, and, if practicable, push the reconnaissance as far as the Ohio River, &c.

I replied the next day, asking if he desired to take his brigade with him to Saltville; that I could not at that time move any troops from Greenbrier and Monroe (his brigade was then in those counties), but hoped to be able to do so soon, and that if he meant exactly what he said, that is, if I would move him to Saltville, &c., I would do so, though I did not like to detach a brigadier from his brigade except on urgent necessity. I also stated that the Sixty-third Regiment of Virginia was at Saltville, and Baldwin's squadrons had been ordered to the same place, and they would be under his command. General Williams replied that in his request to go to Saltville he meant his brigade should go with him.

> But if you do not think the troops can be spared at present from Monroe and Greenbrier, and that you have no other troops to supply their places, I will go without them, trusting that they will be ordered up in due time.

I accordingly ordered General Williams to Saltville, gave him command of the only troops in that vicinity, and, under instructions from the Secretary of War, gave him full authority to raise and organize all the troops he could in Eastern Kentucky. I also gave him two Virginia regiments then in course of organization. One of those organizations, as I am informed, has seven and the other eight companies, and it is believed they will soon be full. Major French had reported to me that he had between 400 and 500 men, and expected to raise others. I did not know that he had been captured when I assigned his battalion to General Williams. He and the men captured with him, some 40 or 50 have been exchanged.

The general represented to me that his friend Colonel May had a regiment or large battalion on the borders of Kentucky, and has since informed me that Colonel May had reported to him in person, and that

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* Not found.

his command had started to join him (Williams). I have directed arms and other supplies to be furnished for these men.

I thought, and still think, the troops assigned to General Williams would soon be more numerous than the brigade he commanded during the winter, even if he failed to raise additional troops in Kentucky. The battery he complains of is composed of excellent material, the only objection to it being the caliber of the guns. I had asked for guns of larger caliber to replace them, and still expect the guns will be furnished. I needed heavier guns elsewhere, and, having especial view to the defense of the Salt-Works, I knew that in General Marshall's command was one battalion of artillery of twelve field guns and two other field batteries, which were available for the defense of the Salt-Works.

General Williams has never expressed to me a desire to be relieved from duty at Saltville, and I have not been able to move the troops from Greenbrier and Monroe to join him at Saltville, nor can they be moved from where they now are without an order from the War Department.

I respectfully ask that this communication be laid with General Williams' letter of resignation before the Secretary of War and the President.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Indorsement on General Williams' letter of resignation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 25, 1863.

At the special request of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, this resignation of his commission is approved and respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General, who is respectfully referred to my letter of this date for an explanation of so much of the within statement as refers to me.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *May 26, 1863.*

General BRAGG:

The depot for recaptured slaves at McMinnville will be changed, in orders, to Chattanooga.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SHELBYVILLE, *May 26, 1863.*
(VIA CHATTANOOGA *May 27.*)

General S. COOPER:

All McCown's division, except one Georgia regiment, Helm's, Adams' and Preston's brigades, Breckinridge in command, Jackson's cavalry division, of Van Dorn's corps.*

BRAXTON BRAGG.

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* Troops ordered to Mississippi.

SHELBYVILLE, *May* 27, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

Breckinridge, with greater part of his division, has left for Mississippi. Another division will be immediately organized to replace his, and I desire you will appoint Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart major-general, to command it.

W. J. HARDEE.

[Indorsement.]

General COOPER:

Please consider and advise.

J. D. [JEFFERSON DAVIS.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, May* 27, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Col. George St. L. Grenfell, inspector of cavalry, will forthwith report to Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *May* 27, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Was Brigadier-General Stewart sent with McCown's division to General Johnston in Mississippi?

S. COOPER.

SHELBYVILLE, *May* 28, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

General Stewart is here, having returned to the command of his brigade on the departure of McCown's division.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Tullahoma, Tenn., May* 29, 1863.

The following staff officers are announced on the staff of the general commanding for Department No. 2 and the Army of Tennessee, viz: Surg. E. A. Flewellen, medical director, and Maj. Giles M. Hillyer, acting chief commissary.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
May 30, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Col. B. W. DUKE, *En route to Sparta:*

COLONEL: The following order has just been received from General Pegram:

MONTICELLO, *May* 30, 1863.

Colonel DUKE:

SIR: General Pegram wishes you to move to this point with the entire command,

as the enemy have crossed the river and are moving on this point with a very heavy force. Move promptly.

By order of General Pegram:

E. L. STAINBACK,
Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

A dispatch has just been received from Major Brent, stating an advance in "force" of the enemy, "with three pieces of artillery, to within 12 miles of the ford, on Columbia road." Now, I do not think proper to comply with General Pegram's order to move the entire command, as by so doing I would leave everything on my left exposed. I shall advance to his assistance, but will leave at least three regiments and a section of artillery to protect our left and rear. I will leave a courier at Albany, and extend the line to my new whereabouts when I move

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsements.]

LIVINGSTON, *May* 30, 1863.

[General MORGAN:]

GENERAL: I had reached this point when I received this dispatch from Colonel Smith. I think it my duty to return to Albany, as your order did not require me to report immediately at Sparta. I trust you will leave instructions for me, if you leave before I arrive.

Respectfully,

B. W. DUKE.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, May 31, 1863.

General WHEELER:

Respectfully forwarded. It will be readily seen that the force moving from Columbia is advancing direct upon the position occupied by my division, which accounts for Colonel Smith's unwillingness to move all his force to assist General Pegram.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from field return of the Department of East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, C. S. Army, commanding, for May 31, 1863; *headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
Infantry	561	7,596	8,145	9,595	13,680	13,867
Cavalry	484	6,706	7,152	8,179	12,711	12,717
Artillery	37	771	783	847	1,067	1,065
Sappers and Miners	3	95	95	115	124	124
Signal corps	.....	14	14	16	16	16
Total	1,085	15,182	16,189	18,752	27,598	27,789

SPRING HILL, *June* 1, 1863—9 p. m.

General BRAGG:

My scouts report the enemy's cavalry all moved to the front of Murfreesborough. Rosecrans' headquarters are at Nashville. All the streets are being blockaded; cutting ditches and p'acing sand-bags. They intend to move either forward or backward.

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRING HILL, *June* 1, 1863—10 p. m.

General BRAGG:

My scouts have just returned from Franklin, and report the enemy have released all the citizen prisoners and are under marching orders. I will move up in the morning as near Franklin as possible, and remain as near the enemy as prudent, and would like the balance of the cavalry to move up, if you think it advisable.

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SHELBYVILLE, *June* 1, 1863.

General JOHN H. MORGAN, *McMinnville:*

The order directing you to move one brigade to Liberty is suspended until the movements of the enemy are more fully developed on the Cumberland River.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

TULLAHOMA, *June* 1, 1863.

General MACKALL:

The above dispatch was received here, for McMinnville, about 12 o'clock, or earlier. We have not been able to get McMinnville office to this moment, and thinking you might deem it of sufficient importance to send by courier, I send you the copy. We will send a copy by telegraph as soon as the line is O. K.

Respectfully,

[G. W.] TRABUE,
Manager.

SHELBYVILLE, *June* 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The necessity for a commander to the new division in Hardee's corps is most pressing. Does No. 28, March 12, Paragraph II ?* I am prohibited from any action.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

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* So in original. Reference is to Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 28, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, March 12, 1863, which provided that "brigadier-generals will not be detached from their brigades, nor colonels from their regiments, except on ordinary temporary duty, without the special authority of the War Department."

SHELBYVILLE, *June* 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

If any move should be made against this point or East Tennessee, authority ought to exist for mutual assistance. Some important change is going on in my front, possibly to attack, or to re-enforce Grant. We move to develop it to-morrow.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS, *Shelbyville*, *June* 2, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: Please order in Walthall's brigade immediately, and assign your batteries again throughout the corps.

To-morrow I desire you to make a demonstration to the front; two brigades of Withers' division to move by Unionville toward Versailles, well covered by cavalry in front, and feel the enemy, but not bring on an engagement with superior force. Cheatham, with two brigades, to move likewise on Murfreesborough pike, with same view. General Hardee will make a corresponding movement to his front. General Martin will move cavalry so as to cover these demonstrations. Troops to move light, with two days' rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inclose you a letter for General Martin,* with the request that you forward it to him.

I have the honor to remain, general, your obedient servant,

DAVID URQUHART,
Aide-de-Camp.

JUNE 2, [1863]—3 p. m.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: The troops will go light—no baggage for men; a wagon to a regiment, or one or two ambulances might carry officers' blankets.

The move is only a demonstration to feel the enemy, or discover if he is moving. If he intends re-enforcing Grant, it may draw him back. Move so as to be close on our pickets to-morrow night, and finish the job early next day, and move back part of the way.

Yours, very respectfully,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

AT ROGERS', *June* 2, 1863.

Capt. L. D. SANDIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General:

CAPTAIN: One of Burton's scouts, John Collins, has just arrived from Iuka, and reports that on last Tuesday a Federal mounted force, variously estimated from 2,000 to 5,000, left Corinth, and crossed the river at Hamburg, going up on north side of the river toward Florence.

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*Not found.

Early Thursday morning Colonel Roddey crossed the river at Florence, and in half an hour afterward met the enemy.

There was skirmishing all day Thursday and succeeding days until Sunday morning, when scouts left Iuka, and enemy seemed to be falling back down the river. Enemy burned factory and other buildings at Florence.

One hundred and fifty tories passed through Iuka on Wednesday, going toward Tuscumbia Valley.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. R. BARTEAU,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, June 2, 1863.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wheeler's Corps:

MAJOR: The latest reports from Clinton and Wayne Counties are to the effect that the enemy have advanced in heavy force to the north bank of the Cumberland, and are threatening a crossing. I forwarded last evening a report from Colonel [D. H.] Smith. By that report the danger is clearly seen. In the event of the withdrawal of any large bodies of troops from that point, would there not be great danger of the enemy's making an inroad? I therefore asked the question on the back of the report whether, under this new state of affairs, I should not await further orders before removing one of my brigades.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., June 2, 1863.

I. Maj. J. J. Walker, chief commissary, having received the appointment of chief commissary of the State of Alabama, is relieved from duty in this department, and after having turned over to Maj. G. M. Hillyer, acting chief commissary, the public money and property in his possession, will report for duty to the Commissary-General, at Richmond.

II. The general commanding parts with Major Walker with regret. Chief of a most important and necessary department of this army, he has not failed to make his capacity felt. His services cannot be too highly appreciated. From the Gulf to the borders of Ohio, from the Mississippi to the headwaters of the Tennessee, he has grasped and controlled the resources of the country, made them sustain its army, and by labor and organization created abundance where scarcity was threatened. It is a source of gratification that, while retiring from his position with this army, he enters upon another sphere of duty, where his usefulness will not be entirely lost to it.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., June 2, 1863.

The enemy has seen fit to expel from his lines and send to our midst not only those supposed to be guilty of crimes, but non-combatants

found at their homes in the peaceful pursuits of life. In the perpetration of these outrages on humanity, and these violations of civilized warfare, he has prostituted the flag of truce to the base purpose of protecting the guards who drive forth these exiles. Hereafter that flag will not protect those guards, but they will be seized and sent forward to be treated as spies or prisoners of war, as the circumstances in each case may require.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN., *Shelbyville, June 2, 1863.*

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III. Brigadier-General Walthall will report without delay, with his brigade, to Major-General Withers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June 2, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Tullahoma or Shelbyville:

Telegraph of General Bragg received. General Bragg [Buckner], at Richmond, will return day after to-morrow. Force in this department inadequate to the extent of country. Enemy reported to advance, 6,000 strong, from Columbia on Burkesville. Am under instructions to watch the country beyond Kingston against a possible raid from the direction of Sparta, and have in view a probable concentration at Loudon. Keep me posted of the enemy's movements, and, if required, all possible reenforcements shall be sent you. Have telegraphed General Buckner.

[V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.]

KNOXVILLE, *June 2, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.:

Colonel Smith, of Morgan's command, reports a rumor that the enemy, 6,000 strong, is advancing from Albany on Burkesville. Two regiments crossed near Monticello, but returned to the right bank, after having captured 20 or 30 of Pegram's men.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 2, 1863.

Col. J. B. PALMER,
Commanding at Clinton:

SIR: Information received from General Pegram indicates that the enemy, 6,000 strong, may cross the Cumberland at Burkesville and com-

pel both Morgan and Pegram to fall back. Should this occur, place yourself in communication with those officers, and keep fully advised of their movements and those of the enemy. Use all vigilance, and inform us here of anything that may occur.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner:

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 2, 1863.

General GRACIE, *Cumberland Gap:*

Enemy reported advancing on Burkesville from Columbia. One regiment only at Williamsburg.

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *June* 3, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart is appointed major-general for the division in Hardee's corps, as mentioned in your dispatch of yesterday.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *June* 3, 1863.

FRANCIS M. PAUL, *Editor Rebel, Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Please publish an article conveying this idea in your first issue: "We are at a loss to comprehend why General Johnston should have sent Breckinridge's corps back to Middle Tennessee. He must be in a secure condition, either from his position or from an abundance of troops."

ALEX. McKINSTRY,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY REGIMENT,
Trousdale Ferry, June 3, 1863—Sundown.

General WHARTON:

A courier has just arrived from my picket stand. He reports the Yankees leaving Carthage. One of Captain [J. W.] Nichol's men, who is in the advanced picket post, was in the vicinity of Carthage, and says their tents were all gone, except about enough for one regiment. Their wagons were going toward Gallatin, guarded by their cavalry. The infantry were this side of the Cumberland, on the Rome road, and reliable citizens report six pieces of artillery with them. The scout did not see the artillery. Another scout, coming in late this evening, reports the Yankee infantry near Rome on the march. I have two other scouts out, and when they return I will, perhaps, have more definite information.

Very respectfully,

P. F. ANDERSON.

P. S.—Major [W. S.] Bledsoe went off this evening with three companies, for the purpose of burning a steamboat which was grounded

about 4 miles above Rome. I am fearful he will not be successful, as the enemy are moving on the Rome road. Their destination appears to be Murfreesborough.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: This force of the enemy is being watched, and, when its destination is definitely ascertained, it will be promptly reported to you. When it reaches Lebanon, will report to you whether it takes the Nashville or Lebanon road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., June 4, 1863.

I. All helpless people expelled from the lines of the enemy will report to the general commanding the army, department, or district nearest the place first reached by them. Upon their request, the inspector-general of such army, department, or district will furnish, at Government expense, to those who come with certificates of expulsion, transportation to some convenient point in the rear near the line of a leading railroad, and subsistence in kind until they reach their destination. Such inspectors-general will make out and send to these headquarters a list of the persons so sent, the points to which they are sent, and such other information as they may deem important.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, June 4, 1863.

General CHEATHAM,
Mrs. Minder's, beyond Fosterville:

You will fall back slowly in the morning. It is not desired to bring on a general engagement, but, if pressed by the enemy, check him from time to time, and inform me frequently of the position of affairs. Look well to your flanks.

L. POLK.

KNOXVILLE, *June 4, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Tullahoma, or Shelbyville:

Brigadier-General Pegram reports, June 2, from Monticello, rumors of enemy's falling back from Columbia. Citizens report enemy withdrawing in direction of Nashville.

Give this for what it is worth.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON,
Abingdon, Va.:

Received from General Gracie the following telegram:

A regiment of mounted Federal infantry passed into Harlan County yesterday, via Moore Creek; they may intend entering Southwestern Virginia.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Beechwood, June 5, 1863.

General BRAGG:

GENERAL: I have received your telegram giving information that a heavy wagon train had left Nashville for Murfreesborough. An advance may or not be contemplated by the enemy, but whether intended or not we should be prepared to meet it. I have thought that my command is too much scattered for easy concentration. One brigade (Brown's) is at Jacobs' Store; another is between that point and Fairfield (Bate's), and a third (Johnson's) is at Fairfield. Cleburne's division is at Wartrace, with one brigade at Bellbuckle. An enterprising enemy could force a passage through Liberty Gap and cut my command in two, dividing the force about Hoover's Gap from the force about Wartrace and Bellbuckle. It seems to me that Hoover's Gap is too far removed to be defended stubbornly unless with a large force, for it can be turned by Readyville and Bradyville. If it is your wish to dispute the passage of Hoover's Gap, the brigade ought to remain; otherwise it ought to be brought nearer to Wartrace.

The dispositions of my forces were made with the belief we should fight at Tullahoma, and in that view the concentration would be easy. If it is your intention to fight elsewhere, other dispositions should be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Beechwood, June 5, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I received, this afternoon, an order from Lieutenant-Colonel [J. H.] Hallonquist to send back to the reserve the batteries of Lumsden and Havis, recently ordered to this corps. I know nothing of the batteries ordered to replace them, except that one of them has but two guns. It is not my habit to complain, but if you have any good batteries, you owe it to me and to yourself that my corps should have them. I can see no good likely to result from the change. The three batteries sent away to Mississippi were in perfect order. I have no reason to complain of the batteries now with me (Lumsden's and Havis'), and I wish, if no good reason exists to the contrary, to have them remain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S REGIMENT,
June 5, 1863—2.15 a. m.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Colonel [W. C. P.] Breckinridge directs me to say he has just received your dispatch, with a copy of dispatch from General Bragg, and will say in reply that a heavy scout sent out by him to drive the enemy's pickets in was, on day before yesterday (3d instant), driven back from Readyville by a force of the enemy's cavalry. This was just at dusk, on the 3d instant (Wednesday). A scout has just returned from the neighborhood of Readyville and reports the enemy still there, but that General Wilder's brigade was moved on yesterday (Thursday) morning to Triune. Furthermore, that the enemy have not left Readyville at any time since this regiment has been on duty here in the front, unless they were driven from there on Wednesday about 1 p. m.; and, if such be the case, they certainly returned and occupied the place by 4 o'clock the same day, for the scout spoken of above drove his pickets immediately into their camp, and was then fired upon by the sentinels around camp, and chased by 150 cavalry from that point through Woodbury, 7 miles. The colonel directs me to say he will send a heavy scout out immediately, and advise you immediately upon the receipt of word from it.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. M. JONES,
Adjutant.

FORKS OF MCMINNVILLE AND FRANK'S FERRY ROADS,
June 5, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Army Corps, McMinnville:

GENERAL: The enemy ceased to press me shortly after my dispatch at 3 p. m.; but, having no corn, and there being no possibility of getting any between Smithville and McMinnville, I deemed it advisable to move on to the vicinity of the latter place to-night. My command has had no corn since last night, and I respectfully request you to telegraph to Tullahoma for 300 bushels to be sent up on the cars. Please advise me if it can be obtained, and at what hour.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BUTLER,
Colonel, Commanding Harrison's Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

Major [Colonel] Butler's command should have corn to-morrow. You will please direct him (General Wheeler agreeing) to move here to-morrow for corn, sending a force to watch the enemy. This is in case the enemy do not advance; if they do, he must hold his own. He should stay where he is until his scouts report in the morning the movements of the enemy. Please ask Major [O. P.] Chaffie to procure corn.

(Not signed.)

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S REGIMENT,
June 5, 1863.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD, *Assistant Adjutant-General, McMinnville:*

I am directed by Co onel Breckinridge to inform you the scout sent out on this morning at 2.15 a. m. has returned. The enemy's pickets

were driven in. The information gained is that the force at Readyville is the same that has been stationed there during the whole spring and part of last winter, one brigade, commanded by General Hazen, consisting of four regiments of infantry and one battalion of cavalry, numbering in all about 1,600 men.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. M. JONES,
Adjutant.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

Indications of Burnside's intention to advance into East Tennessee. Pontoon trains and four batteries left Somerset for Cumberland River; ten regiments of infantry and three of cavalry; prepared rations for ten days. On the 1st, two additional brigades were hourly expected at Somerset. Federals think Burnside's and Rosecrans' advance necessary to extricate Grant.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Tullahoma:

Burnside advancing upon us. Ten regiments of infantry and three of cavalry at Somerset. Four batteries and pontoon train left Somerset on June 2 for Cumberland River. Talk among the fellows of a general forward movement by Burnside and Rosecrans, to relieve Grant of his critical position. This information is reliable.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr., *Cumberland Gap:*

General Pegram reports, June 3, from Monticello: Ten regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and four batteries at Somerset. Two additional brigades hourly expected. Troops were cooking eight days' rations. Pontoon train had arrived. Indications of a general advance of the enemy, both by Burnside and Rosecrans. Shall keep you posted of this movement.

The two Parrott guns are being prepared, and will be sent back to you to-morrow.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of June 3 just received.

Fifteen thousand rations are being sent to Wartburg. Supplies will be forwarded to you as circumstances require. Re-enforcements will be

sent to Wartburg as soon as the main line of the enemy's march and the points of probable attack can be ascertained. There are indications of an advance of Rosecrans on General Bragg. If necessary, a concentration of the troops within this department will be effected near Loudon.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 5, 1863.

Colonel [J. B.] PALMER,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Pegram reports from Monticello, June 3: Ten regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and four batteries at Somerset. Two additional brigades, commanded by General Gillmore, are hourly expected. Troops had received orders to cook eight days' rations; and a forward movement by Burnside seems no longer doubtful.

You will please order four days' cooked rations to be kept on hand, and hold your command in readiness to march at any moment to the rescue of the threatened point, which may be either Big Creek Gap, Wartburg, Kingston, or Loudon.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June 5, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON,
Abingdon, Va.:

General Buckner will pass Abingdon to-day on return from Richmond. Meet him at the cars, and tell him enemy is advancing from Somerset, with ten regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and four batteries. They have prepared rations for eight days. Grant is in precarious position. A general advance expected to relieve him. Have ordered bacon for you.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

DUBLIN, *June 5, 1863.*

General BUCKNER,
(Care of General Preston, Abingdon):

Your chief of staff telegraphs that the enemy is moving in large force from Somerset to Cumberland River on the 1st instant. If Burnside is really advancing, the few troops I have at and near Saltville and Glade Spring are at your service. You will doubtless receive fuller information at Abingdon.

SAM. JONES.
Major-General.

(General PRESTON: Please have this delivered to General Buckner who passed down the road to-day, and will probably stop at Abingdon.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Saltville, via Glade Spring:

General Preston reports a regiment of the enemy's cavalry in Harlan County. If any move is made into Southwestern Virginia, give al the aid you can to General Preston. Send me any information you may receive of the movements.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *June 5, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON, *Abingdon:*

Your telegram received. I have directed Brigadier-General Williams to give all the aid he can if the enemy moves upon you.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SHELBYVILLE, *June 6, 1863.*

Major-General WHEELER:

The advance is almost certain. Concentrate your whole force.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
McMinnville, June 6, 1863—5 p. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding, &c., Shelbyville:

GENERAL: Your telegram to General Wheeler, directing him to concentrate his forces, has been received. General Wheeler left here or the cars to-day for the purpose of seeing you; he left me in command General Morgan has been directed to concentrate his force as rapidly as possible at this place, where he can receive such orders as you may desire to give him. That portion of my command that has been at Liberty and Sparta will be moved to Hoover's Gap as soon as possible.

The Carthage force and Wilder's mounted brigade, from the best information I can obtain, left Liberty this morning for Woodbury.

My scouts that have returned from the enemy's rear report a concentration of the enemy's forces at Murfreesborough.

If you do not desire General Morgan's forces to move to this point telegraph your wishes to me at this place.

I will proceed in person to Hoover's Gap as soon as my forces arrive

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

SHELBYVILLE, *June 6, 1863.*

General J. A. WHARTON:

The dispatch for General Wheeler to concentrate was that General Morgan might relieve you and allow your whole command to move rounc

to our front. General Wheeler not yet arrived. Hurry the movement, as we have reports of the enemy's advance.

Have they moved back from Readyville?

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SHELBYVILLE, *June* 6, 1863.

General JOHN H. MORGAN:

Move all your force from Kentucky to Liberty by steady but not rapid marches.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

WARTRACE, *June* 6, 1863.

Major [D. G.] REED:

Order the *élite* corps to move toward Hoover's Gap as soon as possible.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, Tenn., June* 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart, having been promoted to a major-general, will forthwith report to Lieutenant-General Hardee for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, Tenn., June* 6, 1863.

All general courts-martial will adjourn until reassembled by special orders. Those convened, but not assembled, will not meet until further ordered. All officers detailed for such courts will rejoin their respective commands.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Will General Polk please send this order to the courts in his corps? The order was made too late to permit me to send copies to them by courier of to-day.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, *Wartrace, Tenn., June* 6, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. A. P. Stewart, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with General Orders, No. 130, dated Headquarters Army of Tennessee, June 6, 1863, is assigned to the command of the division composed of the following brigades, to wit: Johnson's, Bate's, Brown's, and Clayton's. The division will be known as Stewart's division.

II. The following brigades will constitute Cleburne's division: Wood's, Liddell's, Churchill's, and Polk's.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

The suggestion of the President about boundary of department is entirely acceptable. The boundary should then be traced down Little Tennessee and Tennessee Rivers to Kingston, up Clinch River to mouth of Emery Creek, up Emery Creek to Cumberland Mountains, thence along Cumberland Mountains to the Cumberland Gap, &c.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Indications decided of Burnside's advance from Somerset. The direction of his movement not yet apparent. His force this side of Somerset not less than 12,000. I am arranging my troops for speedy concentration as soon as his movements are developed.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 6, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin Station:*

The indications are very decided of an advance of the enemy. The direction of their movement is not yet developed. I suggest that you hold your troops in readiness for an early movement. Should any raid interrupt communications between us at any time, I will expect you to give orders for a movement toward the point of interruption, in connection with Preston.

No news reliable from Vicksburg.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 6, 1863.

General W. W. MACKALL, *Chief of Staff:*

There are evident indications of an advance by Burnside from Somerset. The direction of his movement not fully developed. I will concentrate at Wartburg, Jacksborough, or Cumberland Gap, depending on further developments.

The country south of Little Tennessee will probably be placed in General Bragg's department.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 6, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER, *Abingdon, Va.:*

Enemy crossed three regiments on June 3; recrossed during the night, and is reported crossing again on the 4th. Force not ascertained

yet; probably 9,000 men. Pegram has 3,000, and thinks will give them a good check.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, June 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 6th instant. The last, directing me to move my whole command by steady but not too rapid marches to Liberty, instead of McMinnville, was received this morning. Orders were issued to the Second Brigade on the 5th instant to move as directed. Orders have been also sent to the First Brigade to move in the direction indicated. The distance, however, being so great, it will necessarily be several days before the entire command can reach Liberty.

I inclose a paper from General Pegram,* stating the force of the enemy at Somerset. My scouts report from eight to ten regiments at Columbia also.

By the withdrawal of my entire force from the river, this entire right flank is left exposed and completely open to the incursions of the enemy. The enemy are continually making demonstrations along the river. At the time the first dispatch from your headquarters was received, directing me to move one of my brigades to Liberty, one of my regiments was engaged with the enemy.

I would respectfully request, general, that I may be advised as to any probable movement of our army, in order that I may make the necessary arrangements for a proper disposal of my troops, which I cannot, of course, do as effectively as if I were fully acquainted with the object desired to be obtained.

Late Northern papers admit a loss at Vicksburg of 40,000, and fear that Grant will lose his entire army.

I would also like to be informed as to what length of time my command will probably remain at Liberty, and whether both brigades are to be concentrated at that point for any length of time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, *Commanding Second Brigade:*

GENERAL: Information has been received by the major-general commanding that the enemy is probably moving on East Tennessee. You are, therefore, directed to hold your command in readiness to move forward to the assistance of General Buckner on receipt of orders from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. Col. Aug. Forsberg, commanding Third Brigade.)

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*Not found

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding at Knoxville:

GENERAL: I received last night your telegrams in regard to the movements of the enemy from Kentucky toward East Tennessee. Your chief of staff had telegraphed me very much the same information the day before. I have instructed the officers commanding at Saltville and Glade Spring to hold the men in readiness to move at the shortest notice, in conjunction with Brigadier-General Preston. In the event of any interruption of communication between here and Knoxville, I will move my men promptly to the point of interruption. There is a report here this morning that two of the enemy's mounted regiments are at Pound Gap. I can hardly think they will move in any force by that route, though they may threaten, and perhaps send a party of cavalry on a raid to the Salt-Works. If I ascertain that, I shall have to keep a small force at the Salt-Works. I hope you will keep me fully and promptly informed of the enemy's movements. If your troops now guarding the railroad between Bristol and Knoxville are good and reliable, it may, perhaps, save time to push them forward to meet the enemy, and let me replace them on the railroad, as for such a move my men will need no other transportation than that furnished by the railroad; whereas if they move toward Cumberland Gap, or anywhere away from the railroad, they will need their transportation.

In haste, very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
June 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move your divisions to the fortifications at once, dividing the line between your division commanders, and pressing the work with dispatch. On the line on the left the communications will be at once completed, so that the artillery can pass without difficulty. All the field and staff of the divisions must move with the divisions, and the officers superintend the working of the men.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., June 8, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your division to the fortifications in front at once. Your position will be on the right; General Withers' on the left. The work, as prescribed by the engineer department, will be pressed with dispatch. The field and staff of the division will move with the division, and the officers superintend the working of the men. The inspector-general of the corps

will point out the dividing line between the two divisions. Colonel [J. C. B.] Mitchell, commanding working parties, has been ordered to his regiment, and the men under him to their respective commands.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., June 8, 1863.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your division to the fortifications in the front at once. Your position will be on the left; General Cheatham's on the right. The work, as prescribed by the engineer department, will be pressed with dispatch. On the line on the left the communications will be at once completed, so that the artillery can pass without difficulty. The field and staff of the division will move with the division, and the officers superintend the working of the men. The inspector-general of the corps will point out the dividing line of the two divisions. Colonel Mitchell, commanding working parties, has been ordered to his regiment, and the men under him to their respective commands.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XXI. The following will hereafter be the western limits of the Department of East Tennessee, viz: Following the Little Tennessee and Tennessee Rivers to Kingston, thence up Clinch River to mouth of Emery Creek, up Emery Creek to the Cumberland Mountains, and following said mountains to Cumberland Gap. All the country in Tennessee west of this line will be added to the command of General Bragg.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr.,
Cumberland Gap:

All quiet on the 6th in Pegram's front. It is possible that enemy is making only a feint near Monticello, and intends advancing from Somerset on Williamsburg. Watch approaches from that point. An engineer has been sent you. What rations do you need to supply you for thirty days?

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of June 6, 1863, is just received. The major-general commanding is inclined to think that the demonstration of the enemy near Monticello may be a feint to cover his real intentions of an advance from Somerset on Williamsburg, by way of Stigall's Ferry and Wadesborough. The undersigned is directed to inform you that Williamsburg and Barboursville shall be observed by the forces now stationed at Cumberland Gap, and that all information obtained from scouts, reconnoitering parties, &c., will be forwarded to you, but to request you at the same time to act with all the energy and to use all the vigilance that would be required on your part in the case. No assistance could be rendered to you from here, and no information obtained of the enemy's movements, except through your couriers. Horseshoes, ammunition, and supplies have been sent to Wartburg.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have intelligence of marauding bands of deserters from the army collected in several of the western counties, especially in Henderson County, North Carolina. These lie, I believe, within your district, and the deserters are recruited and sustained in a great measure by the disloyal in the contiguous district of East Tennessee. It will be dangerous to allow these brigands to gather in serious strength, and while I fear the necessity of concentrating your forces and meeting the formidable invasion threatened on your front will not allow at present any detachment of your forces to be sent to disperse and clear out these brigand collections, I deem it proper to inform you of them, and request your adoption of appropriate measures of repression as early as the circumstances of your command will allow.

With high esteem, very truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—Should I have occasion to address you on any matter which I do not care to be known to the operators, I will use the reversed alphabet—thus, z for a, y for b, &c.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Glade Spring:*

Nothing later. Enemy in same threatening attitude.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 10, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters:						
Staff and escort	21	152	152	177	216	218
Polk's corps:						
Infantry	1,254	14,269	14,042	17,779	26,033	27,320
Artillery	38	731	711	836	950	1,191
Cavalry	13	221	220	274	364	364
Total*	1,305	15,221	14,973	18,889	27,347	28,875
Hardee's corps:						
Infantry	1,179	14,534	14,333	18,187	24,746	25,659
Artillery	28	443	421	521	619	950
Cavalry	12	137	135	189	251	202
Total	1,219	15,114	14,889	18,897	25,616	26,811
Clayton's brigade†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,722
Churchill's brigade†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,791
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,513
Cavalry:						
Wheeler's corps	760	9,029	8,968	11,756	15,810	15,786
Wheeler's corps artillery	12	293	291	318	382	380
Forrest's division	267	3,862	3,319	4,039	5,510	9,442
Forrest's division artillery	7	138	125	151	218	393
Total‡	1,046	12,822	12,703	16,264	21,920	26,001
Artillery Reserve:						
Artillery	25	444	430	505	563	402
Infantry attached	18	232	223	289	379	587
Total	43	676	653	794	942	989
District of Tennessee	127	1,286	1,266	2,415	2,995	3,810
Roddey's command	110	1,635	1,624	2,042	3,475	.....
Grand total	8,871	46,906	46,260	59,478	82,511	93,217

ABINGDON, *June* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

General Buckner telegraphs enemy making heavy demonstrations on Big Creek Gap. One of my regiments (Colonel [H.] Hawkins'), at Estillville, has been ordered to re-enforce Cumberland Gap.

W. PRESTON.

* Bate's brigade and Douglas' and Humphreys' batteries transferred to Hardee's corps.

† Clayton's and Churchill's brigades, the Fifteenth Tennessee Infantry and McTyer's battery assigned, and Breckinridge's division, with three batteries (effective total 5,073, and aggregate present and absent 9,192), transferred to Mississippi.

‡ No correct report received from General Forrest since his expedition to Georgia, and the amount of his force at last report was but an estimate, and too small by 1,940. Cosby's and Whitfield's brigades (effective total 3,172, and aggregate present and absent 5,872) transferred to Mississippi.

SHELBYVILLE, *June* 12, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Will you please order a detail of 1,050 men to report to Captain [H. N.] Pharr, on the fortifications on the east side of the Fairfield turnpike, on the hill, in a wheat-field about three-fourths of a mile north of Little Horse Mountain; 350 to report at 6 a. m., 350 at 9 a. m., and 350 at 2 p. m.? The detail to report until further orders from you, and to have the proper officers, and each day enough cooked rations for that day. The detail is wanted by to-morrow morning, the 13th instant. I expect all the works will be completed by Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,
EDWARD B. SAYERS,
Captain and Chief Engineer, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 13, 1863.

Maj. V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff, Cumberland Gap:

Yours received. On first information I moved one regiment by rail; it is now at Zollicoffer. Can recall it at any moment. I wrote the general fully, and sent courier via Jacksborough. I will not move the battalion of General Gracie beyond Morristown until further advised by you. The report of General Gracie's scout in Harlan County removes any present apprehensions. The quartermaster has only received 450 sacks corn this week. He sent 150 this morning to quartermaster at Clinton. Will furnish more for Big Creek Gap, if possible.

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General PRESTON,
Abingdon, Va.:

Gracie's cavalry just returned from Harlan County. No indication of the enemy's attempt to cross the mountains. Will not your force at and near Jonesville be sufficient to watch the passes?

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELBYVILLE, [*June*] 14, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

Enemy appears to be moving large mounted force to our right, north of Cumberland. Try and develop movement. Ascertain facts about Murfreesborough.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: On my return from Saltville, day before yesterday, I received the drawings of the defensive works you suggest for defending

the Salt-Works from the valley. Your plan seems to me to be a good one, though I am inclined to think from the peculiar formation of the valley that the works would better command the valley if one or both flanks were pierced for field guns. One gun would, I think, be enough for the truncated salient, and one for each face. Those details, however, could be best arranged by the engineer charged with the construction of the works.

I wrote to the Secretary of War yesterday, expressing my conviction that a force of 800 or 1,000 men, including at least one company of cavalry, should be designated and assigned to the permanent occupation and defense of the Salt-Works. It should be commanded by an intelligent and determined officer, who understands the use of the three arms of service, and he should have at least eight or ten pieces of artillery in position.

Such an arrangement would give you and me, or whoever may hereafter command the Departments of East Tennessee and Western Virginia, greater freedom of action than we now have. A force such as I have indicated ought to hold the Salt-Works against three times their number of raiders.

If you can concur with me in opinion on that point, I would suggest that you write to the Secretary of War on the subject. Whatever is done should be done quickly. I wish you would send as soon as practicable to Saltville four of the best field guns you can spare for Captain Lowry's battery. You mentioned to me in Richmond that you could send him some.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have found it necessary to move my troops, with the exception of one field battery, from Glade Spring. One large fine regiment of infantry will be on the railroad, near this place, and, if any necessity arises, can in a few hours be thrown to Saltville or any other point where it may be needed. The field battery left at Glade Spring will be available for service at Saltville, and subject to General Williams' orders until his own brigade battery is provided with larger and better guns.

I received information yesterday of the movements of two mounted and two infantry regiments from Catlettsburg on the 4th instant. It was supposed they were moving on the Salt-Works. I presume it is the same party of which General Preston telegraphed you on the 10th.

There seems good ground for believing that Burnside's division or corps, or a large part of it, has been sent to Mississippi. If so, I think you need not apprehend any invasion of East Tennessee on a large scale. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 10th, which I have, reports the enemy driving Pegram back from Monticello on the 9th instant. Is there any truth in the report?

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *June* 17, 1863.

General S. B. BUCKNER, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

General Bragg learns that nearly all of Burnside's forces have been sent to Nashville and to Vicksburg. He proposes an expedition to feel the enemy, and suggests that you do the same on the right of your department. To insure co-intelligence and co-operation, you will communicate frequently and fully to General Bragg.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General [JOHN W.] FRAZER or Colonel [J. B.] PALMER:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that the command now stationed at Clinton march at once to Jacksborough, leaving at that point a guard to protect the public property. The passes between Big Creek Gap and Cumberland Gap must be watched with increased vigilance. Brig. Gen. A. Gracie, jr., has been ordered to march to Big Creek Gap, and you will please establish communication with his command at the earliest practicable moment. Should the enemy occupy Big Creek Gap in such a force as would exclude the possibility of dislodging him, you will fall back on Clinton, leave Clinch River between you and the enemy, and effect a junction with Brigadier-General Gracie on this side of Clinch Mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—McCants' battery has been ordered to Jacksborough. If you should fall back to Clinton, notify him at once.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr.,
Cumberland Gap:

March to-night. Should the enemy occupy Big Creek Gap in such a force that you cannot dislodge them, you will fall back in the direction of Knoxville, keeping communication with General Frazer, and form a junction with him south of Clinch Mountain.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General [A. E.] JACKSON,
Jonesborough, Tenn.:

A formidable force of bushwhackers is said to threaten Greeneville, the stores there, and the railroad. Look to it at once, and if you have not force enough to disperse them, telegraph here.

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. H. MOORE,
Commanding Fain's Georgia Regiment, Wartburg:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you have four days' rations prepared immediately, and to fall back with your command to Jacksborough. Should the enemy succeed in crossing the mountain at Big Creek Gap, you will move your command so as to join your brigade at or near Clinton, Tenn.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The enemy is making a strong demonstration against Big Creek Gap. General Gracie has been ordered to that point, and General Frazer to Jacksborough. Major-General Buckner approves of the disposition which you have made of your forces, but requests you to take your headquarters at Wartburg, watch the movements of the enemy from there, and operate, as much as circumstances will permit, on his rear and flank. Colonel [John S.] Fain's Georgia regiment has been ordered from Wartburg to Jacksborough or Clinton.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, *June* 18, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Shelbyville, Tenn.:

Dispatch from General Johnston, dated yesterday at Jackson, states: General Ruggles telegraphs credited information from Corinth; Federals contemplate attacking Atlanta with 4,000 cavalry from Corinth.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 18, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

My cavalry and General Bragg's are co-operating at Monticello. The withdrawal of General Bragg's cavalry without notice to me greatly exposed Pegram. He repulsed the enemy, but being too weak to hold the country alone, he is falling back to Wartburg. I will co operate cheerfully with General Bragg. The enemy to-day are making a strong demonstration against Big Creek Gap.* I am concentrating to meet him. I returned from Cumberland Gap yesterday.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

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* See Sanders' raid, June 14–24, 1863, Part I, pp. 384–393.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 18, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I returned yesterday from an inspection of the troops of the department and of the Mountain Gap, from Clinton to Cumberland Gap. The troops I inspected were in a bad condition, with the exception of Gracie's brigade at Cumberland Gap. The defenses of the gaps are very imperfect; scarcely any work has been bestowed on them during the past twelve months. I set the troops at work to strengthen the defenses at Cumberland Gap at once. In connection with the chief engineer and my chief of staff, I have devised a system of small, strong defenses at the gaps, which will be commenced at once if the enemy's movements justify it, and which, when completed, will enable a small force to check for a considerable time a very large one. With the present resources at my control, it is very difficult to prevent a surprise of some of the more important gaps.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 18, 1863.

Col. R. G. FAIN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Send courier to General Gracie, with orders to move the bulk of his command to Jacksborough Gap, leaving sufficient garrison at Big Creek Gap, keeping open communication with General Frazer, who will concentrate his brigade at or near Clinton. Send tents to General Gracie's command.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 18, 1863.

Col. R. G. FAIN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Inform General Gracie that his command will remain at Big Creek Gap until further orders.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General FRAZER,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you, first, to collect your brigade as rapidly as possible at or near Clinton, according to circumstances; secondly, to avoid an engagement with the enemy should he occupy Kingston with a large force; but, thirdly, to try and cut him off should he cross the river in inferior strength; fourthly, to keep in constant communication with Brigadier-General Gracie, who will leave a sufficient garrison at Big Creek Gap and move the main body of his command to Jacksborough Gap, and, fifthly, to keep these headquarters fully advised of the movements of the enemy. A private dispatch was received eight hours before your official dispatch arrived.

The Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment has been ordered to support [R. P.] McCants' battery, at Kingston, against the attack of an inferior enemy, but to serve as escort to the battery and fall back on Loudon, keeping between Clinch and Tennessee Rivers, should the enemy approach in too strong force.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr.,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you leave at Big Creek Gap a garrison sufficiently strong to guard against all surprise, and to take position with the main body of your command at Jacksborough Gap. You will please keep in constant communication with Brigadier-General Frazer, and support him in case he should attack or be attacked by an enemy approaching from the direction of Kingston.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 18, 1863.

Colonel [G. T.] MAXWELL, *Loudon:*

Send courier to Kingston, ordering McCants' battery to fall back in the direction of Knoxville, so as to meet the Fifty-fourth Virginia. Order the Fifty-fourth Virginia to march on nearest route to Kingston, taking position on this side of the river, if the enemy is not in force, but fall back on Loudon, serving as escort to the battery, and keeping between Clinch and Tennessee Rivers, if the enemy is in force. They must not engage the enemy if in superior force. Order our boats and supplies to Loudon. Remain with your regiment at Loudon until further orders.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: For fear that my dispatch of yesterday may not reach you, I repeat its substance:

The enemy is making a demonstration in force against Big Creek Gap. The last information relative to his movements was received at 5 o'clock this morning. Up to the hour the dispatch was written (10 p. m., June 17), he had shown two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, but no artillery, and was then only 4 miles from the block-house, slowly advancing. Our forces are being concentrated at and near the threatened point. Colonel Fain's Georgia regiment has been ordered to Jacksborough.

Under the circumstances, General Buckner wishes you to repair in person to Wartburg, and watch the movements of the enemy from there, threatening his flank and rear. Provisions are being forwarded to you at Wartburg. I shall keep you advised of everything that occurs.

Last news from Virginia very favorable. Nine thousand of Milroy's army captured by General Ewell.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin Station, Va.:*

The enemy, in considerable force, have advanced toward Big Creek Gap. Send me all your disposable force by rail to this point as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, [TENN.,] *June* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin, Va.:*

The difficulty about Preston's command is that they are mostly cavalry. I have ordered one of his infantry regiments to re-enforce Cumberland Gap. The rest of his command I leave to cover Abingdon and Saltville. The enemy have retired from Big Creek Gap after heavy skirmishing, but now occupy Wartburg, threatening Kingston. The proportions of his movement are not yet developed. Pegram is beyond Wartburg. I think I will need your regiment for a few days. I will return it on your demand, whenever you require it, whatever the circumstances. It can re-enforce me in less time than Preston can.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON, *Abingdon, Va.:*

Send Hawkins' regiment by forced marches to Cumberland Gap. The enemy are making a heavy demonstration against Big Creek Gap.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *June* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, *Knoxville:*

The only troops I can spare are at Saltville, under General Williams. I do not think it safe to move them from that place. They are at your disposal, if you need them. Would it not be better to draw to you all of Preston's force? I can throw a regiment and battery to the Salt-Works at short notice, if necessary. I cannot send the only regiment I have to guard this road to Knoxville unless there is the most urgent necessity. Reply promptly, as I leave here to-morrow.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 19, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville:

The Fifty-first Virginia Regiment ordered to report to you without delay at Knoxville. If you can take care of the Salt-Works, Sixty-third Virginia Regiment can go to you from Saltville. I think it probable, however, that the enemy has a cavalry force in readiness to pounce on the Salt-Works as soon as the troops are withdrawn from there. I have a field battery at Glade Spring at your service, if you need it. Answer.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 19, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

The enemy made a demonstration in force against Big Creek Gap night before last, but retired after heavy skirmishing. He now threatens Cumberland Gap and Loudon, telegraphic communication to which point is already interrupted. This morning at 5 o'clock 2,000 cavalry were near Loudon. The bridges along the railroad and the mountain gap are guarded by garrisons deemed strong enough to prevent surprise, while General Buckner, who left here this morning, is concentrating his forces near Clinton.

A raid on Knoxville is not improbable. Proper measures for the protection of the place are being taken.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 20, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Major-General Buckner is at Clinton, concentrating his forces. Enemy, 2,000 strong, attempted to burn the railroad bridge yesterday, but failed. Attempted to burn depots here last night, but failed again, and retired this morning, after severe cannonading, in the direction of Rogersville.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
McMinnville, June 20, 1863—2 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor, in the absence of General Morgan, to forward copy of a dispatch just received from General Pegram, via Sparta:

FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF JAMESTOWN, TENN.,
June 19, 1863—2 a. m.

SIR: A Yankee force, said to be 3,000, passed through Wartburg and took the Kingston road yesterday morning. I presume he intends destroying the Loudon Bridge,

and then, perhaps, move on toward Chattanooga, or he may come out by Crossville and Sparta. I will follow him up as rapidly as possible. Please send this to Generals Morgan and Wheeler.

Very respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Brigadier-General.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. GREEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 145. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Shelbyville, Tenn., June* 21, 1863.

The following board of artillery officers is designated for this army, and will meet on the first day of each month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to report such facts in regard to the artillery and projectiles in use in this army as may have come to their knowledge, and to make any suggestions in regard to changes and improvements they may think necessary, and also to make tables of ranges for the use of the Confederate States artillery:

Detail for board.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hallonquist, chief of artillery, Army of Tennessee; Maj. M. Smith, chief of artillery, Cheatham's division; Maj. L. Hoxton, chief of artillery, Hardee's corps, and Capt. F. H. Robertson, Confederate States artillery.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORRISTOWN, *June* 21, 1863.

Major-General JONES, *Dublin:*

The enemy burned the bridge over the Holston, 16 miles east of Knoxville, last evening. They advanced to within 14 miles of this place this morning and burned a bridge and depot. No troops here except my regiment, Brigadier-General Jackson in command.

G. C. WHARTON,
Colonel.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 22, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Shelbyville:*

The enemy appeared near Knoxville on the 19th, and attacked on 20th. Were repulsed. They burned the railroad bridges at Flat Creek and Strawberry Plains. Please grant permission to [A. L.] Maxwell, bridge-builder, to rebuild them at once.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MCMINNVILLE, *June* 23, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

Delivered your orders on Saturday evening at the Cumberland River. They were obeyed immediately.

WM. H. HARRIS.

SPRING HILL, *June* 23, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER:

My command present is composed of three regiments; effective strength, 1,100. Shall cooking utensils and ambulances be taken? I am ready to move at a moment's notice.

J. W. STARNES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 23, 1863.

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Shelbyville:

The following is an extract from a letter written by a lady from Lexington, Ky., dated June 7, addressed to a surgeon of Byrd's Tennessee regiment, and dropped by that officer while dressing the wounds of a Federal soldier, after the affair here:

Lexington has been in a state of confusion for several days past. A great number of troops are passing to and fro constantly. General Burnside has received orders to move on to Washington with his corps immediately, as that city is threatened by the rebels. General B.'s campaign in Kentucky was quite a short one. A large number of ambulances belonging to his command passed here yesterday evening on their return to Cincinnati.

This is without doubt genuine.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

(Mr. Dodge will also send the above dispatch to General S. Cooper, Richmond.)

KNOXVILLE, *June* 23, 1863.

Colonel [G. T.] MAXWELL, *Loudon:*

Captain Moore, at Wartburg, is instructed to rally a sufficient number of cavalry for the purpose of picketing all approaches to Wartburg, and give speedy information of movements of the enemy to Lieutenant-Colonel [R. H.] Moore, commanding Fain's Georgia regiment, now at Kingston, who, in his turn, will inform you by courier of what is going on. Furnish a copy of this to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, at Kingston, and Captain Moore, in command of cavalry at Wartburg. Instruct them to organize at once an efficient line of couriers, and to press a sufficient number of good horses, if necessary, for that purpose.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

SHELBYVILLE, *June* 24, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: General Wharton has been ordered to take two regiments of cavalry from the front and move toward Manchester. Please put another regiment of infantry on the Murfreesborough pike, to support your outpost, now weakened by the withdrawal of the cavalry and by being more advanced to the front on the call of General Wharton.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, June 24, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you hold your division in readiness for any movement, and order back at once any troops of your command which may have been sent out to cut wheat.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar letter sent to Major-General Cheatham.)

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Wartrace, June 24, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General STEWART,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Hardee directs that you collect the scattered regiments of cavalry mentioned in your dispatch of 3.45 p. m., and, leaving enough to cover your front, send the remainder in pursuit of the enemy's force that has passed on in the direction of Manchester. Was there artillery with the enemy's cavalry?

Demonstrations are being made at Liberty Gap and other points along the front.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Wartrace, June 24, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General STEWART,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Hardee directs me to say he has directed one regiment of Clayton's brigade to be stationed at Shiloh Church.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Wartrace, June 24, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Dispatch from Captain [R. A.] Hatcher, of 9 p. m., received. General Hardee desires that you will continue to furnish him information as speedily as possible, and directs that, if hard pressed to-morrow, you will fall back gradually toward Wartrace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *June* 24, 1863.

FRANCIS M. PAUL,
Editor Rebel, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Publish an article to this effect: "We are happy to see that re-enforcements continue to arrive for Bragg's army. Our trains to-day are loaded with troops," &c. Don't mention the names of the commanders.

ALEX. McKINSTRY,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

TULLAHOMA, *June* 25, 1863.

[Maj.] D. G. REED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Report facts of the advance of the enemy to General Morgan. Order him to assemble his force, and fall on their rear if they pass him. Notify all commanders of the corps, and have them move *en masse* in the same direction. Report every half hour, and state hour in your telegram.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *June* 25, 1863.

FRANCIS M. PAUL, Esq.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: I telegraphed to you last evening, requesting you to publish an article to the effect that we were receiving re-enforcements, &c. You will have seen by the Northern press the dilemma they have been in concerning Breckinridge, on account of your notice of his return, and you will see by this, too, how much the press can assist us, and how much they look to it for information. They now (the knowing ones) know that he is with Johnston. To save your credit with them, let me ask you to put in something to the effect that General Johnston recalled him, or could not spare him—whatever may suggest itself to you—to account for his being there now. They get all of our papers. Yours being the nearest, and, of course, the latest, appears to be looked upon by them as the best information. I am frequently in the receipt of Northern papers, and will take great pleasure in sending them to you.

Yours, truly,

ALEX. McKINSTRY,
Colonel, &c.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 25, 1863.

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Shelbyville, Tenn.:

I have at last made out your dispatch. Your wishes shall be complied with. I can send you two batteries and nearly 3,000 infantry. I will accompany them on your summons. I can move by ——— to-morrow.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin:*

A general movement of troops is going on. I may be obliged to call on you again for the Fifty-first Virginia Regiment. If possible, please order it to remain in the vicinity of Abingdon.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON, or
Captain [J. G.] MARTIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Abingdon:*

Make such disposition of your command as to cover the railroad as far west as Zollicoffer.

Report in person to these headquarters at once, if your presence where you are can be dispensed with.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

SHELBYVILLE, *June* 26, 1863—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Movement proposed for to-morrow is abandoned.

Your corps must still be ready, with rations cooked, for prompt movement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

BEECHWOOD, *June* 26, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The movement for to-morrow against Liberty Gap has been given up. If the enemy shows any disposition to press, withdraw your forces to Wartrace for a march on Tullahoma. Cleburne has been instructed to withdraw the two brigades he has near Liberty Gap to Bellbuckle early to-morrow morning. One brigade will occupy to-night a point in advance of the intersection of the Wartrace and Bellbuckle road with the Fairfield and Shelbyville pike.

I learn that numbers of your men have straggled; a great many are with the wagons, and others on the road between Wartrace and Fairfield. I have been informed that some tents in [H. D.] Clayton's camp are still standing. Have them all struck and packed.

The Forty-fifth Tennessee is at Shiloh Church. If you retrograde, bring it back with you, and consider it under your orders. The rest of Brown's brigade, except the Twenty-sixth Tennessee, is at Tullahoma.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

The general directs me to add that the brigade provost guards are intended to prevent straggling.

Respectfully,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Shelbyville:

I learn of a large body of Federal cavalry near Jamestown, beyond Wartburg; nevertheless, if they do not move before I do, I will join you. I start my troops as soon as I can get transportation for them. I have asked General Jackson to send it. Yours is the decisive point, and you may expect me.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 26, 1863.

Colonel [R. G.] FAIN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Inform commanders at Big Creek Gap, Jackson, and Rogers' Gap that Wolford's cavalry is reported at Travisville in force. Keep a sharp lookout, and make a vigorous resistance if attacked.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

General Buckner leaves to-night to re-enforce General Bragg. If you can spare the Fifty-first Virginia, please order it to Zollicoffer. General Pegram remains in command.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 26, 1863.

Colonel [G. T.] MAXWELL, *Loudon:*

Inform Colonel [R. H.] Moore, at Kingston, that a large Federal force is at Travisville. If attacked, he will make the most vigorous resistance, and only in case of necessity fall back on Loudon. Inform Captain Moore, at Wartburg, and Colonel Morrison, at Sweetwater, and General Frazer's command, at Lenoir's, of the above. Hold your regiment and Captain [Elias] Holcombe's battery in readiness to take the railroad train as soon as you receive orders.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON or
Captain [J. G.] MARTIN,
Abingdon, Va.:

General Buckner leaves to-night to re-enforce General Bragg. General Pegram will be in command at this point. Make your dispositions so as to cover Zollicoffer, and keep in communication with Generals Sam. Jones, A. E. Jackson, and Pegram. Rumor of 4,000 Federal cavalry being at Travisville.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *June* 27, 1363—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Near General Cheatham:

GENERAL: I inclose you a letter from General Cleburne, and General Bragg firmly and positively orders you to see that your baggage wagons move on, and that those that break down be removed instantly, as is the custom, from the road, so that the troops and trains of Cleburne may pass. His safety is now endangered by this unjustifiable course of your officers and with it that of the army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

JUNE 27, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE:

The road in my front is taken up with trains and troops of other commands. I am making but slow progress at this moment—6.45 p. m. My rear is but 1½ miles south of Schœfner's Bridge. Some of General Polk's officers, Colonel [D. M.] Donnell, for one, stops his command, and, in consequence, everything in rear of him, whenever a wagon breaks down. I ordered him to shove all wagons which were broken down out of the road and push on. He said his orders, from higher authority, were to leave none of the wagons behind, and he would obey those orders. This policy will risk the safety of this army. I can hear the enemy's artillery and small-arms on my flank and rear.

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Wartrace, June 27, 1863—4 a. m.

Major-General STEWART,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Put your command in motion at daylight this morning for Tullahoma. Move one brigade, crossing Garrison's Fork at Fairfield, via Bethsalem Church, near these headquarters, Mr. Buchanan's, and crossing Duck River at the new bridge, near Roseville, thence to Normandy, and up Gage's Creek to Tullahoma. The other two brigades will move on the pike from Fairfield to Wartrace, thence via road over new bridge across Garrison's Fork at railroad, 1 mile below Wartrace, to the new bridge over Duck River, near Roseville, thence to Tullahoma.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Wartrace, June 27, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Shelbyville:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch received, and in reply would say that I dispatched you this morning, giving full statement of the position of my command, also through Lieutenant [Marcellus] Pointer, who called

on me this morning, since which time there has been no change. I will continue to advise you of my position. I was ordered by General Hardee to cover his rear and left flank, and to hold this place until 12 o'clock to-day.

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

P. S.—The enemy will not advance on us from Fairfield, and I have sent two regiments to attack them.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

I leave with my disposable force to re-enforce General Bragg. Loudon and Knoxville are left strong garrisons.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Buckner has left, leaving me temporarily in command of this portion of his department.

JNO. PEGRAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Salt Sulphur, or Lewisburg:

Following telegram just received from Abingdon, dated to-day:

Major-General SAMUEL JONES:

The following communication from Col. B. E. Caudill, Tenth Kentucky, just received at Gladesville.* There is no longer doubt but that the enemy are advancing in this direction, with purpose of proceeding to King's Salt-Works, about 2,200 strong. Their force consists of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. The above is reliable. General Preston was at Estillville yesterday. Look for him to-night.

By order:

J. G. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In view of this communication, and the facts contained in telegram forwarded by Major [T. J.] Noble this morning, I have ordered the Fifty-first Virginia Regiment to Glade Spring, that it may move to Saltville or Zollicoffer as the case may require. Have telegraphed General Williams. Please send me any instructions you think proper. I will see that they are carried out.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Colonel [J. Lyle] Clarke will forward above by special courier.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 27, 1863.

Capt. J. G. MARTIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Your telegram received. Have ordered the Fifty-first Virginia Regiment to Glade Spring. Please keep me advised.

In absence and by order of Maj. Gen. S. Jones

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, *Saltville, Va.:*

Information deemed reliable has been telegraphed from Abingdon that the enemy are advancing—two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, in all 2,200 men—on the Salt-Works. Have ordered Colonel [G. C.] Wharton with the Fifty-first Virginia Regiment to Glade Spring. Hold your command in readiness for any emergency.

By order:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN THE FIELD, FIVE MILES FROM TULLAHOMA,
June 28, 1863—1.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General MACKALL:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your note of 10 p. m. of the 27th, with its inclosure. The conduct of Colonel Donnell is in the highest degree reprehensible, and entirely at variance with orders from these headquarters and the practice of this corps. From whom he has received orders I know not. The impropriety shall be stopped and the facts investigated.*

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 173. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, June 28, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. Lieutenant-General Polk will relieve, with a brigade from his corps, on the morning of the 29th instant, Brig. Gen. L. E. Polk's brigade, picketing the roads to Manchester. Brig. Gen. L. E. Polk, when relieved, will report to Major-General Cleburne.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General PRESTON, *Abingdon:*

I ordered the Fifty-first Regiment to Glade Spring last night. Have

* See Cleburne to Hardee, July 13, 1863, p. 907.

you any more information in regard to reported advance on the Salt-Works? General Jones absent in front. Please keep me advised.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, *June* 28, 1863.

Col. G. C. WHARTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: Arrived at Glade Spring. The general commanding directs that you put yourself in communication at once with Generals Williams and Preston, joining either that in your judgment seems best. The general desires to impress upon you that the Salt-Works are our special care. You will, therefore, be careful not to move from its vicinity. You will, of course, be under temporary command of either general above whose force you join.

I remain, colonel, &c.,

WM. B. MYERS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, June 29, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Polk's Corps:

MAJOR: Your order relative to building rifle-pits, &c., along our line received. I find that, during my absence this morning, Captain [S. W.] Presstman, the chief engineer of General Bragg, ordered nearly all our tools to be taken on General Hardee's line. I have written to Captain Presstman to have them returned as soon as possible, and directly they get here your orders will be carried out.

Captain [W. J.] Morris and myself were engaged this morning in examining our front line of works, and satisfied ourselves that pits should have been built when the works were laid out; also that the timber should have been cut 300 or 500 yards, north and east, more than is now cut. I am afraid it is too late to do this work now, but the pits can be rapidly thrown up.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. SAYERS,
Captain and Chief Engineer Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 29, 1863—4 p. m.

General WHEELER:

It is of the very first importance that we should have positive information of the movement and extension of the enemy on our right. General Bragg urges you to ascertain where their left rests to-night, what kind of force, and so to observe it during the night that it cannot make any movement more to our left that will not be reported from hour to hour, or, better, the moment it occurs.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

JUNE 29, 1863—4.15 p. m.

General WHEELER:

The important question to us now is what progress the enemy is making to pass our right and interrupt our communications. The general does not so much feel anxiety about the troops marching on Hillsborough road to this place as on the Hillsborough road to Estill Springs. Try and get it soon and accurate.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *June* 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

General Bragg orders two of your brigades of the second line into the reserve. Let them be ready to move at once and the brigadiers report in person here.

Respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Tullahoma, June 30, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs you to order Brigadier-General Wright's brigade of the second line into the reserve. Let the brigade be ready to move at once, and you will instruct Brigadier-General Wright to report in person to Brigadier-General Mackall, chief of staff.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, June 30, 1863.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs you to order Brigadier-General Walthall's brigade of the second line into the reserve. Let the brigade be ready to move at once, and you will instruct Brigadier-General Walthall to report in person to Brigadier-General Mackall, chief of staff.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Tullahoma, June 30, 1863.

General STEWART:

GENERAL: General Hardee directs me to inform you that the enemy is reported to be pressing Bate on the New Manchester road, and ad-

vancing on the Hillsborough road. He desires you to press forward the work as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The note from General Bate forwarded by you is received.

[Indorsement.]

Generals CLAYTON, BROWN, AND JOHNSON:

Read this note, and press forward with your work as rapidly as possible.

[A. P.] STEWART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., June 30, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General STEWART,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: You will send Johnson's brigade immediately to a point to which Captain [George M.] Helm will conduct it. It will take two days' provisions; no wagons except ammunition wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General Hardee directs me to say that you will march the brigade above mentioned to the Hillsborough road, near the first fortification to the right of the road, where Captain Helm will meet it.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. H. POOLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,
On the Field, June 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson will move his command in accordance with within order.

By command of Major-General Stewart:

R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—An order has been sent to ordnance wagons to meet brigade on Hillsborough road. General Johnson will turn over all the axes, tools, &c., with his brigade to Brig. Gen. John C. Brown.

TULLAHOMA, *June* 30, 1863.

General BRAGG:

I have positive information that the enemy moved to-day on the road from Manchester to Bethpage, and a portion of the command is within 3 miles of the bridge. They moved yesterday toward Hillsborough from Manchester. There are 8,000 or 10,000 troops on the Bethpage

road. I started the man who knew all the facts to you this evening, but he failed to get to you. He left Manchester to-day, and came all along the road. He is reliable, and had a pass, the enemy believing he was a friend. I know the man well.

A. S. COLYAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, *Saltville:*

Following telegram just received:

The officer commanding pickets at Pound Gap reports that on the 28th enemy's pickets within few miles of the gap. There is but little doubt that the enemy are advancing in that direction. Force as stated, to wit, 2,200 men.

I have Pound Gap road picketed. Would suggest that you picket Jeffersonville and Louisa Fork road.

W. PRESTON,
Brigadier-General.

Send out pickets, as requested, if you can do so.

By order:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, *June* [30?], 1863—11 p. m.

General POLK:

Send the dispatch below to General Hardee post-haste, and as soon as Wheeler's forces cross to this side in obedience thereto, destroy instantly the Allisona Bridge, and report it done to General Hardee:

Give the following order, from General Bragg, to General Wheeler: "Cross your cavalry at once to this side of the river by the Allisona Bridge."

To you the general says, destroy the Bethpage Bridge at once, and report it done. When will the Elk be fordable?

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

DECHERD, *July* 1, 1863.

General POLK:

The general commanding requests you to send your engineer troops at once to repair the road leading over the mountain, as far as University Place.

Yours, respectfully,

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, *July* 1, 1863.

General POLK:

Is the river now fordable? Is it so falling as to be fordable by morning? Is the railroad bridge destroyed? Are all the troops and trains this side?

W. W. MACKALL.

ALLISONA, *July* 1, 1863.

General MACKALL:

General Wheeler thinks, from best authority, the river will not be fordable until to-morrow night. Railroad bridge burned. All trains and troops are on this side, except such cavalry as General Wheeler thinks will not require a bridge.

L. POLK.

ALLISONA, *July* 1, 1863.

General MACKALL:]

In reply to your question, shall we fight on the Elk or take post on the mountain near to Cowan, I say take post near the mountain at Cowan. I think as many trains as possible should be sent over the mountain.

L. POLK.

SPECIAL ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *July* 1, 1863.

I. The quartermaster and commissary depot of this army will be immediately established at Cowan.

II. Lieutenant-General Polk will send a brigade to that place.

III. Lieutenant-General Polk's train will be parked at Cowan; Lieutenant-General Hardee's at Decherd.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Decherd, July 1, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs you order one of your brigades to Cowan Depot.

Respectfully, general,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Salt Sulphur:*

General Pegram telegraphs from Knoxville for re-enforcement; says he is directed to do so by General Buckner, who has carried all available force to Bragg. I shall not order the Fifty-first from Glade Spring unless Preston says positively that there is no advance on the Salt-Works. His last telegram, of yesterday, confidently looks for the attack. I forward it to you to-day. I cannot see how you can now spare troops to Knoxville, and will await your directions. The delay in getting the Fifty-first from Knoxville and back, in case they were needed, would be very great. Enough will be here to-night. Will hurry the work.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Colonel Clarke will forward without delay.

[JULY 1, 1863.]

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM, *Knoxville:*

Cannot send re-enforcements. The Fifty-first Regiment is the only available one, and that is near the Salt-Works, on report of General Preston that the enemy is certainly advancing on that point.

By order:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *July* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

I am directed by General Buckner to send nearly all my force immediately to Chattanooga, and to call upon you for re-enforcements. Please send the troops to this place immediately.

JNO. PEGRAM,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 2, [1863]—12.30 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: General Bragg directs me to send the following dispatch, through General Hardee, to you. To save time I send it direct. You will, I expect, however, receive it from General Hardee also. The order is as follows:

Give the following order from General Bragg to General Wheeler: "Cross your cavalry at once to this side of the river by the Allisona Bridge." So soon as your cavalry are crossed, destroy the bridge yourself, if it is not destroyed by General Cheatham. You will promptly report the destruction of the bridge to General Hardee.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

JULY 2, 1863—4.30 a. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Both the divisions of Polk's corps and the division of General Buckner are ordered to move immediately to Cowan. General Anderson is well acquainted with the roads and with the country. Please see him at once, and agree upon the roads which your columns shall respectively pursue. The general thinks you had better go to the extreme right. Buckner will take the nearest route. Withers, under Anderson's lead, will take such a route as that officer shall indicate. Let your movement be made promptly, and, if possible, get guides. This, the general directs me to say, will have been read by General Withers, who will also consider it an order, and will indorse thereon the fact that he has read it while passing to you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. B. RICHMOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsements.]

Read, 4.50 p. m.

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General.

Read.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
July 3, 1863—4.30 a. m.

General [STEWART]:

The general directs that you move your command to this place (University) without delay.

Very respectfully,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUTH OF BATTLE CREEK,
July 3, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: The pontoon bridge broke away this morning, but will be in order by 3 p. m. The road to Jasper where it crosses Battle Creek is not fordable. A pontoon bridge is being built by Captain [G. B.] Pickett, and Captain Morris will be ready by 5 or 6 p. m. Road fair to Bridgeport. Bridge over Tennessee River has no railing to it, and will be dangerous to trains. All wagon trains being parked in fields near crossing.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD B. SAYERS,
Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK or
Major-General CHEATHAM, *Battle Creek:*

Let General Buckner's troops cross the river and move up to the railway. Report promptly the time they will reach it, that cars may be ready.

Respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
In the Field, July 4, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you allow all the troops to pass over the river, following the wagons, except one brigade, and, when over, let them move forward to a suitable camp ground beyond the range of the enemy's guns on this side, and there encamp, if that be practicable. They should at least be moved forward beyond the point where the mountain comes down to the river. The brigade reserved should be so posted as to protect our left flank until the passage is complete. The forward movement should extend to a point of easy access to the railroad, by which the troops are to be supplied with provisions. Orders were issued to division commissaries to proceed to Bridgeport, draw their rations, and place them at a convenient point on the railroad. Let your own brigade commissaries proceed

forward to the point on the railroad at which the depot of supplies shall have been established, draw rations, and have them cooked in advance of the arrival of the troops.

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
July 4, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER:

General Polk learns that there is a point 3 miles above the mouth of Battle Creek where his road and General Hardee's come very near together. This is considered a pregnable point with General Hardee. He desires you to have this locality reconnoitered, and to cover General Hardee there until he passes, say 5 p. m. This command is moving over well, and is safe. The pontoon bridge here is left for you. Cross over it or not, as you prefer; at all events destroy it.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To be read by Generals Martin and Wharton.)

IN THE FIELD,
Mouth of Battle Creek, July 4, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Commanding Corps, &c.:

GENERAL: General Polk directs me to say you can have the use of the pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River at 4 p. m. The general also directs me to say that he has notified the cavalry commanders in his rear that your road approaches his within a short distance, 2½ or 3 miles above the mouth of Battle Creek, and that it is your wish to be covered by them at that point until your trains pass, say 5 p. m., as you desired in your note to the commander of the general's rear guard.

Very truly and respectfully,

W. B. RICHMOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
East Side Tennessee River, July 4, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that his staff officers have just returned and inform him that you expect him to guard the bridge. His troops are all over the river; he has no further use for the bridge, and your own troops are as near to it as his; otherwise he would take pleasure in guarding it. The general has instructed General Wheeler, covering his column, that he would have no further use for the bridge after 6 o'clock this evening; also that he has informed General Bragg of that fact, and requested him to give orders respecting it to the engineer officer in charge. These orders are expected by steamer from Bridgeport in the course of an hour. Should you desire to interpose, he suggests your making known your wishes to

the engineer officer. The general directed General Wheeler to cover your column at the point at which the roads come near together till 5 o'clock, the hour at which you stated in note to commander of rear guard you would pass.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *July* 4, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Cross all your troops, with the exception of one of Cheatham's brigades. Let those that are sufficiently rested (of those that cross) move out to the railroad on the road to Chattanooga.

Respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

EN ROUTE, FOUR MILES FROM JASPER,
July 4, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain JACK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have received your note. I did not design, by my remarks to General Polk's staff officers, to convey the idea that General Polk's troops were to guard the bridge. I did not think any guard necessary. I asked that the bridge might be held—not destroyed. I have notified the engineers that I would not require the bridge.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
July 5, 1863—5 a. m.

Brigadier-General MACKALL:

GENERAL: Your order of yesterday (5 p. m.) did not reach me in time to leave a brigade on the other side of the river. My troops are now awaiting orders. Most of them bivouacked near the railroad. I respectfully request orders, and, as I am camping with Withers' division, 6 miles in advance of Cheatham, I shall thank you to send my orders for Cheatham through him, in order to save time. Withers is at Shellmound; Cheatham between Shellmound and Bridgeport.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
July 5, 1863—5 a. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you halt your troops near the railroad, and await further orders.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Shellmound Depot, July 5, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move, with your entire command, to Whiteside Depot. There encamp, and await further orders.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PONTOON BRIDGE,
Battle Creek, July 5, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Shellmound:

GENERAL: I have received your note. I have just seen General Wheeler, who is on his way to Bridgeport, and by this time is within a mile or two of the place. He thinks the bridge should not be destroyed without hearing from the commanding general, and he promised to telegraph him on the subject as soon as he reached Bridgeport, for orders for me, and to send me the answer immediately. His rear guard left the top of the mountain this morning.

Since I commenced this note, a courier has arrived here from General Mackall, with a verbal message to inquire if the bridge is burned. As General Wheeler's courier will be here within two hours, I suppose I will wait until I hear definitely as to the disposition of the bridge before acting, as General Wheeler informed me that he thought there would be time to hear from General Bragg. Meantime I will have everything in readiness.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. PICKETT,
Captain of Engineers, in Charge of Pontoon Bridges.

BRIDGEPORT, *July 5, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: It is ordered by General Bragg that you move your corps to Chattanooga without delay.

Respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

General POLK:

The men are now all engaged in cooking; and, if it is consistent, I would ask to remain here to-night to cook and to take off the ammunition and guns of the artillery.

Very respectfully,

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

P. S.—I could move but a short distance, as Withers is in front.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
July 5, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move with your division toward Chattanooga to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, making your marches as expeditious as you can with convenience. In the mean time he desires you to have your sick and those unable to march shipped by the cars.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
July 5, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move forward to-morrow to Chattanooga with your division, taking up the line of march at 5 a. m.; also that you send your inspector-general to report to Colonel [T. F.] Sevier, at Chattanooga, for the purpose of selecting your camp ground.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
July 5, 1863.

Major-General STEWART:

GENERAL: General Hardee goes on to Chattanooga early in the morning, and has turned the command over to Major-General Cleburne.

Respectfully,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
July 5, 1863.

Major-General STEWART:

Brigade commanders will send their commissaries in advance to reach Kelly's Ferry by sunrise to-morrow, to receive an issue of one day's rations. The rations will be issued from a steamboat on the opposite side of the river.

Wagons will be on hand to haul the rations.

By order of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145.

HEADQUARTERS POLKS' CORPS,
July 6, 1863.

I. Major-General Cheatham will take charge of the rear of the column, sending forward such troops as are not required to protect and

ship the guns, ammunition, &c. As soon as all proper dispositions are made, he will move forward with his command to Chattanooga, by such marches as may seem to him judicious, reporting the time of his departure, and from day to day.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Five Miles north of Chattanooga, July 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Cleburne instructs me to say that when the corps camps this evening, the brigades will resume position with their proper divisions, and directs that you assume command of your division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, July 7, 1863.

I. Major-General Wheeler will picket the Tennessee River below Kelly's Ford; Brigadier-General Forrest above that ford. The fords will be strictly watched to prevent desertion.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
July 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART:

GENERAL: Major-General Cleburne directs me to say the corps will not move to-day. When it does, it will be sent by rail, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson is announced as military governor of Chattanooga, Tenn.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 8, 1863.

General G. W. C. LEE:

By the direction of the Secretary of War, I inclose you a copy of a dispatch sent to General Buckner, with the reply of that officer, in cipher, which you will perceive the general states you can read.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. E. SHEPHERD.

[Inclosures.]

RICHMOND, *July* 6, 1863.

General S. B. BUCKNER, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Do the affairs of your department allow you to move or send any, and what, force into Kentucky? In your opinion, would such movement in any way operate to frustrate Rosecrans' designs, or to compel him to fall back? Would it lay East Tennessee or the Salt-Works open to raids, or would it disperse or frustrate the cavalry of the enemy, menacing such? Are you likely to need aid soon in your department from General Jones, or may he be withdrawn without reference to your department with a considerable portion of his forces? Answer at once by telegraph.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, *July* 7, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. General Bragg has not relieved any of my guards at and south of Loudon. I have just returned with most of my troops from Tullahoma. I took about 4,000 re-enforcements to General Bragg. The last of them will return to-morrow. Before leaving Chattanooga, I had begun arrangements for a forward movement. The most pressing want is corn for the animals. If you will order railroad transportation through, this can be supplied very soon. In ten days' or two weeks' time I can advance into Kentucky with 5,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, including part of Preston's force, and still leave sufficient guards for bridges and Cumberland Gap against raids. In that case, General Jones should still guard the Salt-Works. Such a movement would prove a powerful diversion. If General Bragg could spare me two or three veteran brigades in addition, I can move to Lexington, or Louisville, or else compel the enemy to throw 20,000 or 30,000 into Kentucky to occupy the State. I have no information of the enemy since my return. The present position of General Bragg enables us to co-operate for mutual support. General Jones' troops, with the exception of the guard at the Salt-Works, will not probably be needed here soon, owing to the proximity of General Bragg. My suggestions may be modified by future development.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

DUBLIN, *July* 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Commanding Saltville:

Colonel Giltner, commanding at Abingdon, informs me that Colonel Caudill, with 100 of his men, was surprised and captured at Gladesville

yesterday morning by about 400 of the enemy's cavalry. I suppose it was a marauding party. But be on your guard, and communicate and co-operate with Brigadier-General Preston.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *July* 8, 1863.

Col. H. L. GILTNER,
Commanding Abingdon:

Your telegram received. Do you understand the force that captured Caudill as threatening the Salt-Works? I suppose it was only a marauding party. If any force is moving on the Salt-Works, General Williams, commanding at that point, has orders to co-operate with General Preston. Where is General Preston?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, July 9, 1863.

General WHEELER, *Trenton:*

It is of vital importance that we should know the position and movements of Rosecrans. The general desires you to send a small force and many scouts on his right flank to get information. Forrest is doing the same on his left. Please report every item as fast as learned.

Yours, respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—Send this to Colonel [H. W.] Walter by the best mounted courier you can get to Trenton, and repeat it by railroad.

CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA, *July* 9, 1863.

[General WHEELER:]

GENERAL: In obedience to order of June 28, we started on the march for Allisona. Finding that our forces were falling back in the direction of Bridgeport, I moved by the left flank of the enemy to this place, arriving on the evening of the 7th. I await your orders.

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. ALLISON,
Commanding Squadron of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 9, 1863.

Major-General STEWART,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Cleburne directs me to say that you will send Johnson's brigade to-morrow morning, in cars to be furnished you for that purpose, to Loudon, as directed in the inclosed order. Orders

concerning the place to which the rest of your division is to move will be sent you as soon as encampments have been selected.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. H. POOLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN., *Chattanooga, Tenn., July 9, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson will proceed, with his brigade, to Loudon, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and will take charge of the railroad bridges between that point and Chattanooga, placing sufficient guards at each bridge, and erecting works at the most important. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Cleburne:

D. H. POOLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *July 9, 1863.*

General S. COOPER:

I have returned from Tullahoma with the re-enforcements I took to General Bragg.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

JULY 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER:

General Jones leaves, with somewhat less than half his force, for the east. I inform you because it may affect your plans.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, *July 9, 1863.*

Colonel [R. G.] FAIN,
Cumberland Gap:

Enemy's cavalry were at Gladesville yesterday. Watch gaps as far as Crank's Gap with your cavalry, and advise me here, and General Jackson at Jonesborough, of any movements in that direction.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Chattanooga, Tenn., July 11, 1863.*

General Orders, No. 147, is revoked. Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson is announced as commandant of the post of Chattanooga, Tenn.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *July* 11, 1863.

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

I have received instructions to move into Kentucky for the purpose of a demonstration. To do this, concert with General Bragg is essential. Can he spare me two or three brigades? If desirable, I can call to see.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS PRESTON'S BRIGADE,
Abingdon, Va., July 11, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I learn that the exigencies of the service may require the union of the departments under command of General Bragg and Major-General Buckner. When you ordered me to relieve General Marshall in this department, you anticipated the difficulty of administering the affairs of the district intrusted to my command, and authorized me to communicate directly with the Department. Major-General Buckner, to whom I reported, from a similar view, gave me plenary authority in this district. I recall these facts, as in my judgment the difficulties will be greatly augmented if this portion of Virginia be included in the new department. The main vulnerable point here is Saltville, which produces 10,000 bushels of salt per diem, and which is of vital consequence to the Confederacy. The approaches are through Pound Gap and Louisa Gap, in Northeastern Kentucky. The enemy have already along the Sandy 4,000 or 5,000 men, menacing a raid on Abingdon and Saltville. The Tenth and Fourteenth Kentucky, Thirty-ninth Illinois,* and some Ohio troops, about 1,500 strong, are intrenched at the mouth of Beaver, between Pound Gap and Prestonburg. They attacked and captured a picket of mine near Pound Gap. My force is not much more than one-half of that General Marshall had for the defense of the district. Colonels Trigg's, Leyden's, and Moore's regiments, the best disciplined and instructed troops I had, have been withdrawn. The remainder are wretchedly armed, and have a large territory to guard. To atone, as far as possible, for these deficiencies, the only remedy will be prompt and energetic action on my part, without waiting for orders from a remote point. Chattanooga is farther from me than Richmond. I fear that this portion of the department, if annexed to that of General Bragg, will be neglected.

No punishment of military offenders has ever been effectual here, because before the order could be had to organize the court it would be dissolved or fail to assemble, from the movements of troops and the necessary absence of officers. If, therefore, the union of the departments should be ordered, I respectfully invoke your attention, general, to the considerations presented. I believe that it would be injurious to unite this portion of Virginia to the Department of Tennessee. Although nothing can be more agreeable than my personal and official relations with General Buckner, I think that it would be better that I should report directly to the Department, as recommended by General [A.] Sidney Johnston when General Marshall was in command, or to be attached to the department of Major-General Jones. I feel assured that

* Thirty-ninth Kentucky?

it would be more rapid, simple, and efficient than to defend the district and transact the business through Chattanooga.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. PRESTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 184. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Chattanooga, July* 12, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. Lieutenant-General Polk will send a brigade of his command to guard the river from Bridgeport to Shellmound. The troops of Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson's command, at Bridgeport, will be removed to Chattanooga as soon as the brigade from General Polk's corps takes position at the former place. The chief quartermaster will furnish transportation for both movements.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Received July 12, 1863, and issued to Major-General Withers, with orders to send Brigadier-General Anderson's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Chattanooga, July* 12, 1863.

Major-General WITHERS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication, just received, the lieutenant-general commanding directs that Robertson's battery, of Deas' brigade, be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Anderson, in order to accompany his brigade, and that Garrity's battery, of Anderson's brigade, be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Deas, temporarily. Transportation for the brigade will be furnished by rail, as the order sent you prescribed that the chief quartermaster should furnish transportation. He will be prepared to move the brigade at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TYNER'S STATION, EAST TENNESSEE, *July* 13, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: On the retreat from Wartrace to Tullahoma, I addressed you a dispatch * complaining of the conduct of officers of Lieutenant-General Polk's corps in unnecessarily impeding the retreat.

The dispatch was very hastily written, and under circumstances well calculated to prevent calm consideration. The facts stated in regard to

* See of June 27, p. 888.

Colonel Donnell were correct. He permitted the road to remain blocked by a broken wagon, and declined to obey my order to remove it and pass on, thus occasioning the delay of every command in his rear. He said that this action of his was in obedience to orders from my superiors.

With the exception of Colonel Donnell, I do not know that any other officer of Lieutenant-General Polk's corps was chargeable with the delay. My object in stating the matter to you was to bring Colonel Donnell's conduct before General Bragg. Confident that Lieutenant-General Polk would afford an immediate remedy, I dispatched Lieutenant McClelland, of my staff, to him, with a statement of the matter, at the same time I wrote to you. Lieutenant McClelland met General Cheatham, and stated the matter to him. General Cheatham instantly remedied the delay, reproved Colonel Donnell, and gave him instructions calculated to prevent any recurrence of it.

As it might seem from my hastily written dispatch that I thought it necessary to pass by General Polk, who was close in my front, and apply directly to General Bragg for an immediate remedy, I think it but justice to myself and General Polk to say that I did not for a moment entertain such a thought. On the contrary, Lieutenant-General Polk afforded me every assistance, both in shoving my train, which was in his front, forward, and in sending me back suggestions as to the best route and the best mode of protecting it.

I would respectfully ask that this note be forwarded to the commander of the army, and through him to Lieutenant-General Polk.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 16, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Polk.
By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., July* 13, 1863.

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II. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill will forthwith repair to Jackson, Miss., and report to General Joseph E. Johnston for duty with the army in Mississippi.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 14, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Bridgeport, Ala.:*

Order General Hardee to report for service at once to General Joseph E. Johnston, at Jackson, Miss. He will be substituted in your army by Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, ordered to report to you and now on the way.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 14, 1863.

General D. H. HILL, *Charlotte, N. C.:*

Report to General Bragg instead of General Johnston. You will be assigned by him to a command appropriate to your present rank, by substituting another ordered elsewhere.

Acknowledge by telegram.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ENGINEER'S BUREAU, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 14, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The condition of affairs in the southwest and west makes it probable that the enemy will make raids with a view to reach the city of Atlanta, Ga., to effect, if possible, the destruction of the Government establishments at that place. These, as you know, are on a large scale, and consist of ordnance shops and stores, quartermaster and commissary stores, and the best rolling-mills now in use for the manufacture of railroad iron or gunboat plates. Besides these, there are other manufactories owned and directed by private interests. For their protection we earnestly recommend that prompt steps be taken to defend the city of Atlanta, and to this end all the companies that can be formed for home defense should be promptly organized under an intelligent and active officer. The citizens there have made attempts recently to form a corps for defense, but it is stated they have been unsuccessful, for want of a head. A leading citizen of the place states that "it is the general desire that Major Wright, of the ordnance service, be ordered from headquarters to take control of the defense of the place," &c.

Maj. M. H. Wright, ordnance department, is an officer well qualified to perform the duty of the station to which it is "the general desire" of the citizens of Atlanta he should be assigned.

An engineer officer will be instructed to examine at once the approaches to the place, and to take prompt measures, in concert with the officer commanding the forces, to establish proper defenses.

We, in consideration of the great military importance of Atlanta, and its relation to the main lines of railroad connections in the south and southwest, respectfully recommend that authority be given to Maj. M. H. Wright, ordnance officer, to assume control of the defenses and troops at Atlanta, Ga., with power to organize companies into battalions for local defense, as provided for by act approved August 21, 1861, under the regulations established by General Orders, No. 86, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, June 22, 1863.

To give this officer the desired control, we recommend that acting rank, at least as high as lieutenant-colonel, be conferred on him.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel and Chief of Engineer Bureau.
J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

(Submitted by Adjutant and Inspector General to the Secretary of War.)

[Indorsement.]

JULY 14, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Assign Major Wright to temporary rank of colonel, to command any local or other forces now at Atlanta for defense. Local organizations, if further contemplated, should, under an understanding had at the request of the Governor of Georgia with him, be raised on conference with him, under his guidance and general supervision.

J. A. S. [SEDDON,]
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

ATLANTA, GA., *July* 9, 1863.

Col. J. F. GILMER,
Chief of Engineer Bureau:

DEAR BROTHER GILMER: The recent events of the campaign in the south and west make it entirely probable that attempts will be made by Yankee raiding parties to attack this place. I presume it is unnecessary to point out to you the importance of defending it when attacked.

Several attempts have been made by different parties to organize the citizens into a corps for defense, but none have been successful, for want of a head. The provost-marshal and commandant, Major [G. W.] Lee, although a very clever man, is yet unfortunately so situated that he cannot, on account of his social position, command public confidence and respect sufficiently to insure the enrollment of the better portion of the citizens. It is the general desire that Major Wright be ordered (from headquarters) to take control of the defense of the place, and I write now to beg that you will, if possible, have the matter arranged. If you could see the Secretary of War, or Attorney-General, and get this done, it might be the means of saving the town from utter destruction. I have talked over the matter to-day with both General G. W. Smith and Colonel [I. M.] St. John, and they permit me to use their names in assurance to you that this is probably the best that could be done. Colonel St. John is warmly interested, on account of securing his niter interests, and both he and General Smith agree in recommending that Colonel Gorgas be urged to join his name to yours in this application, and also that you recommend Wright to be appointed in charge (without at all interfering with the provost-marshal and post commander), with such provisional rank as the Adjutant and Inspector General may think proper to bestow.

Major Wright is the only officer here who is competent to the details of the job of putting this town in a state of defense. If he is appointed, it will at once convince our people that something serious is to be done, and they will go into it with enthusiasm. In fact, there is a general cry for him. All others have failed because they didn't know how to go to work. If necessary, I could get up a long petition, but I do not suppose it will be necessary.

Please answer this by telegraph, as to the prospect of success. I presume you will know what we want; it is a competent, cool-headed man to take charge. Under Wright we can turn out 2,000 good men. At present all is in confusion.

This is written without Wright's knowledge, but I know he will like it.

Yours, &c.,

G. G. HULL.

HDQRS. ANDERSON'S BRIGADE, WITHERS' DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Taylor's Store, one Mile from Bridgeport, July 15, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: I have to report that my command relieved that of Brigadier-General Jackson, in this vicinity, on the evening of the 13th instant, except two exterior pickets, which were relieved on yesterday, the 14th.

The main body of my command is encamped about half a mile from the railroad bridge—one regiment (Forty-first Mississippi) at Shellmound. I guard the river from the latter point to the mouth of Island Creek, about 5 miles below Bridgeport. Some unimportant changes in the disposition and strength of the guards and pickets were deemed advisable, and were made; others may become necessary as my information of the country, &c., may be increased.

I found no maps or sketches of the country in possession of my predecessor, nor could I get any information from him on that score. A personal reconnaissance, made yesterday, has enabled me to make the changes above referred to. I shall continue to inform myself, and act accordingly.

No enemy has appeared in sight since I arrived. My predecessor reported that on the morning of the 13th, before he was relieved, a body of the enemy's cavalry, 200 or 300, appeared opposite mouth of Battle Creek, but moved on toward Bridgeport and Stevenson.

I will endeavor to make a rough sketch or draught of this vicinage, and forward in a day or two. In the mean time I would be glad to have the accurate sketch by the engineers as soon as possible.

I telegraphed this morning to chief quartermaster for a box-car, to be kept here on switch, loaded with my ordnance. This is important. Please see that the car is sent; it is both necessary for convenience and safety.

My quartermaster, Captain [Thomas B.] Beall, reports that he has been unable to procure forage, except in very small quantities, for the animals of the brigade, since I left Chattanooga. I presume this arises from the fact that the division quartermaster regards my brigade as detached, and does not feel bound to forage its animals. The lieutenant-general commanding assured me that his (the corps) quartermaster should see to this matter, &c. I have instructed Captain Beall to call on the corps quartermaster for supplies in this matter. May I ask that the corps quartermaster be instructed in the premises, &c.?

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, July 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON,
Near Bridgeport:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inclose you the accompanying map,* from which your surroundings will be seen. You will also observe that there is a road across Raccoon Mount-

* Not found.

ain to Trenton, without coming around by the river. There is a cavalry regiment at Bridgeport, subject to your orders. From it you can send scouts across the river to your front to keep you advised. Keep a strong infantry picket on the island at the bridge. The river from Shellmound up to Chattanooga, General Bragg informs the lieutenant-general, is under General Wheeler's observation. You should keep yourself in communication with him. The lieutenant-general is also informed by General Bragg that there is a telegraphic station at Bridgeport.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ANDERSON'S BRIGADE, WITHERS' DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Taylor's Store, Ala., July [15], 1863—12 m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding corps, given at the time my command took up this position, I have stationed guards along the river from Bridgeport to Shellmound, and even below the former and above the latter. I find that there is a guard of 52 men at Running Water Bridge, 1 mile west of Whiteside Station, furnished from Brigadier-General Jackson's command; also a guard of 13 men at bridge over Lookout Creek, and one of 11 men at Chattanooga Creek, near the city of Chattanooga. I have not relieved these guards, because they were not embraced in the district allotted to my command, and now merely report the fact lest they may be withdrawn under some misapprehension, without having their places supplied.

No news of the enemy in my front. The bushwhackers are reported to be concentrating in some force on Waldron's Ridge. I will learn more of their movements and inform you.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 167. } *Richmond, July* 15, 1863.

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XXIII. Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman is assigned to duty with the army under General Bragg, and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
No. 21. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., July* 15, 1863.

By direction of the War Department, Brig. Gen. G. J. Pillow will resume his duties as superintendent of the conscript duty in Alabama,

so much of Tennessee as is within this department, and will extend his supervision over the State of Mississippi. He will open his office at some suitable point, and report, by letter or in person, to General J. E. Johnston.*

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 187. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Chattanooga, July* 15, 1863.

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IV. The Fourth Regiment Alabama Cavalry is specially detailed, and will report to Brigadier-General Pillow for duty.

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By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN., *Chattanooga, July* 15, 1863.

The following officers, having reported for duty, are announced on the staff of the lieutenant-general commanding: Lieut. Col. T. B. Roy, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. D. G. White, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, assistant adjutant-general, department returns; and Capt. T. W. Hunt, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, assistant adjutant and inspector general.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

[T. B. ROY,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ANDERSON'S BRIGADE, WITHERS' DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Taylor's Store, Ala., July 16, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK, *Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:*

MAJOR: I send rough sketch of my surroundings;† very imperfect. For want of skillful draughtsman, I have had to do it myself, and it is my first effort. Some indistinct idea of the country may be obtained from it.

There are two roads by which Trenton, Ga., can be reached without exposure to artillery from the other side of the river, viz, one from Shellmound, up Nicojack Cove, and one from this point by Moore's Spring, &c. The latter is the better road of the two. There is also a road leading out from mouth of Island Creek, but it is perhaps hardly practicable for artillery.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—Since writing above, the map you sent is received.

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* For General Pillow's correspondence, &c., as superintendent of conscription service, see Series IV.

† Not found.

HDQRS. ANDERSON'S BRIGADE, WITHERS' DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Taylor's Store, Ala., July 16, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: I learn that the bridge across Sequatchie River, 4 miles above its mouth, has not yet been destroyed. I presume it was the policy to have prevented a crossing there by the enemy's scout, and that the bridge has been left by inadvertence. I can have it destroyed if the lieutenant-general so directs. At this time it furnishes the only crossing of Sequatchie River for some distance above its mouth. The road from Sweeden's Cove and others cross there, and by this route Shellmound and other points on the Tennessee between this and Chattanooga are reached.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *July* 16, 1863.

Col. M. H. WRIGHT,
Provisional Army of the Confederate States:

COLONEL: A commission has been forwarded to you to-day, conferring the temporary rank of colonel, with orders to assume command of the defenses of Atlanta and of the local or other forces at that point.

I am directed by the Adjutant and Inspector General to say that whatever local organizations are contemplated should be raised (under an understanding with the Governor of Georgia) in conference and co-operation with him, and under his guidance and supervision, and you are expected to employ every proper means to cultivate and maintain with His Excellency the most cordial relations, and invite a constant co-operation in the discharge of the duty devolved upon you. You will, of course, give every possible encouragement to the formation of companies for local service.

Very respectfully, &c.,
SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 189. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 17, 1863.

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IV. Colonel Roddey will guard the several fords of the Tennessee River as far up as Gunter's Landing, and patrol between the fords. He will throw out scouts north of the river to watch and report movements of the enemy.

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By command of General Bragg:
H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 170. } *Richmond, July* 18, 1863.

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XIII. Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, Seventh Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, is assigned to duty as commandant of the troops and defenses at Macon, Ga., and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *July* 18, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER,
Morristown, Jonesborough, or Abingdon:

General Jackson telegraphs me to hold one of Trigg's regiments and the one at Strawberry Plains ready to move at a moment's notice. I received your dispatch from Morristown. Trigg's regiment moves at 12 m. to-morrow. Notify me when to send the one from Strawberry Plains.

Shall I send General Jackson the cavalry regiment promised him? He asks for it, as Pegram's regiment takes Scott's place near Cumberland Gap. Would it not be better to send General Jackson this regiment now?

Answer.

W. F. MASTIN,
[*Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

GLADE SPRING, *July* 18, 1863.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW:

A dispatch from General Williams, who is at Liberty Hill, in Tazewell County, says the enemy, 1,300 strong, encamped last night at Charles Taylor's farm, 5 or 6 miles from Jeffersonville, after having captured [J. E.] Stollings' company at Tug Ridge. General Preston has been informed, to resist an attack.

G. B. CRITTENDEN.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
Taylor's Store, Ala., July 19, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions from corps headquarters, on last night I caused the bridge over Sequatchie River, 4 miles above its mouth and 1½ miles from Jasper, to be destroyed. This duty was performed by Capt. P. H. Rice, with a detachment from his company—Third Confederate Cavalry.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA.,
July 19, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: Scouts returned last night from my front report no enemy in Sequatchie Valley as high up as Dunlap, and none reported above there; none this side of Cowan, except a small force at University Place, and a force, supposed to be one brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, at Anderson's Depot, in Crow Creek Valley. The force at University Place is supposed to be only a small picket; that at Anderson an advance guard, protecting parties at work repairing railroad. This, however, is only scouts' supposition.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 19, 1863.

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that to keep open the line of communication by railroad in the State of Georgia, and protect the public works at Rome and Atlanta, I would recommend that a stockade be built at the several bridges between Chattanooga and Atlanta and between Atlanta and West Point and Columbus. These stockades should be garrisoned by forces varying from 20 to 100 men, according to the size and importance of the bridges they are to defend. The more important stockades should have, in addition, a piece of artillery to aid in their defense. These stockades could be garrisoned by State troops and nonconscripts, or men unfit for field service. Timber for temporary trestle bridges should be selected, cut and squared, and left scattered in the woods, convenient to the bridges. The railroad companies might be required to do this work. At Rome and Atlanta rifle-pits should be thrown up, and one or more small redoubts or stockades built on commanding points. A few pieces of artillery should be put in these stockades or redoubts (inferior artillery would answer). The moral effect of fortifications and artillery in position would be very beneficial in deterring raids. Troops could be organized for local defense at Rome and Atlanta, which could be re-enforced in time of need from State troops or troops from this army. The stockades referred to on the railroads could likewise be re-enforced in case of emergency. With these defenses and one division of cavalry at Gadsden, Ala., and another at Rome and Calhoun, Ga., to promptly follow up raids from the enemy, Georgia would be quite secure from the cavalry of General Rosecrans' army.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

JULY 19, 1863.

General S. B. BUCKNER, *Abingdon:*

Jackson's infantry bridge guard, about 240 men, left on train to-day just behind one of Trigg's regiments, and before the other, for Zollicoffer.

His artillery bridge guard, with their guns, were left here, as the engine could not pull all, but will leave in the morning and join the infantry command at Zollicoffer. Colonel [R. C.] Trigg, with his two regiments, will be telegraphed to join you at Abingdon. The regiment at Strawberry Plains held in readiness to move when you order it. Colonel [J. S.] Scott has been notified. If any cause should detain Jackson's command, Trigg is ordered to leave one of his regiments at Zollicoffer until Jackson's command comes up.

W. F. MASTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *July* 19, 1863.

General S. B. BUCKNER, *Bristol:*

Trigg's two regiments will leave at 12 m. to-day. General Jackson's command from Loudon and Charleston is here, and will leave between 12 o'clock to-day and to-morrow morning. General Bragg has telegraphed, and all the engines on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad are sent him. The delay here was caused by want of engines, as three are in the shop undergoing repairs.

W. F. MASTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General PEGRAM, *Sweet Water:*

Send a good regiment immediately to relieve [Col. G. W.] McKenzie at Cumberland Gap. Send the smallest Georgia regiment to report to General Jackson at Jonesborough, and move all your effective cavalry to vicinity of Bell's Bridge, on Clinton road, still guarding the front toward Wartburg. In haste. Answer.

TH. CLAIBORNE.

JULY 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel [J. W. A.] SANFORD,
Commanding Cumberland Gap:

The enemy, 1,300 strong, are at Mount Airy, Va., with no artillery. He may attempt to cross mountains in your vicinity. Keep on the alert, keeping communication with cavalry along the mountains toward Clinton; also with what forces General Preston may have above you. Notify officer commanding at Big Creek Gap of the movements of the enemy.

W. F. MASTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 19, 1863.

Col. R. C. TRIGG, *Jonesborough, or Bristol:*

If any cause should delay General Jackson's small command on train behind your regiment, let one of your regiments wait at Zollicoffer until it comes up, and with the other go and join General Buckner at Abingdon, leaving orders for the regiment you leave to join you as soon as Jackson's command reaches Zollicoffer.

W. F. MASTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 152. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Chattanooga, Tenn., July* 19, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill is assigned to the command of the Second Corps (late Hardee's). This corps will henceforth be known as Hill's corps.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA., *July* 20, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: A staff officer of Brigadier-General [J. K.] Jackson's command came down this morning with orders to relieve all the guards from that command from Shellmound to Chattanooga.

My instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding the corps required me to guard the river, road, and bridges from Shellmound to Bridgeport. In accordance with those instructions, I have placed guards at the various crossings, &c., from Island Creek, 5 miles below Bridgeport, to a bridge 3 miles above Shellmound. I am under the impression that it will be much more convenient to guard the points above me by details from some command at Chattanooga, at least the bridges over Lookout and Chattanooga Creeks. The latter is in the suburbs of Chattanooga. Also at Kelly's Ferry, &c.

I have heretofore asked instructions as to these points, but as yet have not received your favor. Please let me know the pleasure of the lieutenant-general commanding on these points.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 20, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that you are fully authorized to impress such horses as may be necessary and suitable for your command, and to furnish the same to privates of your command at the prices of such impressment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU,
July 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff:

Dr. Yandell, who was left as surgeon in charge of hospitals at Shelbyville, came through Huntsville on yesterday, and was put across the river at Whitesburg. He says that before he left Huntsville a force, supposed to consist of about 4,000 cavalry, left in the direction of Florence. The hotel-keeper, whom I know to be a patriot, says he heard some offi-

cers say that their purpose was to cross near Florence in their transports, which would meet them there. Their pontoons have not yet arrived. I have sent a courier to Colonel Roddey, informing him of this movement. I think the two regiments of cavalry that have been ordered here can be supplied with oats and wheat for their animals in this valley for two weeks, when roasting-ears will be ripe, but it will be impossible for the men to subsist without the salt meat which I have asked for, and also some salt.

I would suggest that as a means of transporting prisoners who may be captured below, and also of transporting supplies, that the boats running between Rome and Gadsden be ordered to make two or three trips a week, instead of one, as now. This will be the most expeditious route of communicating with me in the future, and I request that the general will so order it. I reckon the present line of couriers is the most expeditious mode of transmitting dispatches. As I remarked in a former dispatch, I am satisfied the enemy intend crossing the river if he can possibly do so. His attempting to cross near Florence indicates his intention to attack General Johnson's rear, and I therefore renew the application that General Johnson's brigade be sent here. This is the best point for protecting his and your own rear.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Abstract from return of the troops in Department No. 2, General Braxton Bragg commanding, for July 20, 1863; headquarters Chattanooga, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	22	.. ....	.....	22	24	24
Polk's corps:						
Infantry	1,293	14,046	13,812	17,710	25,459	25,771
Cavalry	10	135	135	160	217	301
Artillery	33	761	743	868	971	941
Total Polk's corps	1,336	14,942	14,690	18,738	26,647	27,013
Hardee's corps:						
Infantry	1,150	12,453	12,240	16,616	24,121	24,736
Cavalry	10	119	119	158	205	205
Artillery	28	638	630	775	877	876
Total Hardee's corps	1,188	13,210	12,989	17,549	25,203	25,817
Jackson's brigade:						
Infantry	112	1,449	1,421	1,876	2,380	2,404
Artillery	8	146	143	160	189	187
Total Jackson's brigade	120	1,595	1,564	2,036	2,569	2,591
Artillery Reserve	25	408	389	483	546	567
Infantry with Artillery Reserve	19	204	195	259	342	364
Total	44	612	584	742	888	931
Pickett's company Sappers and Miners	4	101	101	105	109	109
General Bragg's cavalry escort	8	165	165	182	213	213
Total	12	266	266	287	322	322

Abstract from return of the troops in Department No. 2, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
Wheeler's corps:						
Cavalry	442	4,975	4,937	6,791	15,481	15,334
Artillery	4	126	125	155	382	382
Forrest's division:						
Cavalry	285	3,387	3,338	4,562	6,664	6,527
Artillery	6	129	125	145	192	206
Total	737	8,617	8,525	11,653	22,719	22,449
Total Army of Tennessee	3,459	39,242	38,618	51,027	78,372	79,147
District of Northern Alabama:						
Cavalry	108	1,576	1,566	1,966	3,341	3,341
Artillery	2	59	58	76	134	134
Total District of Northern Alabama	110	1,635	1,624	2,042	3,475	3,475
Provost battalion, Atlanta	13	155	154	262	305	226
Grand total Department No. 2	3,582	41,032	40,396	53,331	82,152	82,848

CHATTANOOGA, *July* 21, 1863.

[General BEAUREGARD:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: Accept my thanks for the copy of your letter to our friend Johnston,* and your indorsement of the 7th instant.† Our views in regard to what ought to have been done in this country are identical. Failing to impress the idea on others who control, I was put strictly on the defensive, and have struggled with insufficient force until at length depleted so far that safety compelled me to fall back.

Rosecrans refused to give me battle, except on his own terms, and those I would not accept. Unable to carry out my own views of pushing the campaign in Tennessee, and feeling the weakness of our dispersion, I fell back to this line, and reported for orders on 1st July. Twice since have I reported no enemy following, and asked for orders for this army. No response, and yet Johnston, within five days of me, is falling back day by day, yielding ground we cannot recover, and without which we cannot survive. By this time this whole army could have been in Mississippi and a victory won. As it is, we may expect to be destroyed in detail. What a sad result to affairs at Vicksburg and Port Hudson! An army closed in, besieged, and starved in the midst of abundance. Several times I tried to impress the idea of your arrangements of last year, but to no effect. Fortified places I felt were to be held by small garrisons, and armies held for the field, but the rule is reversed. An army is backed up against a river by a force it cannot fight and in a place from which it cannot escape.

These things are too sad to dwell on. May God protect and defend you in your trials.

Very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

* See Beauregard to Johnston, May 15, p. 836 † Not found.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, July 21, 1863.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: You will remember when I was in Richmond, in November last, I submitted to you, in conversation, a programme for increasing our armies and accumulating reserves. The existing condition of our affairs calls for efforts in that direction more than at any previous time, and the perils which surround us require that whatever is done should be done quickly. I therefore venture to recall to you the plan proposed. We are all agreed that there are men enough in the Confederacy capable of military service, and subject to military duty, to build up our armies to a point strong enough to defy our enemies and achieve our independence, if they could be reached and brought into the field. Efforts are being made to accomplish this, but they are entirely inadequate. Something more concentrated, direct, and stringent is required, and the plan proposed, it is believed, will meet the case.

My proposition was to establish a department or bureau, to be called the department or bureau of reserves, to be either a separate organization or under the direction of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, to which the work proposed should be directly and exclusively intrusted. At the head of this there should be a general officer of high grade, of competent capacity and aptitude. His field should be the whole of the States of the Confederacy. This chief of the department should be supported by a sufficient number of officers detailed from the different armies in the field—picked men of capacity and energy, with such other qualifications as should fit them for that duty. His headquarters should be at some accessible point near the geographical center of the Confederacy. He should be required to subdivide his field into convenient parts or subordinate districts, and to place competent officers at the head of each. In his hands should be placed all the machinery of conscription, and he should be held directly responsible for turning out into the field every man liable to military duty. Besides the duty of conscripting, he should be charged with that of recovering volunteers absent without leave and deserters, and restoring them to their several commands. To accomplish these duties thoroughly, he should be intrusted with ample powers—all that could be given him under the law. He should be charged also with exercising a general and special surveillance over all officers and soldiers absent from their commands, and, in short, be the chief of the military police of the Confederacy—to arrest and return all stragglers of every grade, whether in town or country. To these duties might be added that of supplying commanders of armies or military strongholds with negro laborers, to be employed either as teamsters or to be employed on public works on the requisition of such commanders. Negroes so employed would be equal to an addition of so many effectives to each army corps.

I beg leave also respectfully to submit that the practicability of such a plan is no longer a matter of speculation. It has been for several months past in practical and successful operation in the department commanded by General Bragg. He has organized such a bureau for his own department, at the head of which he has placed a general officer (Brigadier-General Pillow) who has shown himself in every way eminently competent for the discharge of the duties assigned him, and the very remarkable results following and flowing from his labors have demonstrated its feasibility, and the eminent value of such an organization.

I have now respectfully to renew the recommendation submitted in November last, and to suggest that Brigadier-General Pillow be appointed to the office of chief of the department proposed, and, as it is important to give to his labors the greatest efficiency, I suggest that he be promoted to the office of major-general. No officer could have proved himself more capable, faithful, and efficient than General Pillow has done in the performance of the duties assigned him by General Bragg in Department No. 2, and it is not to be doubted that his zeal and efficiency would be increased in the larger sphere by additional promotion. My well-considered opinion is that if General Pillow were made a major-general, and placed at the head of such a bureau, with larger powers, no measures could be devised which could compare with this for increasing and strengthening the armies of the Confederacy. He has a peculiar fitness for such an office, and possesses a combination of faculties and qualifications which make him specially suited to its duties; and his industry and energy would make his presence promptly felt. I have been informed that the duties assigned General Pillow by General Bragg, in Department No. 2, of which I have been speaking, and which were suspended by the War Department, have been renewed by an order from the same Department. The proposition now submitted looks only to the extension of General Pillow's field of labor, with increased rank, to the whole Confederacy. The machinery and experience necessary are already in his possession, and I believe he could manage the whole field as easily as he could a part.

Under a deep conviction that the measure proposed would be productive of the most important and valuable results, at this trying crisis, in increasing and strengthening our armies, I venture to present and press it on the attention of the War Department.

I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsements.]

CHATTANOOGA, *July* 22, 1863.

My views on this subject are fully before the Department. We cannot retrieve the losses of the past, but prompt adoption of the remedies suggested may do much to save the future.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 28, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The machinery here suggested is the same that exists in the bureau of conscription. The recommendation is substantially to place General Pillow at the head of that bureau, and, instead of disabled and infirm officers, to give efficient and select officers as assistants in the various departments. The latter would undoubtedly be an improvement on the present plan, but the commanders of the army have not been willing to submit to such details. It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable to strengthen the hands of the bureau of con-

scription by placing under its control more efficient officers than can be had from the best of disabled officers, and consider General Pillow's wishes to be at the head of the bureau.

J. A. C. [CAMPBELL],
Assistant Secretary of War.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA., *July* 21, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: No enemy has appeared in view of my pickets in this front as yet. Scouts continue to report a brigade of infantry and a regiment of cavalry just beyond Stevenson, with guards at the various bridges, not destroyed, beyond that point. On Sunday afternoon a locomotive, with two stock cars attached and filled with about a company of troops, cautiously advanced from Stevenson in this direction to the bridge over Widow's Creek, and returned in a few moments. The scout could not say whether or no the troops were left at the bridge. Only yesterday I learned that this bridge over Widow's Creek had not been destroyed. Deeming it of some importance that it should at once be made useless to the enemy, I at once, yesterday afternoon, dispatched a small party to accomplish the work. At this moment (12 m.) I have not heard whether or not the expedition was successful, though a light seen in that direction last night indicates that it was. I do not expect the party to return till to-night.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Trenton, Ga., July 21, 1863.

Lieutenant [W. E.] WAILES,
Aide-de-Camp and A. A. A. G., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

LIEUTENANT: Lieutenant-Colonel [J. S.] Prather, with 230 men of the Eighth Confederate Regiment, is on his way to establish the line of pickets on the Tennessee River, between Gunter's Landing and Decatur. He is fully instructed touching the destruction of large boats, giving information promptly to right and left, and to General Wheeler and myself of any movement of the enemy scouting in front across the river, patrolling the river between ferries and fords, and picketing at those ferries and crossing places. He was instructed, if it could be done, to impress citizens' wagons beyond the river, and haul corn to the bank to supply his wants. I omitted, however, to enjoin upon him the importance of arresting all deserters and stragglers. I will early to-morrow dispatch a courier with orders on this subject.

I leave early in the morning, and will reach the vicinity of Gadsden Saturday. I may halt a day or two near Turkeytown, if forage is to be had, and think, from inquiry, that my best location will be at or near Alexandria, about equally distant from Gadsden and Jacksonville. Colonel [John T.] Morgan thinks we can get 1,000 recruits. I hope so. It is thought we can mount the whole command.

Very respectfully,
WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

RICHMOND, *July* 22, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

After full consideration of the correspondence between the Executive, yourself, and General Buckner, it has been decided to extend your command over the department of General Buckner, and to constitute yours a separate and independent command. General Buckner will, however, still continue to correspond directly with this office.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

(A similar letter sent to General Buckner.)

RICHMOND, *July* 22, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

In view of the telegram sent you yesterday, it is desirable to learn, before issuing the order, what you consider would be the proper geographical limits of your command, south and west.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

PRIVATE.] CHATTANOOGA, *July* 22, 1863.

[General LEE:?]

DEAR GENERAL: You will excuse me for addressing you privately, because in no other way can I say to you candidly what you ought to know. The depots, work-shops, and magazines at Atlanta are in great danger. Expeditions of a formidable character are preparing for their destruction, and, if successful, may even move on to our powder works at Augusta. I am advised that General Rosecrans has the fullest information on all these points, derived in a great measure from our own newspapers. They have already advised him fully of my dispositions, especially the cavalry posted to cover these points.

Atlanta is the great point of most importance dependent on this army for protection. I feel its weakness and exposed condition, utterly indefensible by present arrangements. But, as these arrangements have been made by the War Department without consulting me, and my efforts on two occasions to improve them have been disapproved and my orders countermanded, I feel unwilling to incur the displeasure of the Department again. No harm, however, can arise from my saying what I feel to you on this subject, privately, and, if you think proper, you may use the information in any way or suppress it. Capt. G. W. Lee may be fully worthy of the confidence he enjoys, but, from a close observation of his career since the commencement of this war, when he reported to me at Pensacola, I have been unable to find his merits. But, admitting his capacity, he has no means for the necessary end, and he cannot procure or create them. Unable to supersede him, I cannot send troops to report to him, as their officers will rank him. You will see and appreciate my embarrassment.

Why the Department should erect this independent command within my geographical department it is unnecessary for me to inquire, but, feeling the anxiety I do on the subject, you will excuse me for this unusual course. I should not be held blameless in case of disaster, though my correspondence will show my endeavors to bring about some change.

I have ample means, and only desire to be allowed to use them or send them to some one more capable of doing so.

For two months my health has been anything but good. Long continued and excessive labor of mind and body have produced its natural result on a frame not robust at best. Were it possible, I should seek some repose, but at present I see no hope. Should affairs here allow it, I propose spending a part of my time at Ringgold, Ga., 20 miles off, on the Atlanta Railroad, where there is mineral water highly recommended for me.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 194. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Chattanooga, Tenn., July* 22, 1863.

I. Major-General Withers is assigned to the duty of organizing, instructing, and stationing the forces recently called out by the President in the State of Alabama. He is charged with the protection of the railroad from West Point to Demopolis. He will take with him his present adjutant-general, and make Montgomery his headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, July 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General MANEY,
Commanding Cheatham's Division:

GENERAL: The bridges to be guarded on the railroad between this point and Shellmound are reported by General Anderson to be as follows: The first bridge south of Shellmound is known as Running Water Bridge, and is 1 mile from Whiteside Station; the second is known as Lookout Creek Bridge, and the third as Chattanooga Creek Bridge. The guards at these three bridges are from Brigadier-General Jackson's brigade. The lieutenant-general directs me to furnish you, as information, the number of men at present guarding the above-mentioned bridges. At the first, 52 men; at the second, 13; and at the third, 11.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 194. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Chattanooga, Tenn., July* 22, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. General Wheeler is assigned to the command of all the cavalry west of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, so as to include the command of Colonel Roddey. He will proceed at once to establish his headquarters at Gadsden, Ala., and take measures to intercept and de-

stroy all raids. He will watch all crossings of Tennessee River, and give early information of movements of the enemy.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *July* 23, 1863.

S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Follow the line of railroad, via Atlanta, from this point to the northern boundary of Alabama, thence north to Tennessee River, and down that stream to its mouth.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA., *July* 23, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: On the 21st instant a staff officer of Brigadier-General Jackson came down the road for the purpose of relieving the guards from his command above Shellmound and that had not been relieved by me. My instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding required me to guard the river "from Shellmound to Bridgeport." On arrival here, I proceeded to relieve General Jackson's pickets at the points embraced in my district. When the staff officer withdrew the guards above Shellmound on the 22d, I deemed it necessary to have the bridges guarded at least as high up the road as Lookout Creek, and therefore sent guards to all the bridges that high up, leaving only the bridge over Chattanooga Creek unguarded. I reported to you the situation, and requested that these bridges, at least from Falling Water to Lookout, inclusive, should be guarded by details from some command at or near Chattanooga. You will observe that the guard at Lookout Bridge is about 20 miles from the regiment from which it is taken, at Shellmound.

Please let me know the pleasure of the lieutenant-general commanding in regard to this matter.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA., *July* 23, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: Scouts continue to report no enemy this side the mountain. McCook is at Winchester, holding Cowan and the advanced position of Anderson Depot and bridges over Crow Creek, with pickets at University Place.

I have not yet learned that the enemy are repairing the Memphis and Charleston road from Stevenson to Huntsville, but will endeavor to be informed on this point soon. The Nashville and Chattanooga road has been repaired to Stevenson. Indeed, I cannot learn that any of the bridges this side of Elk River have ever been destroyed.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Chattanooga, July 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor, herewith inclosed, to transmit to you an extract from the letter of Colonel Gorgas, of 18th instant:

The circular of June 22, limiting the issue of ammunition to 3 [?] rounds per man per month, is rendered absolutely necessary by the scarcity of lead, and if we cannot keep up the supply to 140 rounds per man, I hope you will understand that it is from causes beyond my control.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

In pursuance of the above, I most respectfully request that order be given to husband ammunition with greatest care.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. OLADOWSKI.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, July 23, 1863.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: The late raid has detained Colonel [George B.] Hodge, who will probably leave in about one week from now, his horses needing some rest for the present. His line of march will be by Irving and Richmond.

The enemy's force on Pound Gap and Mount Sterling road is mostly at mouth of Beaver Creek, numbering some 1,500 or 2,000. The major-general commanding, while relying entirely on your own judgment in conducting movements, and being of the opinion that you will be guided by the facts that develop themselves during your absence, would call your attention to the following facts:

1st. The object of the expedition is to destroy the communications and supplies of the enemy, as far as possible, and to gather as many cattle, horses, and mules as can conveniently be sent to this department.

2d. You will establish a commission for the appraisement of horses, which may be needed to replace such horses as may give out in your command. The price to be paid for such horses must not exceed the price paid under similar circumstances by the United States troops. The currency used will be Confederate notes, and should the quartermaster exhaust the funds in his hands, you will pay by giving scrip and certificates of purchase; the value of disabled horses left with parties of whom serviceable horses have been taken will be deducted from the price assessed by your commissioners.

3d. If, in penetrating the country, you should approach Bryantsville or Hickman Bridge, and find the enemy's supplies sufficiently ill-guarded, it will be well to destroy them.

4th. It will be well to send cattle and stock collected, every two days, under escort to the rear.

General Morgan seems to be trying to cross the Ohio River near Maysville or Big Sandy. You can hardly rely upon co-operation on his part.

With my best wishes for the entire success of your expedition, I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.]

P. S.—Three hundred horses of the First Tennessee (Colonel Carter's) Regiment are ordered to Loudon.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE, &C.,
Taylor's Store, Ala., July 24, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: I have nothing to report from this vicinity more than that a force of 400 or 500 of the enemy's cavalry came down near Bridgeport yesterday, scouting, &c.; were seen opposite mouth Island Creek in the morning, and near Battle Creek late in the afternoon. They did not show themselves on the bank of the river. Citizens on that side of the river say they arrested and took off with them one or two citizens, who were found thrashing wheat in their fields.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JULY 24, 1863.—For Harris to Seddon, in reference to requisition for local defense troops, see Series IV.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS,
July 24, 1863.

With unfeigned diffidence, the undersigned succeeds the able and distinguished soldier who so long commanded this gallant corps, honoring it by his name and his leadership, and being, in turn, honored by its noble bearing and glorious achievements.

The example set me makes plain my path of duty, and the corps has but to continue the same consistent line of good conduct and propriety which has always characterized it.

Believing, as I do, that rowdyism and insubordination are fruitful sources of trouble in camp, and bad behavior in battle, I will insist upon strict discipline. All will be expected and required to render a prompt and literal compliance with the requirements of law and authority.

Soldiers, a brutal and ruthless enemy, flushed with success, is pressing everywhere upon our wasted territory, seeking to carry fire and sword to our once happy homes, and, instead of rising with renewed energy to drive off the insolent invaders, thousands and tens of thousands of able-bodied young men have skulked from the field under the provisions of the exemption bill. Regardless of the interests, the safety, and the honor of the country, those miserable creatures are only concerned about securing their worthless carcasses from Yankee bullets. Let these poor poltroons go. The Confederacy looks in her hour of trial to your shattered ranks, and appeals to your manhood for that grand exhibition of courage, fidelity, and patience which won for our forefathers the priceless boon of liberty.

You will have many and sore trials, but, with unwavering trust in a God of truth and justice, and with an unconquerable determination to be free, you will be able to transmit the same inestimable blessing to your descendants.

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The President has received a communication from the presidents of each of the leading railroads in your department, manifesting serious apprehension lest, in the course of military operations, the defense and protection of their roads should be abandoned by the Government, and earnestly entreating that, in the event of such contingency being contemplated, they may receive early previous notice, so as to be enabled to save as much as possible of the rolling-stock and movable property of their roads. Their apprehensions, though not very clearly expressed, seem based on the supposition that, from military exigencies, your department, or a large portion of it, may be abandoned to the enemy. As you are aware, no such thought has been entertained by the Government, and only the last necessity will induce the abandonment of any material part of your most important department. Still, to quiet such apprehensions, the President has given the assurance of his fixed purpose to maintain your department and lend all the protection possible to their roads, and has added the promise that you would be instructed, in case of any abandonment through overruling necessity, they should receive as early notice as the exigencies of the occasion would allow. You will, therefore, bear this application in remembrance. Do all in your power to allay such unreasonable apprehensions, and in the unfortunate event, not anticipated, of a compulsory abandonment or any movement of your forces exposing their roads to peculiar danger, you will, with all the prudence and secrecy practicable, endeavor to give the presidents of such roads timely warning.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, July 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I had the honor to forward yesterday the tabular statement asked for by telegram of July 23. This statement can only show a temporary distribution and location of the troops in my command, the organization of which I found, on my arrival here, to be at least very incomplete. Thorough changes had to be made; but from the great extent of country to be defended with inadequate forces, the proximity of the enemy, and the civil state of this department, such changes could be effected only gradually. The late raids of the enemy into East Tennessee and Western Virginia, as well as the call for reenforcements made by General Bragg not long ago, have retarded considerably the intended organization of the troops.

There is at present an urgent necessity existing for having the several mountain gaps, and certain points along the railroad line, fortified in a way that will exclude all chance for a possible success of another raid.

Such fortifications require labor, which, in this department, can only be furnished by detailing whole regiments for fatigue service, which circumstances will account for the temporary location of a large force of troops at certain points that, as soon as the works now progressing

satisfactorily will be completed, will no longer require garrisons strong beyond proportion. The following general disposition is intended to be made of the several brigades:

1st. Frazer's brigade will guard the mountain passes from Cumberland Gap to Winter Gap.

2d. Trigg's brigade will be concentrated at Bell's Bridge, 9 miles from here, at the intersection of the Clinton road and Kentucky Railroad.

3d. Gracie's brigade will be concentrated at Blain's Cross-Roads

4th. Jackson's brigade will guard the railroad east of Knoxville.

5th. Preston's brigade will remain in its present district.

6th. The three cavalry brigades will be employed according to circumstances.

7th. Artillery will be stationed with the brigades, except Leyden's battery of reserve artillery, for which a desirable and central location will be selected.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[S. B. BUCKNER,]
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 25, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

General Cooper submits to me your letter of the 22d instant. The retention of Major [G. W.] Lee as commandant of the post at Atlanta is not considered nor intended as any interference with your appropriate command in your department. You say you have ample means to protect and defend that important point. You are expected and instructed so to do; nor is the displacement of Major Lee deemed necessary to such end.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA., *July* 25, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: I have nothing to report from this front to-day, save that Capt. Daniel Clayton, Third Confederate Cavalry, commanding picket at Larkin's Landing, on the Tennessee River, reports the whole force of the enemy which was at Huntsville to have left, "going in the direction of Tullahoma." Heretofore reported to you by telegraph.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS, *July* 25, 1863.

Major-General STEWART, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I am desired to say that the staff of the lieutenant-general commanding will be announced as soon as it is definitely settled.

Meanwhile I may mention the names of the officers already on duty: Maj. J. W. Ratchford, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Ewing, acting chief quartermaster; and First Lieut. J. A. Reid and First Lieut. R. H. Morrison, aides-de-camp.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *July* 25, 1863.

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Cannot rely upon more than 800 men and a battery of eight guns for city defense. Hope to get more from citizen organizations. Please advise me from what point (Rome, Kingston, &c.) I can rely upon getting accurate information. Please give me the names of officers commanding at these points, that I may know what to rely upon. How far toward Atlanta will scouts from the army operate?

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding Troops, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 176. } *Richmond, Va., July* 25, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. The Department of East Tennessee is merged in the Department of Tennessee, which will be separate and independent, reporting directly to this office.

VII. The limits of the Department of Tennessee * will embrace the country now included in the Department of East Tennessee and west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina, and a line running south to the Georgia Railroad; thence along the lines of railroad, via Atlanta, to West Point, and from that place north to the Tennessee River, and down that stream to its mouth.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, July 26, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Before the date of the dispatch from the honorable Secretary of War of the 25th instant, on the subject of the defense of Atlanta, I had sent troops to the vicinity of that important depot, and made such other arrangements as were practicable for its defense. The question of the command, "where different bodies of troops happen to join and

* See also Cooper to Johnston, August 12, p. 964.

do duty together" will be avoided by the distinguished officer who goes there under the expressed wishes of the War Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA., *July* 26, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: A party of the enemy's cavalry, about 300, appeared on the bank of the river yesterday evening, opposite the cavalry pickets, at Caperton's Ferry, and fired about 100 rounds without effect, and then retired. Nothing else has occurred in this front since last communication.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
[*Chattanooga*], *July* 26, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

MY DEAR SIR: Of our falling back to this place I have to say I thought it judicious, and advised it. It was accomplished in good order, and without loss. I had 400 effectives more on arriving than when I left Shelbyville, men returning from hospitals, &c. I may have left 500 men in Tennessee; I do not think it will be more; they are still coming in.

The enemy has made no demonstration as yet of a purpose to follow immediately. The raid talked of from Huntsville amounts thus far to nothing. I doubt if they will attempt it. It was said to be in Alabama or Georgia.

In reflecting on the situation, which is critical, my mind, after careful consideration, finds not much relief in prosecuting our campaign in the west on the present plan, and I think I can see relief in a change, which I beg leave respectfully to submit for your consideration. Operating in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama must be attended with extreme difficulty for the enemy, as for our own troops, too, for the next six weeks. It is said, on creditable authority, that Grant has found it impracticable to move from Jackson eastward, for the want of water, and has fallen back to the Mississippi, at Vicksburg. One of his corps (McPherson's) is reported gone up the river on its way to Richmond; the others are reported preparing to move on Mobile. Suppose that to be so. I presume it is not believed that the force under Johnston, whatever its exact amount may be, can contend successfully against the armies of Grant and Banks combined, or even Grant alone. The consequence must be that, sooner or later, Mobile will succumb, and Alabama, in spite of Johnston, be overrun. If that be so, then could there not be a better use made of Johnston's army than employing it simply in checking Grant's advance? I think there could. Suppose a small detachment be left simply to hold important places in observation and to afford nuclei for State troops to rally upon in Alabama, and the whole of Johnston's force were thrown to this point, to which also add

all of Buckner's force, this would bring up this army to between 70,000 and 80,000 strong. With such a force thus concentrated, we could move upon Rosecrans with a success which would be satisfactory. We could, in my opinion, crush him, and could move over the field in Tennessee, and repossess it; then seize Columbus and Island No. 5, and cut Grant's communications. By repossessing Memphis, we could place ourselves in communication with the troops of the trans-Mississippi, and be prepared to move down upon Grant from above. This would obliterate the prestige of his Vicksburg conquest, and with Rosecrans out of the way, and this army and the troops of the trans Mississippi united upon his line of communications, would place him at our mercy. In the mean time, if we were successful, as I think we should be, against Rosecrans, we might procure arms for Pemberton's command, to be thrown forward as rapidly as armed. Supposing the concentration made and the forward movement ordered, I can see no obstacle to success against Rosecrans. The only objection that presents itself is the leaving Alabama, via Mobile, open to the enemy. This must be risked in the hands of a small force with the State troops, and, if overrun, that calamity could not be compared in importance with the successes indicated elsewhere.

These views find favor in the most intelligent circles here, and they are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

I remain, very truly, your friend,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—I have within the last few days addressed a letter to Adjutant-General Cooper on the subject of a plan for securing promptly the means of increasing and strengthening our armies, to which I beg leave to ask your attention.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Chattanooga, Tenn., July* 26, 1863.

The following changes are made on the staff of the general commanding the Army of the Tennessee and Department No. 2: Col. J. B. Sale having been appointed a member of the military court, Hill's corps, is relieved from duty as judge-advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel Walter resumes his position as judge-advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel Brent is appointed adjutant-general, and Surg. T. G. Richardson is appointed medical inspector.

By command of General Bragg:

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA., *July* 27, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: A small party of the enemy's cavalry made a dash this morning about 10 o'clock at the steamer Paint Rock, while loading at Bridgeport, but was quickly repulsed by the company of sharpshooters under Captain [W. W.] Tucker, who had been deployed to protect her. For some reason not yet explained, she was delayed in her arrival here, not

arriving in time to load last night, which might have been done had she arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, as appointed. I have given orders an hour ago for her to leave for Chattanooga, and presume by this time she is under way. No one hurt on our side.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA., *July* 28, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: A force of the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be a regiment, appeared at Bridgeport this morning and discharged a few desultory shots at our pickets on the island; then retired beyond the hill and formed line of battle. Since this last maneuver on their part I have no intelligence from them, but am of the opinion that they have retired. It is, perhaps, a force sent there to capture the steamer which lay there yesterday. Finding she had gone, they will probably return or scout along up the river in search of something.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MORTON, MISS., *July* 28, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Can the Army of Mississippi be spared 250,000 pounds of bacon from the Georgia depots? If so, please order.

By command of General Johnston:

A. D. BANKS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
July 31, 1863.

The Army of Tennessee has been very largely subsisted from the Georgia resources, under arrangements made with General Johnston last spring. Those stores, which have been looked to for supplying the troops of the east, have become fearfully depleted, as has been shown to the Secretary of War heretofore and recently. The resources available for the Army of Mississippi are at this time more promising than those open to the armies of Virginia and Tennessee.

Prior to the fall of Vicksburg, and subsequent to the abandonment of the stores at Jackson, a statement of which is herewith sent for the Secretary's information, there was confidence of a plentiful supply. There ought to be a large quantity of cattle in Mississippi. Orders for the introduction of Texas cattle have been constant, and, although interrupted, large numbers have come over. The oxen of the ruined places and the country cattle have not all been destroyed, and can be made available. No bacon can be spared. The necessities here are paramount. In addition to this application of Asst. Adjt. Gen. A. D. Banks to the Secretary of War for 250,000 pounds, Capt. J. T. Shaaff

asks the Commissary-General for 500,000 pounds; both telegrams dated from the same place; the first dated 28th instant, and the second the 30th instant.

Respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

ATLANTA, GA., *July* 28, 1863.

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In answer to your dispatch of yesterday, which I replied to by telegraph, I beg to inform the general commanding that my authority from the War Department gives me entire control over the troops, local and others, belonging to this post, and places Major [G. W.] Lee under my control, but, in consideration of my duties with the arsenal, &c., which are very onerous, it is not intended to assume the discharge of the details of post duty; but, exercising a supervision over the whole, and locating, in connection with the engineer officers, the works, and organizing the local troops, I retain Major Lee as commandant of the post, causing him to report to me, &c.; but my orders are full as regards my position. It will take me some time to clean up matters here and get a little regulated, which I am now trying to do. I desire to say that General Walthall has a thorough and entirely satisfactory understanding, and you may be sure I will give no trouble in the way of petty annoyances and squabbles about authority, position, &c. The desire of the Department was no doubt to have a head, and not such a variety of heads, at this post. Considering my other labors, I wish that they had put some one else here; but as it is I shall do the best I can.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding Troops, &c.

TAYLOR'S STORE, NEAR BRIDGEPORT, ALA.,
July 29, 1863—12 m.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: A regiment of Yankee cavalry, with one piece of artillery, appeared at Bridgeport early this morning, exchanging a few shots with our pickets, and firing four shots from the artillery at the bridge, all without damage. At about 10 o'clock they retired beyond the hill, out of view. The officer commanding our pickets on the island thinks they are still near at hand, but it is probable they have returned to Stevenson. A scout, returned from Stevenson yesterday evening, which place he left on Monday, reports one regiment of cavalry and a brigade of infantry, with four pieces of artillery, at that place. No other force this side of Cowan on the railroad, except guards at the various bridges. Major-General Sheridan in command at Cowan. My scouts in Sequatchie Valley, 20 miles above the mouth of Sequatchie River, had no information of our cavalry in that region up to 12 yesterday.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

N. B.—Trains run daily to Stevenson now.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, July 29, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to advise you that the enemy is pressing the command of Colonel Roddey.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, July 29, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 24th instant, asking authority to recruit owners and overseers of slaves, who have been exempted heretofore, in the cavalry, the general commanding directs me to say that he cannot confer such power.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE, *July* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General [A. E.] JACKSON:

GENERAL: Information has been received at these headquarters that about 200 bushwhackers are expected to meet and control the election to be held on August 6 on the waters of Big Creek, southeast of Newport about 15 miles. The point is in Cocke County, thirteenth civil district. The major-general commanding directs that you have a sufficient force sent secretly, if possible, to arrest [such] persons and prevent illegal voting.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 29, 1863.

General W. J. HARDEE, *Morton, Miss.:*

Do the necessities of your situation allow any, and what portion, of the forces under your immediate command to be sent to the aid of General Bragg? Prepare such force, if disposable, for early movement. In General Johnston's absence, I telegraph you direct.

J. A. SEDDON.

MORTON, MISS., *July* 30, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

Lieutenant-General Hardee has just shown me your dispatch of yesterday. Since his dispatch to you of this morning, he has received from an officer of scouts a report contradicting the information communicated in it. We have, therefore, nothing clear as to the enemy's intentions. As you say nothing of General Bragg's instructions, we cannot judge between his wants and those of Mississippi. If he is threatened, I would send this infantry and artillery, except two brigades for Mobile, to join him for a battle. Infantry and artillery a little below 20,000.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
July 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE.

MY DEAR GENERAL: In reflecting on the situation, it seems to me that things are not wearing a promising aspect, and that some change in our programme might not be amiss. It appears from our advices that Grant, for the want of water, has ceased his march from Jackson eastward, and has returned to Vicksburg. It is also reported that he is sending one of his corps (McPherson's) to the east, to co-operate with Meade against Lee, and with the rest he is preparing to move against Mobile. Suppose this to be so; the question then arises, what disposition is best for our own forces? If I am rightly informed as to General Johnston's strength, it is hardly sufficient to resist a combination of Grant and Banks, and must be content with checking their onward movement only. It is not sufficient to do more, and, first or last, Alabama would be overrun in spite of him. If that be so, could not a better office be found for General Johnston and his army? I think there could. That office would be to have the general ordered to this point with his whole army, excepting certain small detachments, and to have him placed in command of the whole of the disposable forces of the west and south, or southwest, to be concentrated at this point, including his own, General Bragg's, and General Buckner's forces, and any others that could be spared over the whole southwest. The detachments left behind should be placed at the most important points in Alabama and Mississippi, to be held in observation, and to act as a nucleus around which the quotas of State troops now being raised should be concentrated. To such commands should be intrusted the work of checking the enemy, removing stores, &c., and making all the defense which, in the existing condition of things, is allowable for that portion of the Confederacy. The army thus concentrated under General Johnston ought to foot up 80,000 men, exclusive of the troops of Pemberton and Gardner. With such a force at his disposal, I see no reason why General Johnston might not assume the offensive, and attack Rosecrans with the strongest probability of success. I think he could succeed in crushing him and repossessing Middle Tennessee. Then he might move down and take possession of the neck between the Cumberland and Tennessee, and so of the mouths of those streams, and of Columbus and Island No. 10 and Memphis; in short, place us where we have ever desired and been attempting to be since this war began. This would wipe out the prestige of the Vicksburg success, and throw us on the line of Grant's communications, open a connection with the trans-Mississippi forces, and enable us to unite and move down upon Grant with our whole western strength. Besides this, if we were successful, we might hope to find arms to arm Pemberton, and to employ his force as rapidly as armed.

I confess in this campaign I find more that is hopeful and promising than in anything that presents itself, and it is in keeping with views I have always entertained and urged in regard to the mission of the Army of Tennessee. In my judgment, it is the important army of the Confederacy, and has a higher mission, and, properly strengthened and well handled, it will be found to have accomplished more than any other in effecting the great results after which we are all aiming.

So deeply impressed am I with these views, that I have ventured to present them for the consideration of the President, and now submit them for your consideration, as having been a valued co-worker in this field so long, and, through you, respectfully to the consideration of your chief. Something should be done, and that promptly, and after mature

reflection I see nothing having the aspect of the feasable about it but the campaign indicated, and this, I believe, would be a brilliant success.

We are getting along as usual. The general has gone for some days to Cherokee Springs. We are throwing up earthworks, refitting, &c. Your successor has taken command, and promises apparently to work harmoniously. Hindman, who is to follow Withers, he having been sent to organize new troops in Alabama, has not arrived. No threatening of the enemy in front as yet.

Should like to hear from you, and remain, very truly, yours,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

TAYLOR'S STORE, ALA., *July* 30, 1863.

[Maj. THOMAS M. JACK:]

MAJOR: Not having received official information of any change in division commanders, I have continued, since the departure of Major-General Withers, to forward all my routine papers and communications through division headquarters. I am to-day in receipt of official papers which have been thus forwarded and acted upon at corps and army headquarters, with the intermediate action of Brigadier-General Deas, as commanding the division. As these transactions are all matters of official record, calculated to place me in the light of a senior commanded by his junior, I desire respectfully to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to this technical anomaly, feeling assured that he will remedy the difficulty and relieve me of the embarrassment.

I hope it is not necessary for me, in this connection, to disclaim the manifestation of a spirit of captiousness about trifles—a spirit which I hope never to entertain. I only desire to appear right upon the record, feeling confident that none of the parties entertain a different disposition.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 30, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding requests you will co-operate with Colonel Roddey.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 30, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that Breckinridge's regiment of cavalry and [R. D.] Allison's squadron are encamped at Cherokee Springs, and are doing some harm and no good.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, July 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON, *Abingdon, Va.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you of his intention to march next Sunday morning (August 2) on the enemy now stationed on Louisa and Beaver Creeks. You will please hold 600 infantry at your command, your two batteries, and 1,000 cavalry in readiness to march at any moment. The main force of the expedition will be furnished from other brigades, to whom you will furnish the necessary transportation for 80,000 rations, 400,000 rounds of ammunition for small-arms, and 3,000 rounds for artillery.

You will please inform these headquarters of the latest and most reliable information received relative to the position of the enemy at the above-mentioned points.

At Saltville are two Napoleon guns, fully equipped. The major-general commanding proposes to borrow them, for the time of the expedition, of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, and furnish him in their place with four 6-pounder guns. You will please make the necessary arrangements with General Jones to that effect.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, July 31, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: Permit me to suggest, if such a disposition of them be proper, that a portion of the paroled Confederate prisoners who cannot be employed in the field before exchange be so located as to overawe and put down the bushwhackers in the East Tennessee and North Carolina mountains. Their depredations and the number escaping since the last call of the President have greatly increased. If so employed, I suggest that other than East Tennessee and North Carolina troops be located here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *July* 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL, *Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:*

Shall start as soon as transportation is ready, probably Monday next. Can you spare the two Napoleon guns?

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to station a part of your brigade, some 400 or 500 men, at the most eligible point near Jeffersonville and Abb's Valley, to guard the passes through the

mountains by which the enemy lately approached. In selecting this position, regard must be had to the facilities for obtaining supplies and forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
July 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. PEGRAM, *Commanding Brigade:*

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Forrest writes to these headquarters from Kingston, July 30:

I have arrived here and assumed command. My forces are on picket from this place to Chattanooga. No news from the front. Can you send me a map of the country from Pikeville in this direction? Give me the position of your pickets to your right.

The major-general commanding directs you to establish communication with General Forrest, and keep in constant communication with him. There is but little news in this department. Colonel Scott was attacked in his rear on the 27th instant. I will inform you of the details as soon as they shall have been received.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

Abstract from return of the troops in Department No. 2, General Braxton Bragg commanding, for July 31, 1863; *headquarters Chattanooga, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff (Chattanooga, Tenn.)	23	.....	.....	23	25	24
Polk's corps:*						
Infantry	1,270	13,939	13,694	17,768	25,250	25,459
Cavalry	6	90	90	132	215	217
Artillery	31	746	724	850	970	971
Total Polk's corps	1,307	14,775	14,508	18,750	26,435	26,647
Hill's corps:						
Infantry	1,111	12,403	12,186	16,634	23,499	24,121
Cavalry	10	127	127	170	209	205
Artillery	28	642	636	771	877	877
Total Hill's corps	1,149	13,172	12,949	17,575	24,585	25,203
Jackson's brigade:						
Infantry	104	1,385	1,356	1,859	2,387	2,380
Artillery	8	143	140	161	187	189
Total Jackson's brigade	112	1,528	1,496	2,020	2,574	2,569
Artillery Reserve	25	405	385	485	547	546
Infantry with Artillery Reserve	17	202	193	251	339	342
Total	42	607	578	736	886	888

* Walthall's brigade, Withers' division, reported present for duty, is stationed at Atlanta. Effective total, 2,083; aggregate present and absent, 3,463.

Abstract from return of the troops in Department No. 2, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
Pickett's company Sappers and Miners	4	101	101	105	109	109
General Bragg's cavalry escort	4	148	148	170	217	213
Total	8	249	249	275	326	322
Wheeler's corps:*						
Cavalry	527	5,961	5,904	8,079	13,788	15,481
Artillery	9	214	212	263	516	382
Forrest's division:						
Cavalry	286	3,387	3,338	4,563	6,664	6,664
Artillery	6	129	125	145	192	192
Total	828	9,691	9,579	13,050	26,160	22,719
Total Army of Tennessee	3,469	40,022	39,359	52,429	80,991	78,372
District of Northern Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,475
Provost Battalion, Atlanta	13	155	154	262	305	305
Grand total Department No. 2	3,482	40,177	39,513	52,691	81,296	82,152

Organization of the troops in Department No. 2, General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.

POLK'S ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maney's Brigade.

Col. J. A. McMURRY.

1st and 27th Tennessee, Col. H. R. Feild.
4th Tennessee (Confederate), Lieut. Col. R. N. Lewis.
6th and 9th Tennessee, Col. George C. Porter.
24th Tennessee Battalion, Capt. Frank Maney.
Smith's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. William B. Turner.

Wright's Brigade.†

Col. JOHN H. ANDERSON.

8th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. C. C. McKinney.
16th Tennessee, Col. D. M. Donnell.
28th Tennessee, Col. S. S. Stanton.
38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. A. D. Gwynne.
51st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. J. G. Hall.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. W. W. Carnes.

Smith's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PRESTON SMITH.

11th Tennessee, Col. G. W. Gordon.
12th and 47th Tennessee, Col. W. M. Watkins.
13th and 154th Tennessee, Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr.
29th Tennessee, Col. H. Rice.
Scott's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. A. T. Watson.

Strahl's Brigade.

Col. O. F. STRAHL.

4th and 5th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. A. J. Kellar.
19th Tennessee, Col. F. M. Walker.
24th Tennessee, Col. J. A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Col. E. E. Tansil.
33d Tennessee, Col. Warner P. Jones.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

* Morgan's division, Wheeler's corps, on detached service. Effectives, 2,743.
† Col. John C. Carter reported as commanding, July 20

WITHERS' DIVISION.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

7th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Maj. T. H. Lynam.
10th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. James Barr, jr.
41st Mississippi, Col. W. F. Tucker.
44th Mississippi, Col. J. H. Sharp.
9th Mississippi Battalion, Maj. W. C. Richards.
Robertson's battery, Lieut. S. H. Dent.

Walthall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. C. WALTHALL.

24th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine.
27th Mississippi, Col. J. A. Campbell.
29th Mississippi, Col. W. F. Brantly.
30th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. H. A. Reynolds.
34th Mississippi, Col. Samuel Benton.
Alabama Battery, Capt. W. H. Fowler.

*Deas' Brigade.**

Col. J. G. COLTART.

19th Alabama, Col. S. K. McSpadden.
22d Alabama, Col. John C. Marrast.
25th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Col. Whitfield Clark.
50th Alabama, Lieut. Col. N. N. Clement.
17th Alabama Battalion, Capt. James F. Nabers.
Alabama Battery, Capt. James Garrity.

Manigault's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Maj. W. L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Maj. J. N. Slaughter.
10th and 19th South Carolina, Col. J. F Pressley.
Waters' (Alabama) battery, Lieut. W. P. Hamilton.

HILL'S ARMY CORPS.†

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE.

Wood's Brigade.‡

Col. M. P. LOWREY.

16th Alabama, Maj. J. H. McGaughy.
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
45th Alabama, Col. E. B. Breedlove.
32d and 45th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. Charlton.
Sharpshooters, Maj. A. T. Hawkins.
Alabama Battery, Capt. H. C. Semple.

Liddell's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

2d Arkansas, Col. D. C. Govan.
5th Arkansas, Col. L. Featherston.
6th and 7th Arkansas, Col. D. A. Gillespie.
8th Arkansas, Col. J. H. Kelly.
13th and 15th Arkansas, Col. J. E. Josey.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Charles Swett.

Churchill's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL.

19th and 24th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchinson.
6th, 10th, and 15th Texas, Col. R. Q. Mills.
17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas, Lieut. Col. J. T. Coit.
Texas Battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

Polk's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. E. POLK.

1st Arkansas, Col. J. W. Colquitt.
3d and 5th Confederate, Col. J. A. Smith.
2d Tennessee, Col. W. D. Robison.
35th Tennessee, Col. B. J. Hill.
48th Tennessee, Col. G. H. Nixon.
Calvert's (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. T. J. Key.

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* Brig. Gen. Z. C. Deas reported as commanding, July 20.
† Formerly Hardee's.
‡ Col. Samuel Adams reported as commanding, July 20.

STEWART'S DIVISION

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

Johnson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON.

17th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. W. Floyd.
23d Tennessee, Col. R. H. Keeble.
25th Tennessee, Col. John M. Hughs.
44th Tennessee, Col. John S. Fulton.
Jefferson Artillery, Capt. Put. Darden.

*Bate's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. W. B. BATE.

9th Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. Bush. Jones.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. B. M. Turner.
37th Georgia, Maj. M. Kendrick.
15th and 37th Tennessee, Col. R. C. Tyler.
20th Tennessee, Col. Thomas B. Smith.
Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Lieut. W. J. McKenzie.

Brown's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Col. J. M. Lillard.
32d Tennessee, Maj. J. P. McGuire.
45th Tennessee, Col. A. Searcy.
23d Tennessee Battalion, Capt. W. P. Simpson.
Dawson's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.

Clayton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. D. CLAYTON.

18th Alabama, Lieut. Col. R. F. Inge.
36th Alabama, Col. L. T. Woodruff.
38th Alabama, Maj. O. S. Jewett.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

JACKSON'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

1st Confederate, Maj. J. C. Gordon.
2d Georgia Battalion (sharpshooters), Maj. R. H. Whiteley.
5th Georgia, Col. C. P. Daniel.
5th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. L. Sykes.
8th Mississippi, Col. J. C. Wilkinson.
Georgia Battery, Capt. E. E. Pritchard.
Georgia Battery, Capt. John Scogin.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

First Brigade.

Col. C. C. CREWS.

7th Alabama, Col. J. C. Malone, jr.
2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. F. M. Ison.
3d Georgia, Lieut. Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. I. W. Avery.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Confederate, Col. W. N. Estes.
1st [3d] Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
4th [8th] Tennessee, Lieut. Col. P. F. Anderson.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. G. Cook.
11th Texas, Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds.

Artillery.

Tennessee Battery, Capt. B. F. White, jr.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILL. T. MARTIN.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES HAGAN.

1st Alabama, Maj. A. H. Johnson.
3d Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. H. Mauldin.
51st Alabama, Capt. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
8th Confederate, Capt. J. H. Field.

Second Brigade.

Col. A. A. RUSSELL.

4th Alabama, Lieut. Col. J. M. Hambrick.
1st Confederate, Capt. C. H. Conner.

* Col. T. B. Smith reported as commanding, July 20.

Artillery.

Wiggins' (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. A A. Blake.

MORGAN'S DIVISION.*

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Col. B. W. DUKE.	Col. R. S. CLUKE.
2d Kentucky, Maj. T. B. Webber.	8th Kentucky, Col. R. S. Cluke.
5th Kentucky, Col. D. H. Smith.	10th Kentucky, Col. A. R. Johnson.
6th Kentucky, Col. J. Warren Grigsby.	Chenault's regiment, Col. D. W. Chenault.
9th Kentucky, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.	Gano's regiment, Lieut. Col. J. M. Huffman.
Ward's (9th Tennessee) regiment, Col. W. W. Ward.	

Artillery.

Kentucky Battery, Capt. E. P. Byrne.

DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA.

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY.

5th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Josiah Patterson.
53d Alabama Cavalry, Col. M. W. Hannon.
Roddey's cavalry regiment, Lieut. Col. W. A. Johnson.
Unorganized troops, Capt. W. R. Julian.
Georgia Battery, Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

FORREST'S CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN B. FORREST.

First Brigade.†	*Second Brigade.*
Brig. Gen. F. C. ARMSTRONG.	Col. N. N. COX.
3d Arkansas, Col. A. W. Hobson.	4th Tennessee, Maj. W. S. McLemore.
2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. T. G. Woodward.	8th [13th] Tennessee, Lieut. Col. F. H. Daugherty.
1st [6th] Tennessee, Col. J. T. Wheeler.	9th [19th] Tennessee, Col. J. B. Biffle.
McDonald's battalion, Maj. Charles McDonald.	10th Tennessee.
Escort company, Capt. John Bradley.	11th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. D. W. Holman.
	Escort company, Capt. T. J. Gray.

Artillery.

Tennessee Battery, Capt. S. L. Freeman.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. W. Morton, jr.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Col. JAMES DESHLER.

1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. F. M. Kent.
Alabama Battery, Capt. C. L. Lumsden.
Georgia Battery, Capt. T. L. Massenburg.
Havis' (Georgia) battery, Lieut. J. R. Duncan.
Missouri Battery, Capt. O. W. Barret.
Orleans Guard Artillery,‡ Lieut. N. O. Lauve.

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*Reported on engineer return as "on detached service; effectives, 2,743." The above appears to have been the composition of Morgan's command when he set out on the raid.

†Col. G. G. Dibrell reported in command, July 20.

‡Note on return for July 20 says, "By Special Orders, No. 183, from army headquarters, all members of the Orleans Guard Battery were detached from Barret's battery, and were reorganized under the conscription act, forming a new company."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATLANTA, GA.

Provost battalion, Maj. G. W. Lee.

Engineer Troops.

Sappers and Miners (one company), Capt. G. B. Pickett.

Escorts.

Dreux's company (army headquarters), Capt. Guy Dreux.
Holloway's company (army headquarters), Capt. E. M. Holloway.
Orleans Light Horse (Polk's headquarters), Capt. L. Greenleaf.
Company G, Second Georgia Cavalry (Cheatham's headquarters), Capt. T. H. Jordan.
Lenoir's company (Withers' headquarters), Lieut. W. J. Lee.
Raum's company (Hill's headquarters), Capt. W. C. Raum.
Sanders' company (Cleburne's headquarters), Capt. C. F. Sanders.
Foules' company (Stewart's headquarters), Capt. H. L. Foules.
Gordon's company, Capt. M. L. Gordon.
Texas company, Lieut. Isaac Fulkerson.

Abstract from field return of the Department of East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner commanding, for July 31, 1863; *headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
Infantry	546	7,623	8,304	9,747	13,754	13,718
Cavalry	428	5,331	5,781	6,702	10,837	10,840
Artillery	50	1,117	1,182	1,290	1,662	1,663
Sappers and Miners	2	49	54	59	131	123
Signal Corps	.....	14	14	16	16	16
Total	1,026	14,134	15,335	17,814	26,400	26,362

Organization of the Army of East Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, July 31, 1863.

First Brigade (headquarters Abingdon, Va.).

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON.

5th Kentucky, Col. H. Hawkins.
10th Kentucky, Maj. J. T. Chenoweth.
64th Virginia, Col. C. Slemp.
4th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. H. L. Giltner.
Fields' company Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. W. J. Fields.
1st Kentucky Mounted Riflemen (battalion), Lieut. Col. E. F. Clay.
2d Kentucky Mounted Riflemen (battalion), Lieut. Col. Thomas Johnson.
Jessee's squadron Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, Capt. G. M. Jessee.
27th Virginia Battalion Mounted Riflemen, Lieut. Col. H. A. Edmundson.
Davidson's battery, Capt. G. S. Davidson.
Jeffress' battery, Capt. W. C. Jeffress.

Second Brigade (headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.).

Col. ROBERT C. TRIGG.

6th Florida, Lieut. Col. A. D. McLean.
7th Florida, Lieut. Col. R. Bullock.
65th Georgia,* Col. R. H. Moore.
54th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. J. Wade.
1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted), Col. G. T. Maxwell.
9th Georgia Artillery (battalion), Maj. A. Leyden.
McCants' battery, Capt. R. P. McCants.

* Also reported in Fifth Brigade.

Third Brigade (*headquarters Cumberland Gap*).

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr.

43d Alabama, Col. Y. M. Moody.
1st Battalion Alabama Legion, Lieut. Col. J. H. Holt.
2d Battalion Alabama Legion, Lieut. Col. B. Hall, jr.
3d Battalion Alabama Legion, Lieut. Col. J. W. A. Sanford.
4th Battalion Alabama Legion, Maj. J. D. McLennan.
— Kentucky Battalion, Capt. Joseph Desha.
62d North Carolina, Col. R. G. A. Love.
63d Tennessee, Col. R. G. Fain.
Kentucky Squadron, Capt. James A. Pursifull.
Siler's company North Carolina cavalry, Capt. Julius T. Siler.
Baxter's battery, Capt. E. D. Baxter.
Kain's battery, Capt. W. C. Kain.

Fourth Brigade (*headquarters Zollicoffer, Tenn.*).

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON.

Thomas' regiment, Col. W. H. Thomas.
Walker's battalion, Lieut. Col. W. C. Walker.
16th Georgia Cavalry (battalion), Lieut. Col. S. J. Winn.
McClung's battery, Lieut. J. L. Pearcy.
Rhett Artillery, Capt. W. H. Burroughs.

Fifth Brigade (*headquarters Bell's Bridge*).

Brig. Gen. J. W. FRAZER.

55th Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. W. Persons.
58th North Carolina, Col. J. B. Palmer.
64th North Carolina, Maj. Thomas P. Jones.
Kolb's battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

First Cavalry Brigade (*headquarters Ebenezer, Tenn.*).

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Georgia, Col. J. J. Morrison.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.
7th North Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. N. Folk.
1st Tennessee, Col. J. E. Carter.
Rucker's Legion, Col. E. W. Rucker.
Huwald's battery, Capt. Gus. A. Huwald.

Second Cavalry Brigade (*absent in Kentucky*).

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT.

10th Confederate, Col. C. T. Goode.
1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. J. O. Nixon.
5th North Carolina Battalion, Maj. A. H. Baird.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. H. C. Gillespie.
5th Tennessee, Col. G. W. McKenzie.
Marshall's battery, Capt. W. R. Marshall.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, August 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin, Va.:*

GENERAL: Your communication of yesterday is just received. Your letter to the War Department, in reference to the defenses of Saltville, was referred by the Secretary of War to the chief engineer, and came down to me indorsed with an order to send my engineer to throw up defenses at Saltville. I complied with the order, supposing, of course, that you had been advised of the facts. At the same time I represented to the Secretary of War the anomalous position in which both you and I had been placed by the order. I was charged with the fortification of a position where I could give no orders; you were charged with the defense of fortifications over the construction of which you had no control. I referred to my understanding of the interview between you, the Secretary, and myself, and asked a solution of the question by explicit orders. First. Either to leave the question of the defense to yourself, as you commanded the force at Saltville, and were charged by the Secretary with the duty of holding a force there and of sustaining it, or, secondly, if I should be held responsible for the safety of the place, as I had no troops disposable, it would be proper to transfer to General Preston's command the force usually kept by you to sustain the Salt-Works. Either of these solutions, I remarked, would be satisfactory to me. I would prefer, on account of the already great extent of my department, the former; but I stated it was due to both of us that the

War Department should issue such explicit instructions that both of us should know the extent of our responsibility, and the proper party placed in position to control all the elements of the defense. As yet I have received no reply to this communication. I presume it will be referred to you for action.

I sent two guns to the Salt-Works several weeks ago. Yesterday I ordered four more (iron 6-pounders) to General Preston, for use at the Salt-Works. They will leave here to-day or to-morrow. This will leave you two guns disposable for the lead mines.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.] ABINGDON, *August* 1, 1863.

Major-General JONES,
C. S. Army, Dublin, Va.:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter, by Lieutenant Adams, and thank you very sincerely for your courtesy and promptitude in lending me the Napoleon guns. I have no definite orders as yet from General Buckner, but your conjecture is correct. The details have not yet been settled and arranged. I suppose I shall hear from Buckner, and that he will come up to this place. The move will be against the enemy on the Sandy, I think, and you can render, in my judgment, material assistance in employing their attention or keeping them from attacking our communications by such a movement as you propose. As soon as the plan is definitely determined, I will endeavor to inform you minutely.

I send the Government cipher which you desire, with the key sentence used by General Buckner.

Believe me, very truly, yours.

W. PRESTON.

P. S.—On looking again at your letter, it seems you have the Government cipher, or "signal corps cipher," as it is called, so that I do not send it as stated. We will correspond by it. The key sentence shall be "My Old Kentucky Home." Buckner uses the same.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, August 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Pressure of business compels me to be brief.

1st. The major-general commanding has determined not to make movement in question for the present, chiefly in consequence of report of Colonel Clay.

2d. Harness has been ordered to be furnished at once to Captain Jeffress' battery.

3d. Captain Davidson's battery was reported here to be in excellent condition. The major-general commanding is surprised at learning to the contrary. The matter has been referred to Major [T. K.] Porter, chief of artillery, and will be remedied as soon as possible.

4th. Horseshoes will be sent at the earliest possible moment.

5th. Please find inclosed directions for using the signal corps cipher.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, *August* 1, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

If we can spare most of Johnston's army, temporarily, to re-enforce you, can you attack the enemy?*

S. C. [COOPER.]

CHATTANOOGA, *August* 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

With the most of his forces, if I correctly estimate them, I should look for success if a fight can be had on equal terms. The difficulties in reaching the enemy's position and the time necessary must be considered. I have invited a conference with General Johnston, and will write in full. My present inclination is for a flank movement.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, August 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General FRAZER,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: By command of Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, the following changes in the location of your brigade are herewith ordered:

1st. Your headquarters will be at Cumberland Gap.

2d. The Fifty-eighth North Carolina Regiment will at once march to Big Creek Gap and relieve the infantry garrison there.

3d. The Sixty-fifth Georgia Regiment, now at Knoxville, will march to Jacksborough as soon as relieved by the Sixth Florida.

4th. The six companies of the Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment, now stationed at Bell's Bridge, and the three companies of the same regiment stationed at Big Creek Gap, as soon as relieved by the Fifty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, and the one company of the same regiment stationed at Strawberry Plains, will march at once to Cumberland Gap.

5th. The Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, including the one company at Strawberry Plains, will march from Bell's Bridge to Cumberland Gap.

6th. The four detached companies of your brigade now stationed at Strawberry Plains, Zollicoffer, and Cleveland, will receive direct orders from these headquarters to march to the several points to be occupied by their respective regiments.

7th. All other orders relative to the march of your command will be given by yourself.

8th. Kolb's battery will report, at this point, to Major Porter, chief of artillery, the necessary order to be given by yourself to the officer in command of the battery.

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* See Bragg to Cooper, August 2, following, and August 5, p. 952.

9th. The moves ordered above will be executed without delay.

10th. You will take the necessary steps for the speedy establishment of efficient pickets, and will order, yourself, detachments to such points as may be necessary to guard.

RECAPITULATION.

1. Your headquarters at Cumberland Gap.
2. Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment at Cumberland Gap.
3. Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment at Cumberland Gap.
4. Fifty-eighth North Carolina Regiment at Big Creek Gap.
5. Sixty-fifth Georgia Regiment at Jacksborough.

You will also please report the different lines of march which you may prescribe for your troops.

By command of Major-General Buckner:

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
August 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ARCH. GRACIE, Jr.,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs the speedy concentration of your brigade at Strawberry Plains. You will please give the necessary directions for the execution of this order, and instruct the three battalions of the Alabama Legion now stationed at Cumberland Gap and Big Creek Gap to join you as soon as relieved by Brigadier-General Frazer's command. The Forty-third Alabama will remain at Knoxville until relieved by the Sixth Florida Regiment (Colonel [J. J.] Finley).

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Report to these headquarters the line of march ordered for your different regiments and battalions. The North Carolina regiment at Cumberland Gap will not be ordered to move until further instructions are received.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
August 3, 1863.

I. The following officers of the general staff are attached to these headquarters: Lieut. Col. Archer Anderson, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. W. Ratchford, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. L. Cross, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. A. C. Avery, assistant inspector-general; Maj. W. C. Duxbury, chief of ordnance; Maj. I. Scherck, chief commissary; Capt. T. Coleman, chief engineer; Capt. E. H. Ewing, acting chief quartermaster; Captain Bradford, paymaster; Asst. Surg. J. F. Young, medical purveyor, and First Lieut. George C. Bain, signal officer.

II. Lieut. Col. J. W. Bondurant is announced as chief of artillery.

III. First Lieuts. J. A. Reid and R. H. Morrison, aides-de-camp, and Mr. George West, volunteer aide, compose the personal staff of the lieutenant-general commanding.

By command of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, *August* 4, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Chattanooga:*

I have no notice of the dispatches from Richmond mentioned in your telegram of the 2d, but will meet you in Montgomery at the time you may designate.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, August 4, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: In connection with my suggestion relative to the removal of the North Carolina and East Tennessee regiments from this locality, I inclose a communication from Brigadier-General [J. W.] Frazer, covering a letter from North Carolina.

The country is in a state of very considerable excitement, and, notwithstanding all attempts of my subordinate officers in different localities to prevent or to repress it, the exodus of Union citizens to Kentucky continues. Some of the parties are pursued; some are overtaken and killed or captured, but lawless violence is on the increase.

Fully half of the East Tennessee and North Carolina troops, from the mountain districts, are not to be relied upon. I repeat my request for their exchange for other troops, for, when removed from the temptations of desertion, they will make good soldiers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

AUGUST 12, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I suggested an exchange with General Johnston or General Bragg. The worst or most restless men might be sent to the Tennessee regiments in General Lee's army, and then transferred to them. Propose this.

J. A. S. [SEDDON,]
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, August 21, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for information and orders of General Bragg.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 24, 1863.

General Buckner can make such transfers as he thinks proper, under present circumstances.

Respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

BELL'S BRIDGE, TENN., *August* 1, 1863.

Capt. J. N. GALLEHER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of East Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose a letter from a woman living in Madison County, North Carolina, to a soldier in the Sixty-fourth North Carolina Volunteers. This is only a specimen of similar epistles received by men of the North Carolina regiments. These troops are deserting quite fast, and it appears difficult to catch them on the road, as the people harbor and feed along the whole route. The last party I sent in pursuit were told that they had better desert. There are now in Madison County, North Carolina, 106 men of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, who are absent without leave. Many of them are living openly at home, and have made crops this season. Would it not be well to send up a party to bring back these men? I would respectfully submit that these North Carolina troops are too near home.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. FRAZER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Sub-Inclosure.]

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,
July 20 [?], 1863.

H. W. REVIS:

DEAR HUSBAND: I seat myself to drop you a few lines to let you know that me and Sally is well as common, and I hope these few lines will come to hand and find you well and doing well. I have no news to write to you at this, only I am done laying by my corn. I worked it all four times. My wheat is good; my oats is good. I haven't got my wheat stacked yet. My oats I have got a part of them cut, and Tom Hunter and John Roberts is cutting to-day. They will git them cut to-day.

I got the first letter yesterday that I have received from you since you left. I got five from you yesterday; they all come together. This is the first one I have wrote, for I didn't know where to write to you. You said you hadn't anything to eat. I wish you was here to get some beans for dinner. I have plenty to eat as yet. I haven't saw any of your pap's folks since you left home. The people is generally well hereat. The people is all turning to Union here since the Yankees has got Vicksburg. I want you to come home as soon as you can after you git this letter. Jane Elkins is living with me yet. That is all I can think of, only I want you to come home the worst that I ever did. The conscripts is all at home yet, and I don't know what they will do with them. The folks is leaving here, and going North as fast as they can, so I will close.

Your wife, till death,

MARTHA REVIS.

I pen a line, sir. I am well, and is right strait out for the Union, and I am never going in the service any more, for I am for the Union for ever and ever, amen. I am doing my work. There was 800 left to go to the North, so will tell you all about it in the next letter; so I will close.

Your brother till death. Hurrah for the Union! Hurrah for the Union, Union!

THOMAS HUNTER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 184. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August* 4, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VIII. The limits of the Department of Tennessee, as described in Paragraph VII, Special Orders, No. 176, current series, will embrace also the following counties in Alabama, viz: The counties of Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Blount, Saint Clair, Calhoun, Cherokee, De Kalb, and Marshall.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *August* 5, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

After fully examining all resources, I deem them insufficient to justify a movement across the mountains.* No enemy in force this side.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 5, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

SIR: On the receipt of your dispatch of the 1st, replied to on the 2d instant, I was not in possession of sufficient data to enable me to give a decisive answer. Since then I am informed of the forces of Generals Johnston and Buckner, which might be used for the purpose indicated, in conjunction with my own. With this information, I feel it would be unsafe to seek the enemy where he now is, in Middle Tennessee, for a fight.

Leaving the necessary garrisons to cover our depots and lines of communication, we could not assemble over 40,000 effective infantry and artillery. To this might be added, possibly, 10,000 mounted men, poorly armed and badly mounted, giving but little strength in a battle. The enemy have in Middle Tennessee, by their own showing, 60,000 effective men. In Kentucky, with Burnside's men now returning from Mississippi, they will soon have 30,000 more, all of which can concentrate on their front before we can. With this disparity of numbers, it would be rashness to place ourselves on the farther side of a country rugged and sterile, with a few mountain roads only by which to reach a river difficult of passage. Thus situated, the enemy need only avoid

* See Cooper to Bragg, August 1, and Bragg's reply, August 2, p. 948

battle for a short time to starve us out. Whenever he shall present himself on this side of the mountains the problem will be changed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

AUGUST 10, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President for his consideration.

J. A. S. [SEDDON,]
Secretary.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

However desirable a movement may be, it is never safe to do more than suggest it to a commanding general, and it would be unwise to order its execution by one who foretold failure.

J. D. [DAVIS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 6, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Gadsden, Ala.:

GENERAL: The general commanding has instructed me to inform you that Brig. Gen. Henry C. Wayne has assumed command of the State troops of Georgia stationed along the line of the State road. He has established permanent guards at the several bridges under his charge between Atlanta and this place. His headquarters are at Cartersville, and you will please communicate to him the earliest information you may have of the movements of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

SIR: Your early attention is called to the limits of this department, as defined in Paragraph VII, Special Orders, No. 176, current series. There being two West Points (one in Alabama, on the Chattahoochee River, and another in Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad), the description is not definite. I presume the one in Alabama is meant, and should act on that assumption but for the great embarrassment it causes me. By the best map I have, this point (Chattanooga) is west of the line from "West Point, Ala., north to the Tennessee River," and, therefore, not in my limits. Bridgeport, Ala., the railroad crossing of the Tennessee, where I have an important station and force, is certainly beyond my limits, and nearly all my cavalry, under Major-General Wheeler, is stationed west of that line, guarding my flank and the important railroads and depots in our rear. You will readily see my embarrassment as the order now stands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. STEWART'S DIV., HILL'S CORPS, *August* 6, 1863.

The brigadier-general commanding has heard with painful surprise that daily and nightly depredations are being committed by Confederate soldiers upon the fields and gardens of citizens of this vicinity, some of whom are aged and helpless widows, and all of them poor and unable to sustain without future suffering the serious losses now being wantonly inflicted upon them. Such conduct is only worthy of the Abolition barbarians who are now so remorselessly plundering from our wives and our children and from our aged and helpless parents. Shall soldiers of the Confederate States imitate these inhuman monsters, and, instead of being the proud defenders, become the base plunderers of the widows and orphans, the aged and helpless? Shall not the recollection of our exposed mothers, wives, sisters, and aged fathers restrain these excesses hereafter? The brigadier-general commanding [believes] that many of these acts have been the result of thoughtlessness, and hopes these suggestions may cause a cessation of them. But to insure this, all officers of this command are strictly enjoined to exert themselves to prevent the destruction and plundering of gardens and corn-fields, now being practiced in this vicinity. If necessary, guards should be strengthened and incited to vigilance in the discharge of their duties. Company officers especially should be active in their efforts to prevent those disgraceful offenses, and when offenders are discovered they should be promptly and severely punished.

Patrol and provost guards should be sent out frequently by day and night, to hunt up offenders and stragglers without passes and bring them into camp for punishment.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown, commanding division:

R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 6, 1863.

The limits of this department having been extended by Special Orders, No. 176, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, so as to include the Department of East Tennessee, the general commanding hereby assumes the command.

The department will be hereafter designated as the Department of Tennessee.

The troops within the limits of the late Department of East Tennessee will constitute the Third Army Corps, and be known as Buckner's corps.

The administration of that district will remain with Major-General Buckner.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 7, 1863.

I. In pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, the general commanding hereby announces that a general pardon and amnesty has been granted to all officers and men now absent

from their commands without leave who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper post of duty within twenty days after the first publication of the proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication.

II. The benefit of this amnesty and pardon is extended to all who have been accused or who have been convicted and are now undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting those only who have been twice convicted of desertion. The general commanding orders that all parties entitled to the amnesty and pardon hereby offered be released from arrest and their punishment remitted. They will return to their respective commands without delay.

III. Those who desert or absent themselves without leave after the publication of these orders will not be entitled to the benefit of the amnesty and pardon granted by the President.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Kingston, Tenn., August 9, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Prompted by the repeated solicitation of numerous friends and acquaintances resident in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi; also by a desire to serve my country to the best of my ability, and wherever those services can be rendered most available and effective, I respectfully lay before you a proposition which, if approved, will seriously, if not entirely, obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi River, and in sixty days procure a large force now inside the enemy's lines, which without this, or a similar move, cannot be obtained. The proposition is this:

Give me the command of the forces from Vicksburg to Cairo, or, in other words, all the forces I may collect together and organize between those points, say, in Northern Mississippi, West Tennessee, and those that may join me from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Southern Kentucky. I desire to take with me only about 400 men from my present command, viz, my escort, 60; McDonald's battalion, 150; the Second Kentucky Cavalry, 250, selected entirely on account of their knowledge of the country in which I propose to operate. In all, say men and outfit, 400 men, with long-range guns (Enfield), four 3-inch Dahlgren or Parrott guns, with eight No. 1 horses to each gun and caisson, two wagons for the battery, one pack mule to every 10 men, and 200 rounds of ammunition for small-arms and artillery.

I would like to have Captain [W. W.] Carnes, now at Chattanooga, in some portion of General Bragg's army, to command the battery, and, in case he was detached for the expedition, that he be allowed to select his cannoneers, &c. I have resided on the Mississippi for over twenty years, was for many years engaged in buying and selling negroes, and know the country perfectly well between Memphis and Vicksburg, and also am well acquainted with all the prominent planters in that region, as well as above Memphis. I also have officers in my command and on my staff who have rafted timber out of the bottoms, and know every foot of the ground from Commerce to Vicksburg. With the force proposed, and my knowledge of the river bottoms, as well also as the knowledge

my men have of the country from Vicksburg up, I am confident that we could so move and harass and destroy boats on the river that only boats heavily protected by gunboats would be able to make the passage.

I ask also authority to organize all troops that can be obtained, and that I be promised long-range guns for them as soon as organizations are reported.

There are many half-organized regiments, battalions, and companies of men through Northern Mississippi and West Tennessee, but they are without arms and have no way of getting out, and it only requires a little time and a nucleus around which they can form to organize and put them in the field. I believe that in sixty days I can raise from 5,000 to 10,000 men between Vicksburg and Cairo, well mounted, and ready for service as soon as provided with guns and ammunition.

In making this proposition, I desire to state that I do so entirely for the good of the service. I believe that I can accomplish all that I propose to do. I have never asked for position, have taken position and performed the duties assigned me, and have never yet suffered my command to be surprised or defeated. I should leave this department with many regrets, as I am well pleased with the officers in my command and with the division serving under me. I shall especially regret parting with my old brigade. It was organized by me, and a record of its past services and present condition will compare favorably with any cavalry command in the service, and nothing but a desire to destroy the enemy's transports and property, and increase the strength of our army, could for a moment induce me voluntarily to part with them. There are thousands of men where I propose to go that I am satisfied will join me, and that rapidly (otherwise they will remain where they are), until all the country bordering on the Mississippi from Cairo down is taken and permanently occupied by our forces.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 9, 1863.

The general commanding has been advised that the impression currently prevails among the troops of this army that they have the right to leave their present commands and attach themselves to cavalry organizations. This is a grave error, and should be at once corrected. For the information of the forces, the Twenty-second Article of War is hereby republished, and compliance with its provisions will be rigidly enforced.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he last served, on the penalty of being reported a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the troops in the Department of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg commanding, for August 10, 1863; headquarters Chattanooga, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	24	.....	24	25	26
Polk's corps:					
Staff	17	.....	17	20	20
Cheatham's division	652	6,121	8,104	11,627	11,842
Withers' division*	617	8,025	9,921	13,372	13,388
Cavalry escorts	6	124	146	210	215
Artillery	35	763	859	963	970
Total Polk's corps	1,327	15,033	19,047	26,192	26,435
Hill's corps:					
Staff	16	.....	16	16	11
Cleburne's division	606	6,777	8,880	12,405	12,516
Stewart's division	497	5,756	7,729	10,654	10,974
Cavalry escorts	7	70	93	144	209
Artillery	32	617	750	872	876
Total Hill's corps	1,158	13,220	17,468	24,091	24,586
Jackson's brigade:					
Infantry	117	1,335	1,802	2,415	2,387
Artillery	7	141	158	185	187
Total Jackson's brigade	124	1,476	1,960	2,600	2,574
Artillery Reserve	24	406	491	558	547
Infantry with Artillery Reserve	11	184	229	336	339
Wheeler's cavalry corps:					
Cavalry	539	6,356	8,914	18,942	18,788
Artillery	10	238	288	509	516
Total Wheeler's cavalry corps	549	6,594	9,202	19,451	19,304
Forrest's cavalry division:					
Cavalry	292	3,410	4,570	6,489	6,664
Artillery	8	132	162	202	192
Total Forrest's cavalry division	300	3,542	4,732	6,691	6,856
Cavalry escort of General Bragg	5	136	160	207	217
Pickett's company Sappers and Miners	4	101	105	109	109
Total Army of Tennessee	3,526	40,692	53,418	80,260	80,992
Provost battalion, Atlanta	13	155	262	305	305
Grand total Department of Tennessee†	3,539	40,847	53,680	80,565	81,297

* Walthall's brigade, which appears in Withers' division as "present for duty," is at Atlanta. Effective total, 2,091; aggregate, 2,625.

† This only includes the former department. The return of General Buckner's command will be made separate.

Organization of the troops in the Department of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding, August 10, 1863.

ESCORT.

Capt. GUY DREUX.

Dreux's company, Lieut. O. De Buys.
Holloway's company, Capt. E. M. Holloway.

POLK'S ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

ESCORT.

Orleans Light-Horse, Capt. L. Greenleaf.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

Escort.

2d Georgia Cavalry, Company G, Capt. T. H. Jordan.

Maney's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY.

1st and 27th Tennessee, Col. H. R. Feild.
4th Tennessee (Confederate), Lieut. Col. R. N. Lewis.
6th and 9th Tennessee, Col. George C. Porter.
24th Tennessee Battalion, Capt. Frank Maney.
Smith's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. William B. Turner.

Smith's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PRESTON SMITH.

11th Tennessee, Col. G. W. Gordon.
13th and 154th Tennessee, Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr.
12th and 47th Tennessee, Col. W. M. Watkins.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.
Scott's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. W. L. Scott.

Strahl's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. O. F. STRAHL.

4th and 5th Tennessee, Lieut. Col A. J. Kellar.
19th Tennessee, Col. F. M. Walker.
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Col. E. E. Tansil.
33d Tennessee, Col. Warner P. Jones.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Col. D. M. Donnell.
28th Tennessee, Col. S. S. Stanton.
38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. A. D. Gwynne.
51st Tennessee, Col. John Chester.
Murray's battalion, Col. T. B. Murray.
Carnes' (Tennessee) battery, Capt. William W. Carnes.

WITHERS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Z. C. DEAS.

Escort.

Lenoir's company, Lieut. W. J. Lee.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

7th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Maj. T. H. Lynam.
10th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. James Barr, jr.
41st Mississippi, Col. W. F. Tucker.
44th Mississippi, Col. J. H. Sharp.
Mississippi Battalion (Sharpshooters), Maj. W. C. Richards.
Robertson's battery, Lieut. S. H. Dent

Deas' Brigade.

Col. J. G. COLTART.

19th Alabama, Col. S. K. McSpadden.
22d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John Weedon
25th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Col. Whitfield Clark.
50th Alabama, Col. J. G. Coltart.
Alabama Battalion (Sharpshooters), Capt. James F. Nabers.
Garrity's (Alabama) battery, Capt. James Garrity.

Manigault's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Maj. W. L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Col. J. C. B. Mitchell.
10th and 19th South Carolina, Col. J. F. Pressley.
Waters' battery, Capt. D. D. Waters.

Walthall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. C. WALTHALL.

24th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine.
27th Mississippi, Col. J. A. Campbell.
29th Mississippi, Col. W. F. Brantly.
30th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. H. A. Reynolds.
34th Mississippi, Col. S. Benton.
Fowler's battery, Capt. W. H. Fowler.

HILL'S ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE.

Escort.

Sanders' company, Capt. C. F. Sanders.

Churchill's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL.

19th and 24th Arkansas, Maj. D. H. Hamiter.
6th, 10th, and 15th Texas, Col. R. Q. Mills.
17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas, Lieut. Col. J. T. Coit.
Douglas' (Texas) battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

Liddell's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

2d Arkansas, Col. D. C. Govan.
5th Arkansas, Col. L. Featherston.
6th and 7th Arkansas, Col. D. A. Gillespie.
8th Arkansas, Col. J. H. Kelly.
13th and 15th Arkansas, Col. J. E. Josey.
Swett's battery, Capt. Charles Swett.

Polk's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. E. POLK.

1st Arkansas, Col. J. W. Colquitt.
3d and 5th Confederate, Col. J. A. Smith.
2d Tennessee, Col. W. D. Robison.
35th Tennessee, Col. B. J. Hill.
48th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hughs.
Calvert's battery, Lieut. T. J. Key.

Wood's Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL ADAMS.

16th Alabama, Col. A. H. Helvenston.
33d Alabama, Lieut. Col. R. F. Crittenden.
45th Alabama, Col. E. B. Breedlove.
32d and 45th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. Charlton.
Sharpshooters, Maj. A. T. Hawkins.
Semple's battery, Capt. H. C. Semple.

STEWART'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. J. C. BROWN.

Escort.

Foules' company, Capt. H. L. Foules.

Bate's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

9th Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. Bush. Jones.
4th Georgia Battalion (Sharpshooters), Maj. T. D. Caswell.
37th Georgia, Col. A. F. Rudler.
15th and 37th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. D. Frayser.
20th Tennessee, Col. T. B. Smith.
McTyer's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. W. J. McKenzie.

Brown's Brigade.

Col. A. SEARCY.

18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. J. L. Bottles.
32d Tennessee, Maj. J. P. McGuire.
45th Tennessee, Capt. L. B. White.
Tennessee Battalion, Maj. T. W. Newman.
Dawson's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.

Clayton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. D. CLAYTON.

18th Alabama, Col. J. T. Holtzclaw.
36th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Herndon.
38th Alabama, Lieut. Col. A. R. Lankford.
Humphreys' (Arkansas) battery, Capt. John T. Humphreys.

Johnson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON.

17th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. W. Floyd.
23d Tennessee, Col. R. H. Keeble.
25th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. B. Snowden.
44th Tennessee, Col. John S. Fulton.
Darden's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. Put. Darden.

JACKSON'S BRIGADE.*

Brig. Gen. J. K. JACKSON.

1st Confederate, Maj. J. C. Gordon.
5th Georgia, Col. C. P Daniel.
5th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. L. Sykes.
8th Mississippi, Col. J. C. Wilkinson.
Georgia Battalion of Sharpshooters, Maj. R. H. Whiteley.
Pritchard's (Georgia) battery, Capt. E. E. Pritchard.
Scogin's (Georgia) battery, Capt. John Scogin.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

First Brigade.

Col. C. C. CREWS.

7th Alabama, Col. J. C. Malone, jr.
2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. F. M. Ison.
3d Georgia, Lieut. Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. I. W. Avery.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Confederate, Col. W. N. Estes.
1st [3d] Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
4th [8th] Tennessee, Lieut. Col. P. F. Anderson.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. G. Cook.
11th Texas, Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds.

Artillery.

White's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. B. F. White, jr.

Escorts and Scouts.

Escort company, Lieut. Isaac Fulkerson.
Scout company, Capt. M. L. Gordon.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILL. T. MARTIN.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN T. MORGAN.

1st Alabama, Maj. A. H. Johnson.
3d Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. H. Mauldin.
51st Alabama, Capt. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
8th Confederate, Capt. J. H. Field.

Second Brigade.

Col. A. A. RUSSELL.

4th Alabama, Lieut. Col. J. M. Hambrick.
1st Confederate, Capt. C. H. Conner.

* Reported as an independent brigade on original return; on August 31 reported as of Cheatham's division, Polk's corps.

MORGAN'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN.

First Brigade.

Col. BASIL W. DUKE.

2d Kentucky, Maj. T. B. Webber.
5th Kentucky, Col. D. H. Smith.
6th Kentucky, Col. J. W. Grigsby.
9th Kentucky, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
9th Tennessee, Col. W. W. Ward.

Second Brigade.

Col. R. S. CLUKE.

7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J. M. Huffman.
8th Kentucky, Col. R. S. Cluke.
10th Kentucky, Col. A. R. Johnson.
11th Kentucky, Col. D. W. Chenault.

RODDEY'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY.

5th Alabama, Col. Josiah Patterson.
53d Alabama, Col. M. W. Hannon.
Alabama Battalion,* Capt. W. R. Julian.
Roddey's regiment, Lieut. Col. W. A. Johnson.
Ferrell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

FORREST'S CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN B. FORREST.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

3d Arkansas, Col. A. W. Hobson.
2d Kentucky,† Lieut. Col. T. G. Woodward.
1st Tennessee, Col. J. T. Wheeler.
Tennessee Battalion, Maj. Charles McDonald.
Escort company, Capt. John Bradley.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE G. DIBRELL.

4th Tennessee, Maj. W. S. McLemore.
8th [13th] Tennessee, Lieut. Col. F. H. Daugherty.
9th [19th] Tennessee, Col. J. B. Biffle.
10th Tennessee, Col. N. N. Cox.
11th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. D. W. Holman.
Escort company, Capt. T. J. Gray.

Artillery.

Freeman's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. A. L. Huggins.
Morton's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. John W. Morton, jr.

ARTILLERY RESERVE, &c.‡

Brig. Gen. JAMES DESHLER.

1st Louisiana Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. M. Kent.
Barret's (Missouri) battery, Capt. O. W. Barret.
Havis' (Georgia) battery, Lieut. James R. Duncan.
Le Gardeur's (Louisiana) battery, Lieut. N. O. Lauve.
Lumsden's (Alabama) battery, Capt. C. L. Lumsden.
Massenburg's (Georgia) battery, Capt. T. L. Massenburg.

* Not organized.
† Another "2d Kentucky Cavalry," reported in Duke's brigade, Morgan's division.
‡ Lieut. Col. J. H. Hallonquist, chief of artillery.

Abstract from field return of the Department of East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner commanding, for August 10, 1863; *headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
Infantry	560	7,206	7,873	9,286	13,063	13,196
Cavalry	426	5,332	5,798	6,702	10,730	10,730
Artillery	49	1,091	1,163	1,261	1,671	1,660
Sappers and Miners	2	53	59	67	134	131
Signal Corps	------	14	14	16	16	16
Total	1,037	13,696	14,907	17,332	25,614	25,733

HDQRS. DEPT. (OR DISTRICT) OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, August 11, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I transmit herewith a copy of General Orders, No. 24,* from headquarters of General Bragg, with a copy of a letter from me to General Mackall, in reference to that order. My object in doing so is to obtain such a decision as will settle all doubts in the premises, and may best subserve the public interests.

I have no other request to make in the matter than this: If I am not accorded the authority of a department commander, I wish to be relieved of the duties of the administration, so that I can devote my time and attention exclusively to the troops Such a request is reasonable, and indeed necessary, for without the authority to order a court-martial or do many other things which an administrative commander can do, it would be injurious to the service to hold him responsible for what he has not authority to do. I therefore respectfully request, first, either that I be considered as commanding a distinct but subordinate department, with the administrative authority of a department commander, which is the construction I have placed upon Special Orders, No. 176, or, secondly, that if the department organization of East Tennessee has ceased to exist, that I be placed on the same footing precisely as other corps or division commanders, by being relieved of territorial administration, which does not attach to the commander of a corps or division, which latter is the proper command for my rank.

Without entertaining any other wish in the matter than that it will be decided in the best way for the public interests, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Memorandum.]

[General BRAGG:]

Would it not be well to renew the Department of East Tennessee, for the purpose of enabling its commander to discharge its administrative duties, which he cannot otherwise properly discharge unless it is converted into a department? This will not interfere with your command of the whole Department of Tennessee, as now constructed. The President had this in view in giving you the command of both depart-

See p. 954.

ments, but without understanding fully his wish at the time, I caused Special Orders, 176, to be issued, which merged the Department of East Tennessee with the general Department of Tennessee I would prefer that you should suggest this change, rather than that the President should order it without your suggestion. Let me hear from you.

[S. COOPER.]

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CHATTANOOGA, *July* 22, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

I have already devolved on General Buckner the administrative duty of his former department as far as in my power. It would be better, however, were his command designated as a department, and I desire it may be done.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Knoxville*, *August* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: On the reception at these headquarters of Special Orders, No. 176, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, I addressed a communication to the Adjutant-General, a copy of which is inclosed,* asking a construction of the first paragraph of that order, which would remove all doubt of its meaning.

The construction placed by me upon that paragraph was that the Department of East Tennessee continued to exist as a distinct administrative organization within the Department of Tennessee, in the same way that the Department of the Gulf was an interior and distinct but subordinate command, under the orders of General Bragg. What chiefly led me to this construction was a dispatch of July 22, from General Cooper, in the following words:

It has been determined to unite your department with that of General Bragg, and to constitute of the two a separate and independent command. You will, however, continue to correspond directly with this office.

That is, according to my understanding, the two departments were to continue in existence for administrative purposes, but the two united should constitute a single "command," "separate and distinct" from the various other departments under command of General Johnston; but the Department of East Tennessee, while subordinate to the senior command, was to correspond direct with Richmond. This led me also to construe the order so as to correspond with the telegram, and I considered it to mean that the Department of East Tennessee, retaining its administrative organization, was merged in the Department of Tennessee, "which [that is, the Department of Tennessee] will be separate and independent."

Permit me respectfully to invite the attention of the general commanding to this subject, and to ask his final decision. I have not yet received a response from Richmond. I will remark that personally it is of little concern with me what may be the decision of the question, but I think the administrative duties will be injuriously affected by an adherence to his General Orders, No. 24, which, while it devolves upon me the administration of the district, takes from me the authority necessary to administer military justice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER.

See p. 962.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., August 12, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Morton, Miss.:

GENERAL: The limits of your department, on the east and north, seem settled by Special Orders, copies of which are herein inclosed;* but as you request a more explicit statement defining them, I reply by letter. It is contemplated that your command should embrace the country west of the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee Rivers, and of the Alabama and Georgia State line, until it strikes the southeastern corner of Calhoun County, in the former State; thence along the southern line of the following tier of counties in Alabama, to wit: Calhoun, Saint Clair, Blount, Morgan, Lawrence, and Franklin; thence along the Alabama and Mississippi State line to the Tennessee River, and along that river to its confluence with the Ohio River.

The counties named above, and all the country north of them, come within the limits of General Bragg's department.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 15, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I inclose for your consideration a paper from General Buckner, with indorsements, proposing a transfer of troops with you. In the general object I fully concur, and shall be happy to carry it out if you can give in exchange men who are not so near their homes as to facilitate desertion. There are other troops in this army I should like to dispose of in a similar way. The exchange of the Kentucky troops I should consider very bad policy. Last year we lost a large portion of them here, and to afford them the same opportunity again would be equivalent to a full discharge. By telegraphing me, I will start to you, at once, any number you may designate.

All is quiet in our front.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, July 31, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have several regiments in my command composed of men from East Tennessee and the mountains of North Carolina. Their effective strength is about 2,400. Desertions from them are numerous, on account of their proximity to their homes, and arrests infrequent in consequence of the difficult country to which they can retreat. The Governor of North Carolina has suggested that the regiments from that

* See Special Orders, No. 176, July 25, p. 931.

State be sent as far from home as practicable, to prevent desertions. The same principle would apply to the East Tennessee regiments. All these regiments would become effective in the Army of Mississippi or in South Carolina. I respectfully suggest that they be ordered there. I would prefer 1,000 effective men from distant States to the entire effective strength of these regiments. The Kentucky regiments in the Army of Mississippi have expressed a wish to be ordered to this department. I do not join in the application, because the question is before General Johnston for his consideration; but the East Tennessee and North Carolina regiments should be ordered from this department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

AUGUST 3, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

AUGUST 6, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Inquire of General Buckner if he cannot effect an exchange of the regiments he wishes removed with General Johnston or General Bragg.

J. A. S. [SEDDON,]
Secretary.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 8, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Buckner. Please see indorsement of Secretary of War.

By command of the Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 11, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to commander of Department of Tennessee, inviting his attention to indorsement of Secretary of War, and asking his orders in the case.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

CLARKSVILLE, [TENN.,] *February* 2, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

We made a dash across river to-day. Captured 1 rebel captain and 12 good horses. They are throwing up intrenchments at Palmyra, 12 miles below here, to command river. Have four pieces of artillery, and, from best information, about 2,000 [men]. Forrest is with them.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Artillery armament of the Union forces in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, on June 30, 1863.

[Compiled from returns in the Ordnance Department.]

Command.	No. field guns.	Kind.	Caliber.	Where serving.
Bridges' (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Lyman Bridges.	2	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″.	With Pioneer Brigade.
	2	do	6-pdrs., 3.67″.	
	2		3-inch wrought iron.	
4th Indiana Battery, Lieut. David Flansburg.	(*)			With First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.
1st Michigan Battery, Lieut. George W. Van Pelt.	5	Parrotts	10-pdrs., 2.9″	Do.
5th United States, Battery H, Capt. George A. Kensel.	4	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″.	Do.
	2	Parrotts	10-pdrs., 2.9″	
2d Kentucky Battery, Capt. John M. Hewett.	(*)			With Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.
1st Ohio, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.	4	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″.	Do.
	2		3-inch wrought iron.	
1st Ohio, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.	2		3-inch rifled	Do.
	4	Bronze, James	6-pdrs., 3.8″	
4th Michigan Battery, Capt. Josiah W. Church.	2	Bronze	Howitzers, 4.62″	With Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.
	2	Parrotts	10-pdrs., 2.9″	
	2	James	6-pdrs., 3.8″	
1st Ohio, Battery C, Capt. Daniel K. Southwick.	2	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″.	Do.
	4	James	6-pdrs., 3.8″	
4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.	4	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″	Do.
18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.	(*)			With Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.
19th Indiana Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris.	4	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″.	Do.
	2	Steel	3-inch rifled	
21st Indiana Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew.	(*)			Do.
2d Minnesota Battery, Lieut. Albert Woodbury.	2	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″.	With First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.
	4	Parrotts	10-pdrs., 2.9″	
5th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.	2	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″.	Do.
	2	Mountain howitzers.	12-pdrs., 4.62″	
	2	Parrotts	10-pdrs., 2.9″	
8th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Henry E. Stiles.	2	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″.	Do.
	4		3-inch wrought iron.	
5th Indiana Battery Lieut. Alfred Morrison.	2	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″.	With Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.
	1	Parrott	10-pdr., 2.9″	
	4	James	6-pdrs., 3.8″	

* No returns rendered.

Artillery armament of Union forces in Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	No. field guns.	Kind.	Caliber.	Where serving.
1st Ohio, Battery A, Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed.	2 4	Bronze James	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″ 6 pdrs., 3.8″	With Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.
20th Ohio Battery, Capt. Edward Grosskopff.	2 4	Napoleons	Light 12-pdrs 3-inch wrought iron	Do.
1st Illinois, Battery C, Lieut. Edward M. Wright.	2 4	Howitzers	12-pdrs., 4.62″ 3-inch wrought iron	With Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.
11th Indiana Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.	4 2	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″ 3-inch wrought iron	Do.
1st Missouri, Battery G, Capt. Henry Hescock.	(*)	.....	.....	Do.
8th Indiana Light Battery, Capt. George Estep.	(*)	.....	.....	With First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.
10th Indiana Light Battery, Lieut. William A. Naylor.	2 4	Howitzers Parrotts	12-pdrs., 4.62″ 10 pdrs	Do.
6th Ohio Light Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.	2 4	Bronze Parrotts	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″ 10-pdrs	Do.
1st Ohio, Battery B, Capt. William E. Standart.	2 4	Bronze James	6-pdrs., 3.67″ 6-pdrs., 3.8″	With Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.
1st Ohio, Battery F, Capt. Daniel T. Cockerill.	6 5	Bronze James	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″ 6-pdrs., 3.8″	Do.
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Harry C. Cushing.	4	Howitzers	12-pdrs., 4.62″	Do.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Francis L. D. Russell.	4 2	Bronze Howitzers	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″ 24-pdrs., 5.82″	Do.
7th Indiana Battery, Capt. George R. Swallow.	2 4	Bronze Parrotts	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″ 10-pdrs., 2.9″	With Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.
Independent Pennsylvania, Battery B, Capt. Alanson J. Stevens.	4 2	Bronze James	6-pdrs., 3.67″ 6-pdrs., 3.8″	Do.
3d Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Cortland Livingston.	(*)	.....	.....	Do.
1st Illinois, Battery M, Capt. G. W. Spencer.	4 2	Bronze	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″ 3-inch Rodman	With First Division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland.
9th Ohio Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.	4 2	Napoleons	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″ 3-inch wrought iron	Do.
18th Ohio Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire.	6	.....	3-inch wrought iron	Do.
2d Illinois, Battery I, Capt. C. M. Barnett.	2 2 2	Bronze Parrotts James	Light 12-pdrs., 4.62″ 10 pdrs., 2.9″ 6-pdrs., 3.8″	With Second Division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland.
1st Ohio, Battery E, Lieut. Stephen W. Dorsey.	(*)	.....	.....	Do.
10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.	6	Bronze	6-pdrs., 3.67″	Do.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.	4	James	6-pdrs., 3.8″	With Third Division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery H, Lieut. Jonas Eckdall.	2 4	Bronze James	6-pdrs., 3.67″ 6-pdrs., 3.8″	Do.
5th Michigan Battery, Capt. John J. Ely.	2 2	Bronze Parrotts	6-pdrs., 3.67″ 10 pdrs., 2.9″	Do.
12th Indiana Battery, Capt. James E. White.	4	Rodman	32-pdrs., 4.5″	With Artillery Reserve, Nashville.
20th Indiana Battery, Capt. Milton A. Osborne.	6	Heavy guns	12 pdrs., 4.62″	Do.
1st Tennessee Battery, Capt. Ephraim P. Abbott.	2 4	Bronze James	6-pdrs., 3.67″ 6-pdrs., 3.8″	At Clarksville.
13th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Truman W. Hall.	(*)	.....	.....	At Gallatin.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery D (one section), Capt. Andrew J. Konkle.	(*)	.....	.....	With First Cavalry Division.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery D (one section), Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell.	2	.....	3-inch wrought iron	With Second Cavalry Division.
Stokes' (Illinois) Battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.	4 1 2	Bronze Rifled, bronze James	6-pdrs., 3.67″ 6-pdr., 3.67″ 6-pdrs., 3.8″	Do.

*No returns rendered.

Artillery armament of the Union forces in the Department of the Ohio, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, on June 30, 1863.

[Compiled from returns in the Ordnance Department.]

Command.	No. field guns.	Kind.	Caliber.	Where serving.
Wilder's (Indiana) Battery, Lieut. Casper W. McLaughlin.	6	Steel	3-inch rifled	With First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.
Mountain Howitzer Battery, Lieut Jesse S. Law.	(*)			Do.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Andrew J. Konkle.	(*)			Do.
1st Rhode Island Artillery, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.	6		Light 12-pdrs., 4.62"	Do.
1st East Tennessee Battery, Capt. R. Clay Crawford.	(*)			Do.
22d Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. Denning.	(*)			With Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.
6th Michigan Battery (one section), Capt. Luther F. Hale.	2	Smooth-bore guns.	6-pdrs	Do.
	2	Parrotts	10-pdrs	
6th Michigan Battery (one section), Lieut. Byron D. Paddock.	2	Smooth-bore guns.	6-pdrs	Do.
	2	Parrotts	10-pdrs	
Artillery in position, Lieut. Norman S. Andrews.	(*)			Do.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Andrew M. Wood.	4	Howitzers	24-pdrs., 5.82"	With Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.
	6	James	6-pdrs., 3.8"	
Henshaw's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Edward C. Henshaw.	4		6-pdrs., 3.67"	Do.
	2	James	6-pdrs., 3.8"	
24th Indiana Battery, Capt. Joseph A. Sims.	6	James	6-pdrs., 3.8"	Do.
Detachment manning two pieces artillery, Capt. Judge R. Clingan.	(*)			Do.
2d Illinois Artillery, Company M (first section), Lieut. W. C. G. L. Stevenson.	(*)			With Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.
2d Illinois Artillery, Company M (second section), Capt. John C. Phillips.	6	James	6-pdrs., 3.8"	Do.
15th Indiana Battery, Capt. John C. H. von Sehlen.	6		3-inch wrought iron	Do.
19th Ohio Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.	6		Light 12-pdrs., 4.62"	Do.
21st Ohio Battery, Capt. James W. Patterson.	6		Light 12-pdrs., 4.62"	At Camp Dennison, Ohio.
24th Ohio Battery, Lieut. James W. Gamble.	(*)			Do.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Lieut. William H. Smith.	(*)			Do.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Chauncey G. Hawley.	(†)			At Covington, Ky.
23d Indiana Battery, Capt. James H. Myers.	6	James	6 pdrs., 3.8"	In District of Indiana and Michigan.

* No returns rendered.

† No cannon; 184 Enfield rifles.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Winchester, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

Capt. S. P. VORIS, *A. A. A. G., Second Brigade:*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the affair at Liberty Gap, on the 25th ultimo:

This regiment struck tents and left camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the morning of June 24, and marched to Millersburg, near which place we bivouacked that night.

On the next day, 25th, we moved forward about 4 miles, and bivouacked at about 4 p. m. The same day the regiment was ordered forward about 2 miles, and was then ordered by General Jeff. C. Davis,

commanding division, to relieve the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were out of ammunition, and closely pressed by the Second Arkansas rebel regiment.

As soon as the regiment emerged from an orchard about 400 yards from the rebel line, they opened a heavy fire upon my regiment; but, in good order and at double-quick time, the regiment pressed forward and gained a fence, from which the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania had retired, and opened fire upon the rebels, and in a few minutes they were compelled to retire over a hill.

The firing having ceased on both sides, as soon as the men were rested, I ordered Company F, under command of First Lieutenant Westcott, to be deployed as skirmishers, and to ascend the hill to ascertain the whereabouts of the rebels, and they soon sent me the flag of the rebel regiment, with the word that there was no enemy in sight, and that there were 14 dead and 2 wounded rebels on the hill in our front.

In crossing the field, we lost 1 killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 11 wounded. The regiment that night lay in line with their arms, Companies F and G being thrown out as pickets.

The next morning, 26th, the regiment moved to the right of our former position, and remained in line at that point about one hour, when, by order of General Carlin, we moved to the left, about three-fourths of a mile, to the opposite side of the hill. In obedience to the orders of General Carlin, four companies (A, under Captain Wells; B, under Captain White; G, under Lieutenant Chapman, and K, under Lieut. B. W. Harris), under command of Major Alden, were sent out as skirmishers, with instructions to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in our front. I was instructed to hold the balance of the regiment in readiness, and in case the skirmishing became heavy to advance to a fence about 200 yards to our front.

In a few minutes the firing commenced, and soon became heavy, when that portion of the regiment with me was advanced to the fence. When we arrived there the firing had ceased, but was soon recommenced with great spirit, and I ordered the battalion to fire, which attracted the attention of the rebels and drew their fire. The particulars of the skirmishing will appear more fully by the report of Major Alden sent herewith.* Our loss in the skirmish was 1 killed and 6 wounded. A list of the killed and wounded is transmitted herewith.

I am happy to state that the officers and men behaved well, marching in rain and mud cheerfully and without complaint.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. GILMER,

Colonel Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

GLADE SPRING, [VA.,] *July* —, 1863.

(Received at Dublin, July 23.)

General SAMUEL JONES:

Returned last night. Killed 17 Yankees; captured 30; recaptured Stollings' company, a number of negroes, and several hundred beef-cattle they were driving out of Abb's Valley. Would have captured the whole Yankee force if I had had 400 more cavalry. We had 3 killed.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

Brigadier-General.

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* Not found.

*ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.**

Abbott's (Ephraim P.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*
Adair's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Adams' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Alabama Legion. See *Hilliard's Legion.*
Aleshire's (Charles C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
Alexander's (John W. S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Allard's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Allen's (L. M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Allison's (A.) **Artillery.** See *H. L. W. McClung's Artillery.*
Allison's (R. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Anderson Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Anderson's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Nicholas L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Paul F.) **Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry.*
Anderson's (R. W.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas H. Dawson's Artillery.*
Andrew's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*
Andrews' (Julius A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 15th* [32d] *Regiment.*
Andrews' (Norman S.) **Artillery.**† See *Norman S. Andrews.*
Armstrong's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*
Ashbury's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ashby's (H. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Askew's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Atkins' (Smith D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Austin's (J. E.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 14th Battalion.*
Avery's (Isaac W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bacon's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Bacot's (W. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Badger's (E.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bailey's (Chesley D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Baird's (A. H.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 5th Battalion.*
Baird's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Ball's (G. A.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st and 3d Regiments.*
Banning's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Barber's (Gershom M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Company.*
Barbour Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Barker's (John D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Barnett's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Barr's (James, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Barret's (O. W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Barrett's (Wallace W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Barteau's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Barton's (Charles A.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Company.*
Baxter's (E. D.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Beck's (Arnold) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Beebe's (Yates V.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
Bell's (Alfred W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Bell's (L. S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bell's (T. H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th and 47th Regiments.*

* References are to index following. † Improvised.

Belt's (Jonathan) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Benjamin's (Samuel N.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Bennett's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Benton's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Berry's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Bierbower's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Biffle's (J. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Biggs' (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Bingham's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Birch's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Bishop's (W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Blackburn's (E. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Blake's (A. A.) **Artillery.** See *J. H. Wiggins' Artillery.*
Blakeley's (Archibald) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Blythe's Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Bond's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Boone's (Nevil B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Boone's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Boone's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
Bottles' (J. L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Bounds' (J. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Bowen's (W. L. L.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Boyle's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Boynton's (Henry V. N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Bradford's (H.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bradley's (Cullen) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
Bradley's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, Company A.*
Bradshaw's (A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Brantly's (W. F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 24th and 29th Regiments.*
Breckinridge's (W. C. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Breedlove's (E. B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Bridges' (Lyman) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Bristow's (Benjamin H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Broaddus' (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Brooks' (Lewis) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Brown Horse Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Brown's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Browne's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Brownlow's (James P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Buchanan's Cavalry. Official designation unknown. See ——— *Buchanan.*
Buckley's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Buckner's (Allen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Buckner Guards Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Bucktails Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment, Reserves.*
Bullitt's (W. G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Bullock's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bunn's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Burchett's (Drew J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Burke's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Burks' (J. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Burroughs' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhett Artillery.*
Butler's (J. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Butler's (W. L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Butler's (W. R.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Byrd's (Robert K.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Byrne's (Edward P.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cahill's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Caldwell's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Calvert's (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *Helena Artillery.*
Camp's (J. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Campbell's (F. L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 13th and 20th Regiments.*
Campbell's (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Capron's (Horace) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Carey's (Oliver H. P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Carlton's (Caleb H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Carnes' (W. W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carroll's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Carter's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (James P. T.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Case's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Casement's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Caswell's (T. D.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Caudill's (B. E.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Chandler's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Chapin's (Marshal W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Chapman's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Chapman's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Charlton's (R.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 32d and 45th Regiments.*
Chenault's (D.W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Chenoweth's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Chester's (John) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment*
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Choate's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Christ's (Benjamin C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Church's (Josiah W.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Battery.*
Clancy's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Clark's (J. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (Whitfield) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Clarke's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Clarke's (Isaac L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Clarke's (W. L.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Clay's (E. F.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion.*
Clayton's (H. D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 26th and 39th Regiments.*
Clement's (N. N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Clements' (Robert) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 3d Battalion.*
Clifford's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Clingan's (Judge R.) **Artillery.*** See *Judge R. Clingan.*
Cluke's (R. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Cobb's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cockerill's (Daniel T.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Cockerill's (Giles G.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Coit's (J. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Regiments.*
Collings' (J. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 27th Battalion.*
Colquitt's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Coltart's (J. G.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Conner's (C. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Conrad's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Cook's (G.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Cooper's (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

* Improvised.

Cooper's (Wickliffe) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Cox's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Cox's (N. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Crawford's (R. Clay) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Crittenden's (Eugene W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Crittenden's (R. F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Crocheron Light Dragoons. See *Alabama Troops.*
Crofton's (Robert E. A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops; Regulars, 16th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Crook's (D. C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Cross' (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Croxton's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Culver's (Joshua B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Cushing's (Harry C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Daniel's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Darden's (P.) **Artillery.** See *Jefferson Artillery.*
Daugherty's (F. H.) **Cavalry.** See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry.*
David's (James I.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Davidson's (George S.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Davis' (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Davis' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Davis' (N. N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Davis' (Reuben A.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Dawson's (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
De Buys' (O.) **Cavalry.** See *Guy Dreux's Cavalry.*
De Land's (Charles V.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dennett's (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Denning's (Benjamin F.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Battery.*
Dent's (S. H.) **Artillery.** See *F. H. Robertson's Artillery.*
Desha's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Dibrell's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dick's (Jacob C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Dils' (John, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Dilworth's (Caleb J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Doan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Dodge's [†] **Cavalry.** Official designation unknown. See ——— *Dodge.*
Donnell's (D. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Dorsey's (Stephen W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Douglas' (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops.*
Douglass' (De Witt C.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dreux's (Guy) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Dufficy's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Duncan's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *M. W. Havis' Artillery.*
Dunlap's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Dunn's (David M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Durell's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*
Dustin's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Dysart's (Alexander P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Earp's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
East Tennessee Scouts Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Eckdall's (Jonas) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Edmundson's (H. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 27th Battalion.*
Edwards' (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
Edwards' (R. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Eggleston's (Beroth B.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Elgin Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Ellis' (John) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Ely's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Ely's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Battery.*
Erdelmeyer's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Este's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Estep's (George) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*
Estes' (W. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Evans' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Evans' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Fain's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *S. J. Smith's Legion, and Georgia Troops, 65th Regiment*
Fain's (R. G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
Fairleigh's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Fearing's (Benjamin D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Featherston's (L.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Feild's (H. R.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st and 27th Regiments.*
Ferrell's (C. B.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Ferrill's (S. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Field's (J. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Fields' (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Finley's (J. J.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Flansburg's (David) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*
Flood's (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Floyd's (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Folk's (G. N.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Battalion.*
Footman's (W. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Foules' (H. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Fountain's (Orlando) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Fowler's (W. H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Foy's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Frambes' (Granville A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Frayser's (R. D.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th and 37th Regiments.*
Freeman's (S. L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Freich's (A. J.) **Artillery.*** See *A. J. Freich.*
French's (J. M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Fulkerson's (A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
Fulkerson's (Isaac) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Fulton's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Funkhouser's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Gallup's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Gamble's (A. Marion) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Gamble's (James W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Battery.*
Gano's (R. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Gardner's (George Q.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*
Gardner's (T. F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Garrard's (Israel) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Garrity's (James) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Gatewood's (James) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Heavy.*
Gault's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Randall L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*

* Improvised.

Gillem's (Alvan C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (D. A.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 6th and 7th Regiments.*
Gillespie's (H. C.) **Cavalry.** See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry.*
Gilmer's (Daniel H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Giltner's (Henry L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Given's (Josiah) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Given's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Gleason's (Newell) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Gober's (D.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 16th and 25th Regiments.*
Godley's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Goode's (C. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment*
Gooding's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Goodspeed's (Wilbur F.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Gordon's (G. W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Gordon's (J. C.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Gordon's (M. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Govan's (D. C.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gracey's (F. P.) **Artillery.** See *Robert Cobb's Artillery.*
Graham's (Felix W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gratz's (Louis A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Gray's (Horace) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Gray's (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Gray's (T. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Greenleaf's (L.) **Cavalry.** See *Orleans Light Horse.*
Grierson's (B. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Daniel F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Griffin Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Griffith's (J. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Grigsby's (J. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Grosskopff's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Grosvenor's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Guenther's (Francis L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*
Gwynne's (A. D.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Hadlock's (Alva R.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Hale's (Luther F.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Battery.*
Hall's (Bolling, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion.*
Hall's (Duncan J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Hall's (J. G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Hall's (Truman W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Ham's (T. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Hambrick's (J. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hambright's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (O. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hamilton's (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (W. P.) **Artillery.** See *D. D. Waters' Artillery.*
Hamiter's (D. H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 19th and 24th Regiments.*
Hammond's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Hannon's (M. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Hanson's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment.*
Hardy's (L. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Hardy's (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Hare's (Christopher C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment*
Harkie's (C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Harmon's (Oscar F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*

Harney's (Selby) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Harper's (A. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harris' (Samuel J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Harris' (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Hart's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *S. J. Smith's Legion;* also *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Havis' (M. W.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Hawkes' (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hawkins' (A. T.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Battalion.*
Hawkins' (Hiram) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Hawley's (Chauncey G.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Heavy.*
Haymond's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Hays' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Heaton's (Leonidas C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Heavy.*
Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Helvenston's (A. H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Henderson's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Henderson's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Hendricks' (Isaac C.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Heavy.*
Henshaw's (Edward C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Herndon's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Hescock's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Hewett's (John M.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery B.*
Hewitt's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Hill's (B. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Hill's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Battery.*
Hilliard's Legion. See *Alabama Troops.*
Hillier's (Edward G.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 12th Battery.*
Hobart's (Harrison C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hoblitzell's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Hobson's (A. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hobson's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Hoffman Battalion Infantry. See *Ohio Troops.*
Holcombe's (Elias) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery A.*
Holeman's (Alexander W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Holloway's (E. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Crocheron Light Dragoons.*
Holman's (Benjamin F.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Heavy.*
Holman's (D. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Holman's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Holt's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion.*
Holtzclaw's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Horner's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Hoskins' (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Houk's (Leonidas C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Hudson's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Huffman's (J. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Huggins' (A. L.) **Artillery.** See *S. L. Freeman's Artillery.*
Hughs' (J. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Hughs' (Thomas R.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Hull's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Humphrey's (George) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Humphreys (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*

Hunt's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Hurd's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hurd's (Orrin D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Hurt's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Hutchens' (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hutchins' (Rue P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Hutchinson's (A. S.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 19th and 24th Regiments.*
Huwald's (G. A.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Inge's (R. F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Innes' (William P.) **Engineers.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Irwin's (William S.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment, Heavy.*
Ison's (F. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jackson Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Jacob's (Richard T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Jarvis' (Dwight, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Jefferson Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jeffress' (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Nottoway Artillery.*
Jessee's (George M.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Jewett's (O. S.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Johnson's (A. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Johnson's (A. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Ole C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Johnson's (Samuel F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Thomas) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Johnson's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Johnson's (W. A.) **Cavalry.** See *P. D. Roddey's Cavalry.*
Johnston's (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 22d and 25th Regiments.*
Jolly's (J. J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Jones' (Bush) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Jones' (Fielder A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Jones' (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Jones' (Warner P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Jones' (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Jordan's (T. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jordan's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Josey's (J. E.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 13th and 15th Regiments.*
Julian's (W. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Kain's (W. C.) **Artillery.** See *Mabry Artillery.*
Kammerling's (Gustave) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Kaufman's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Kautz's (August V.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Keeble's (R. H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Keener's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Keith's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Kellar's (A. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th and 5th Regiments*
Kelly's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Joseph J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Kemper's (Milton) **Engineers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 4th Battalion.*
Kendrick's (M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Kennett's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Kensel's (George A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*
Kent's (F. M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Regulars.*
Kerr's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Keteltas' (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*

Key's (T. J.) Artillery. See *Helena Artillery.*
Kimberly's (Robert L.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Kinney's (Nathaniel C.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment.*
Kintzing's (Matthew R.) Marines. See *Union Troops.*
Kirby's (Isaac M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Kirkland's (J. C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (M. L.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (Samuel C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Klein's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Knefler's (Frederick) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Knoxville City Police Guard. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Kolb's (R. F.) Artillery. See *Barbour Artillery.*
Konkle's (Andrew J.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
La Grange's (Oscar H.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lane's (John Q.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Lane's (Philander P.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Langdon's (E. Bassett) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Langford's (N. C.) Cavalry. See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry.*
Lankford's (A. R.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Larrabee's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Lasselle's (William P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Lauck's (James F.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Lauve's (N. O.) Artillery. See *Orleans Guard Artillery.*
Law's (Jesse S.) Artillery.* See *Jesse S. Law.*
Lawson's (Orris A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Leaming's (Henry) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Lee's (W. J.) Cavalry. See *Thomas M. Lenoir's Cavalry.*
Le Favour's (Heber) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Le Gardeur's (G., jr.) Artillery. See *Orleans Guard Artillery.*
Lemert's (Wilson C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Lennard's (George W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Lenoir's (Thomas M.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops.*
Lewis' (Joseph H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Lewis' (R. N.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*
Leyden's (A.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Lillard's (John M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Lilly's (Eli) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Lilly's (Henry C.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Lister's (Frederick W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Livingston's (Cortland) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Battery.*
Locke's (M. F.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Love's (J. R.) Infantry. See *Thomas' Legion.*
Love's (R. G. A.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 62d Regimen*
Lowe's (William W.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Lowry's (William M.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Lucy's (Jackson A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Lum's (Charles M.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lumsden's (C. L.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Lyman's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Lynam's (T. H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Mabry Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McCaleb's (Charles C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
McCann's (Richard) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McCants' (Robert P.) Artillery. See *Marion Artillery.*
McClain's (Richard W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*

* Improvised.

McClelland's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 25th Regiment.*
McClung's (H. L. W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McCook's (Anson G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McCook's (Edward M.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McCown's Escort Cavalry. See *L. T. Hardy's Cavalry.*
McCray's (T. H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 25th and 31st Regiments.*
McCreery's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*
McDonald's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*
McDonald's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McDowell's (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 60th Regiment.*
McDuffie's (W. A.) **Artillery.** See *Eufaula Artillery.*
McFarlane's (J. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops.*
McGaughy's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McGuire's (J. P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
McIlvain's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 64th Regiment.*
McIntire's (William T. B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*
McIntyre's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
McKamy's (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Thomas' Legion.*
McKelvaine's (R. P.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 24th Regiment.*
McKenzie's (G. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McKenzie's (W. J.) **Artillery.** See *Eufaula Artillery.*
McKinney's (C. C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (Casper W.) **Artillery.** See *Wilder Artillery.*
McLaughlin's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops.*
McLean's (A. D.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
McLemore's (W. S.) **Cavalry.** See *James W. Starnes' Cavalry.*
McLennan's (J. D.) **Artillery.** See *Hilliard's Legion.*
McManomy's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 63d Regiment.*
McMurry's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*
McSpadden's (S. K.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 19th Regiment.*
McTyer's (W. A.) **Artillery.** See *Eufaula Artillery.*
Malone's (J. C., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Maltby's (Ralph R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Manderson's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Maney's (Frank) **Sharpshooters.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Battalion*
Marion Artillery. See *Florida Troops.*
Marks' (A. S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Marrast's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Marsh's (J. E.) **Artillery.*** See *J. E. Marsh.*
Marshall's (Alexander) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Marshall's (W R.) **Artillery.** See *Brown Horse Artillery.*
Martin's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Martin's (John M.) **Artillery.** See *Marion Artillery.*
Mashburn's (E.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st and 3d Regiments.*
Massenburg's (T. L.) **Artillery.** See *Jackson Artillery.*
Matson's (Courtland C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Mauldin's (T. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Maxwell's (G. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st Regiment.*
May's (A. J.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Mayhew's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Maynard's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Mebane's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *E. E. Wright's Artillery.*

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*Improvised.

Mehringer's (John) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Melton's (James M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Merrill Horse. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (Cavalry).*
Merrill's (William E.) Engineers. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 4th Battalion*
Mihalotzy's (Geza) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Miles' (Jonathan R.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Miller's (O. P.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Miller's (Silas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Mills' (R. Q.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 6th, 10th, and 15th Regiments.*
Milward's (Hubbard K.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (Ackber O.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (J. C. B.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Mizner's (Henry R.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Molinard's (A. J. S.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F*
Moody's (Y. M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Moore's (Absalom B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Moore's (A. C.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Moore's (David) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Moore's (Jesse H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Moore's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Moore's (Marshall F.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Moore's (Orlando H.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment*
Moore's (Oscar F.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Moore's (R. H.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Alfred) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Morrison's (J. J.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Morrow's (Thomas Z.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 32d Regiment.*
Morton's (J. W., jr.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Moses' (S. A.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Moss' (James W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Mott's (Samuel R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Mottley's (Erasmus L.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Mudge's (Melvin) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Murphy's (James A.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Heavy.*
Murphy's (John) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Murray's (Eli H.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Murray's (T. B.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 22d Battalion.*
Murry's (Alexander) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 13th Regiment.*
Myers' (James H.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 23d Battery.*
Nabers' (James F.) Sharpshooters. See *Alabama Troops, 17th Battalion.*
Naylor's (William A.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Neal's (J. R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Battalion.*
Neff's (Andrew J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Neibling's (James M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Nelson's (Thomas M.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops.*
Newell's (Nathaniel M.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Newman's (T. W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
Nicholas' (Thomas P.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Nix's (F. M.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 16th Battalion.*
Nixon's (G. H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Nixon's (James O.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Nottoway Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
O'Brien's (William) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
O'Connell's (Patrick) Engineers. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 4th Battalion.*
O'Conner's (Thomas) Artillery. See *Mabry Artillery.*

Oliver's (McD.) Artillery. See *Eufaula Artillery.*
O'Neal's (William P.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Opdycke's (Emerson) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Orcutt's (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Orleans Guard Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Orleans Home Guards Infantry. See *Indiana Troops.*
Orleans Light Horse. See *Louisiana Troops (Cavalry).*
Osborne's (Milton A.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*
Owen's (W. P.) Cavalry. See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry.*
Paddock's (Byron D.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 6th Battery.*
Palmer's (John B.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Palmer's (William J.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Parkhurst's (John G.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Patrick's (Matthewson T.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Patterson's (James W.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 21st Battery.*
Patterson's (Josiah) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Pearce's (John S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Pearcy's (J. L.) Artillery. See *H. L. W. McClung's Artillery.*
Pease's (W. H.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Perkins' (George T.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Perry's (M. S.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Persons' (A. W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Phillips' (John C.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Phipps' (F. L.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Pickands' (James) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Pickens' (William C.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Pickett's (George B.) Engineers. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars.*
Piepho's (Carlo) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Ebenezer W.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Pierson's (William S.) Infantry. See *Hoffman's Infantry.*
Pioneer Brigade. See *Union Troops;* also *James St. C. Morton and Patrick O'Connell.*
Platter's (John A.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Porter's (George C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th and 9th Regiments.*
Powers' (Oliver M.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Prather's (John S.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Pressley's (James F.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 10th and 19th Regiments.*
Presson's (William A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Price's (Samuel W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Printup's (D. S.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Pritchard's (E. E.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Provost Battalion, Atlanta. See *G. W. Lee.*
Purington's (George A.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Pursifull's (James A.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Raffen's (Alexander W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Raum's (W. C.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Ray's (Daniel M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Raymond's (Samuel B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Reeve's (Felix A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Reeves' (W. N.) Artillery. See *Hilliard's Legion.*
Reichard's (August) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Reid's (John C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 28th and 34th Regiments.*
Reilly's (James W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Renwick's (George W.) Artillery. See *Elgin Artillery.*
Reynolds' (D. H.) Mounted Rifles. See *Arkansas Troops, 1st and 2d Regiments (Rifles).*
Reynolds' (F. A.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (H. A.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Rhett Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rice's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Rice's (P. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Rice's (Richard) **Cavalry.** See *William McLaughlin's Cavalry.*
Richards' (W. C.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Richardson's (R. V.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Riley's (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Rippey's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Robertson's (F. H.) **Artillery.** See *Florida Troops.*
Robie's (Oliver P.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Robison's (W. D.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, P. A.*
Roddey's (P. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Roemer's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Rose's (Thomas E) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Ross' (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Ross' (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Ross' (L. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Rowan's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 62d Regiment.*
Rucker's (E. W.) **Legion.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rudler's (A. F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 37th Regiment;* also *3d Battalion.*
Russell's (Francis L. D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
Sanders' (C. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Buckner Guards.*
Sanford's (J. W. A.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion.*
Sasseen's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Scales' Cavalry. Official designation unknown. See *Captain Scales.*
Scales' (Junius I.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 27th and 30th Regiments.*
Schambeck's (Friedrich) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Schultz's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Scobey's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Scogin's (John) **Artillery.** See *Griffin Light Artillery.*
Scott's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Scott's (W. L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Searcy's (A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Sehlen's (John C. H. von) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 15th Battery.*
Seidel's (Charles B.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Semple's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Shackelford's (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Sharp's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Shelley's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Sherman's (Francis T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Shields' (Joseph C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Battery.*
Shy's (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Siler's (Julius T.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Battalion.*
Simms' (J. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 16th Battalion.*
Simpson's (W. P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
Sims' (Joseph A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Battery.*
Sipes' (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Skiles' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Slaughter's (J. N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Slemp's (Campbell) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Slevin's (Patrick S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Slocomb's (C. H.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, 5th Battery.*
Smith's (Alexander) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Smith's (Arthur A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Smith's (Baxter) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Smith's (Charles C.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Smith's (Correl) Pioneers. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 2d Battalion.*
Smith's (D. H.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Smith's (Edmund L.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Smith's (Frank) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Company.*
Smith's (Frank G.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (Franklin C) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Smith's (George P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Smith's (George W.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Smith's (J. A.) Infantry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
Smith's (Jason B.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Smith's (J. F.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Smith's (John T.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Smith's (Joseph T.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Smith's (M.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Smith's (Robert W.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Smith's (S. J.) Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Smith's (T. B.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Smith's (William H.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment, Heavy.*
Smith's (William L.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Snowden's (R. B.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Southwick's (Daniel K.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Spencer's (George W.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Squire's (Watson C.) Sharpshooters. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Company.*
Staley's (M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Battalion.*
Standart's (William E.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Stanford's (T. J.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Stansel's (M. L.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Stanton's (S. S.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Starnes' (James W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Stevens' (Alanson J.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery B.*
Stevenson's (W. C. G. L.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Stewart's (Charles J.) Pioneers. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 1st Battalion.*
Stewart's (James W.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Stewart's (William S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Stiles' (Henry E.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Battery.*
Stivers' (Joseph W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Stockton's (John) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Stokes' (James H.) Artillery See *Chicago Board of Trade Artillery.*
Stokes' (William B.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Stollings' (Joel E.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, 45th Battalion.*
Stout's (Alexander M.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Stovall's (M. A.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Stover's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Strickland's (Jesse H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Strickland's (Silas A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Sutermeister's (Arnold) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Battery.*
Swaine's (Peter T.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Swallow's (George R.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Battery.*
Swanwick's (Francis) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 22d Regiment*
Swett's (Charles) Artillery. See *Warren Light Artillery.*
Sykes' (W. L.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Tafel's (Gustavus) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 106th Regiment.*
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